SIXTY-EIGHT PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 80. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904. SIXTY-EIGHT PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

The Russian army, under Gen. Kuropatkin, is in full retreat to the north in the vicinity of Mukden and the estimated loss in battle to the Russian arms is 50,000 men.

There is great depression in St. Petersburg. A Russian correspondent gives details of the terrible conflict.

NEWS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speaker Cannon addressed a political meeting at Huntington, W. Va., yesterday afternoon, and Candidate Davis another meeting last night.

Judge Parker made his second speech of the campaign at Esopus, N. Y.

The Democratic leaders, at national headquarters, in a panic, have secured the return of Senator Gorman to New York.

Gov. Odell declares that the registration in New York proves there is no apathy this campaign.

Elihu Root and Senator Lodge address an immense audience in Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Pierce recommends that a United States federal court be established in China.

Major Hodges of the engineer corps denies he is coming to Pittsburgh in connection with the case of Major Seibert.

J. Pierpont Morgan successfully bids against Mrs. Jack Gardner for a Japanese plaque.

Stocks are again active in Wall street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Knox-Tindle wedding ceremony was brilliantly celebrated at Valley Forge.

Two girls pick bridegroom's pocket at Wilkesbarre.

LOCAL.

Enthusiastic Republican mass meeting held in Allegheny.

Thousands gathered upon boats and shore to witness celebration on opening of Merrill dam. Fakirs were plentiful and were finally driven over the hills by their victims.

Carnegie Institute art jurors pass resolutions condemning projected improvements to Allegheny county court house.

Glassport hotel, sheltering 45 non-union employes of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company, was dynamited, partially wrecking the building. Misplacing of dynamite stick spared the lives for whom death was intended.

Merchants and Manufacturers' association will exchange greetings with President Roosevelt by long-distance telephone.

How a man who speaks English only is teaching foreigners to talk in his tongue.

City takes possession of large tract at Aspinwall without condemnation and injunction is threatened.

City again loses in linear tax case.

Citizens leaders' boasted Republican loyalty will be tested by the situation in the Twenty-second ward.

Hall and Verner syndicate make deal for passage of electric light and trolley bills.

LEGAL.

A. T. Anderson asks court to set aside the service of a writ, alleging he was inveigled into Pittsburgh, and claims many notes were forged with his name.

Loughrey brothers answer sisters' petition to have them removed as executors of estates and deny mismanagement.

SPORTING.

The first surprises of the football season were sprung yesterday when Annapolis defeated Princeton, 10 to 9, and Amherst defeated Columbia, 12 to 0.

The W. U. P. team proved too strong for the Westminster eleven and won the game, 28 to 0, at Exposition park.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., is the golf champion of Western Pennsylvania, winning the title by defeating his father in the finals at Oakmont yesterday.

It is now certain that Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans will meet for the lightweight championship. The battle will take place in California.

Miss Georgeanna Bishop is the national woman's golf champion, winning the title at Philadelphia yesterday.

FINANCIAL.

Most active and exciting stock market of the year, many prominent securities scoring new high prices. Pittsburgh Coal preferred the strongest on the local exchange. New York bank loans decreased nearly $12,000,000 for the week. Wheat advanced in the Chicago pit and corn and oats were lower.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Editorial—Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives' Reciprocity.
Fiction—"The Barbarous Babes, II., Violet's Visit," by Mrs. Israel Zangwill.
Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh, No. 13, "The Rev. Bundle and the Canny Chorister."
An English Woman Politician.
I Go A-Gossiping—Mistress Pepys.
Sarah Graham Hays Talks on Artistic Home Needlework—Japanese Embroideries.
The Autumn Blouse, by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household—Menus for the Week.
Gowns for Formal Occasions, by Mme. Fullerton.
The Etiquette of Mourning, by Mrs. James Brown Courtney.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Paupers of Paris Are Millionaires.
America and Americans.
Getting Ready for the Civil War.
Memoirs of Mlle. Georges.
Massachusetts, the Library State.
Sisal Henin Culture in Yucatan.
Government Buildings at the Fair.
Mr. Dooley on Short Marriages.
The Genial Idiot Runs for Vice President.
Books and Bookmen, by George Seibel.
Plays and Players, by Charles M. Bregg.
The Quiet Observer, by Erasmus Wilson.
Financial Review, by John O. Baglin.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Mr. Coon and Oo-La-La.
Betsy Bouncer and Sammy Sneeze.
The Handy Man and Little Katy.
Buster Brown and Tige at Birthday Party.

When in New York stop at Gregorian Hotel, 35th st. West, near 5th ave.

UNCLE SPIKES UNCLE'S GUNS

Cannon Captures Huntington, (W. Va.) Voters and Will Hold Them.

DAVIS BEGS SUPPORT

Illinoisan Wins Crowd by Showing What Protection Has Done for West Virginia.

DEMOCRATS COME INTO FOLD

Special Telegram from
Walter J. Christy, Staff Correspondent.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 15.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon opened his speech-making tour in West Virginia this afternoon with a big meeting in a theater here. Tonight "Uncle Gassaway" and his all-star aggregation held the boards in the same playhouse.

"Uncle Joe" gave them a straight protective talk and "Uncle Gassaway" told them he is that fellow Davis that is running for vice president, and that he wanted their votes. After the count is in on November 8 "Uncle Gassaway" will find that "Uncle Joe" has spiked his guns.

"Uncle Joe" captured his audience right on the start and held it for two hours, and will continue to hold it until the ballots are cast. He simply took advantage of the opportunity to impress upon the people of Huntington what they already knew:

That they have prospered for eight years under a protective tariff, that they did not prosper under Cleveland's administration and that they have no idea of voting a change. He brought out his points so plainly and clearly that a schoolboy could appreciate what protection has done for West Virginia.

Cannon Gets Under Cuticle.

Mr. Cannon is not a man to say harsh words of the enemy, but he has a way of getting under the cuticle, and he scores every time. His remarks about Davis, Hill, Daniel and Bailey elicited much applause. While "Uncle Joe" claims he is not a humorist, there is a suspicion, after one hears him talk, that he is inclined to bury his talent in this line under a bushel.

Congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota was the other speaker. He bubbles over with wit, sandwiched in with the cold facts that make the enemy squirm. Mr. Bede is a great story teller, and he has a new crop of tales every time he appears on the stump. The Republicans of West Virginia have a great treat before them in the three days next week that Mr. Cannon and Mr. Bede are to spend in this state.

The speaker says there is no question about the re-election of Roosevelt and that all attention now should be turned to making certain a Republican majority in the lower house of congress. While in West Virginia he will go into the congressional districts of Congressmen Hughes, Woodyard and Dayton. This afternoon he spoke in the home of Mr. Hughes, and a man never received a better recommendation than was given the representative by Mr. Cannon. Mr. Hughes will be elected by at least 4,000 majority. He has made big gains in Mingo county.

Democrats Working for Hughes.

The Democratic sheriff, county and circuit court clerks and the Democratic member of the county court have turned in for him. The county has been giving a Democratic majority of 500 and is now certain to return a Republican plurality of 200. In Wayne county many new men have moved in and the newcomers are all Republicans. The county has been giving a Democratic majority of 500, and this year it will be cut down to 200.

When Mr. Cannon reached here at noon today there was a good crowd to welcome him. The business section of the town was well decorated, pictures of the candidates of both parties being much in evidence. In the window of a trust company were lithographs of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, framed with $20 gold certificates. Beneath were the words: "We believe in sound money." Below this inscription were pictures of Parker and Davis, fringed about with $5 silver certificates.

Congressman Hughes presided at the meeting. Without extra words, he introduced Mr. Cannon. "Uncle Joe" at once got down to work. He told the history of the protective tariff from the election of Lincoln to the present time. The horrors of the last Cleveland administration were described and the speaker declared: "I want to live as long as I can, but I pray God that I may never live through such another four years. Oh, Lord! what a poor house the Democrats do keep!"

Imperfection Will Be Cured.

In speaking of the Dingley tariff, the speaker said: "The Dingley law is not perfect, but there is nothing perfect from the human hand. Protection comes from God alone. In the fullness of time these imperfections will be cured as well as possible by the friends of protection."

Mr. Davis was referred to by Mr. Cannon "as your distinguished citizen who thinks that he is running for vice president."

Continuing, he said of Davis:

He indorses the St. Louis platform, which declares that protection is robbery. He has grown up and prospered under this policy. He is willing to allow the farmers of Illinois and the outside manufacturer to believe that protection is a "robbery." If at any time while presiding over the senate as vice president he would be called upon to cast a deciding vote, he would save coal and lumber.

Now I am going to have something to say that is distinctly humorous. Your distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Davis, wrote a letter of acceptance accusing the Republicans of great extravagance and attempted to prove it by a reference to the administration of President Buchanan in 1858. I would call that very, very funny, and I will tell you why. Under Buchanan there was no protection, and we had less than 30,000,000 of population. Our transcontinental lines were not dreamed of, and our railroad develop-

Continued on Second Page.

RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT

Czar's Army Lost Fifty Thousand Men in Battle.

FIGHTING IS FIERCE

Japanese Have Succeeded in Capturing More Guns in Manchuria.

HAVE SOLDIERS IN RESERVE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (9 a. m.)—The latest advices are that the Russians left 4,500 dead in front of Gen. Kuroki's army alone. The Russian losses there are estimated at 20,000 men.

SIN-MIN-TIN, Oct. 15.—The latest reports of the fighting below Mukden, which have been received here late today, indicate that the Russians are in full retreat all along the line, and that the most desperate fighting now in progress is on their two flanks, the Russian commander devoting his entire attention to the checking of the enveloping movement which the Japanese are attempting, both on the east and west. So far as can be learned here, he has been successful in maintaining his lines intact, although, in order to do it, he has been compelled to throw his entire reserves into action, and to so weaken his center as to make any other than defensive fighting there impossible.

Today's fighting has been fully half way between Yental and the Hun river, in the center of the line of battle. The reports that Gen. Kuropatkin has been cut off is, according to the reports that reach here, erroneous. The field headquarters of the Russian general are almost in the exact center of the battle line and on the railroad. No news has reached here today concerning the Russian column, which was reported cut off in the neighborhood of Pensiauh.

Column of Mounted Men.

A strong Japanese column is reported to have crossed the Hun considerably to the west of the extreme Japanese left, composed largely of mounted men, and said to include many Chung Chuses. Their objective is supposed to be the rear of the Russian right flank. Scouts of this column are reported to have been seen within 20 miles of this place. Refugees from Mukden, arriving here today, estimate that fully 20,000 Russian wounded have reached that place since the fighting began a week ago. The Russian loss has been much heavier than it was at Liao-Yang, some estimates placing it as high as 50,000 men. The Japanese have succeeded today in taking more Russian guns. Reliable reports from Liao-Yang state that there are not less than 50,000 Japanese troops there, who have not yet been engaged, and troop trains with reinforcements are constantly arriving, whether from Yin-Chow or Dalny is not known, probably from both places, however.

Gloom at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The latest report from the front brings the story of the great battle up to Saturday morning, when the fighting at Shakhe was renewed with unabated vigor. The Russians are holding their positions at Shakhe, and apparently neither they nor the Japanese are able to advance. All accounts agree that the battle of Liao-Yang is already being overshadowed in fierceness and the number of casualties. It is now the sixth day of the desperate fighting and the issue is still in the balance.

The feeling in St. Petersburg is one of extreme gloom and depression. The lack of official news, the undoubted checking of Gen. Kuropatkin's aggressive move and the enormous Russian losses in men and guns compared with the optimistic reports from Tokyo all combine to prepare the public for anything short of a total rout of the Russians.

There is a noteworthy absence of bitterness against Gen. Kuropatkin, and the belief is prevalent that he was compelled to assume the offensive.

FOOTBALL ECLIPSES WAR THINK PEACE DELEGATES

Leave U. of P.-Brown Game. Very Sanigunary, Says Dr. Melihoff of Paris.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—"Worse than war," was the verdict of a dozen delegates to the international peace congress, who attended the game of football between teams of the universities of Pennsylvania and Brown this afternoon, but did not stay long. After a brawny 200-pound Brown warrior had been stretched on the field, John Ashworth of Manchester, England, hurried away. "I've seen all the fighting I've cared to look at," he said, as he went, and at the end of the first half the remainder of the delegation indorsed his opinion in a body.

"Very interesting, very exciting, very vigorous, but very sanguinary," said Dr. Melikoff. "The players should be attired in suits of armor."

CHESTER D. POTTER.

AN ALLEGHENY GIRL'S ASSAILANT GETS TRIAL

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The hearing of M. F. Walker, negro, proprietor of the Union hotel, charged with attempted attack on Rosa Fisher, a white girl, lasted all day before Mayor Scott. The girl travels with her father, a blind musician. Both have their home in Marshall avenue, Allegheny. The blind father said he went to his daughter's help when he heard her scream. Mayor Scott reserved his decision until Monday.

The Temptation of a Late Victim.

CARNEGIE'S SERVANTS REAL GENTLEMAN AND LADIES

Some of Ship's Passengers Invite Butler to Visit Them at Their Homes.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Passengers who came over in the second cabin of the Lucania, which arrived today, were not aware until after the ship landed that some of their delightful traveling companions on shipboard, eight in all, had come direct from the servants' hall in Skibo castle, Mr. Carnegie's employes, dressed well, were apparently liberally supplied with money, and proved to be so well informed that their conversation was very much enjoyed by those whose fortune it was to meet them.

In the party were seven women and one man, who were sent over to prepare Mr. Carnegie's Fifth avenue residence for its owner's home coming. The man in the party is said to be Mr. Carnegie's butler, but this was not mentioned on shipboard, where his appearance and demeanor were such that no one would have taken him for a servant. Indeed, it is said that he received several invitations from other passengers to visit them at their homes.

On the ship's manifest, according to the immigration authorities, the members of the party were booked as "butler, first cook, upstairs maid," and so on.

HODGES COMING TO INSPECT NEW DAM

Engineers Will Not Act on the Sibert Case Until Ordered by Taft.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Maj. Harry F. Hodges of the engineer corps will go to Pittsburgh next Monday night, and on Tuesday he will inspect Ohio river dam No. 6, which has just been completed, and other river improvements. Maj. Hodges said today that a report that his mission to Pittsburgh was connected with the controversy over the raising of the Union bridge or the criticism of Maj. Sibert in the brief of the bridge company, was not true. Said he:

"The engineer corps will take no action in the Union bridge matter until it is directed to do so by Secretary Taft, who is out of the city, and who has not yet even examined the brief of the bridge company. I have been ordered to inspect dam No. 6 and other river work in the Pittsburgh district, merely to inform the chief of engineers of the progress of that work.

"This inspection will not include any inquiries with reference to the case of Maj. Sibert. Were it not for the fact that dam No. 6 has been finished I would not go to Pittsburgh."

L. W. STRAYER.

NO AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA.

Fiscal Commissioner on President Amador's Authority Denies Statement Made by Minister Barrett.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Dr. Eusabio A. Morales, fiscal commissioner for the republic of Panama, denied today that Mr. Barrett, American minister at Panama, had arrived at an understanding with that government before he left Panama in regard to a settlement of the differences between the United States and that country over the questions of sovereignty and the collection of customs duties in the zone.

He said a letter from President Amador so stated and there was great dissatisfaction among the people of Panama.

Veterans Select Pittsburgher.

ALTOONA, Oct. 15.—The twenty-second annual reunion of the Seventy-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was held here today. Capt. Alfred Hicks of Pittsburgh was elected president and Capt. John McNevin of Altoona secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. The next annual meeting will be held in Pittsburgh.

URGES U. S. FEDERAL COURT FOR CHINA

Pierce So Recommends After Inspecting Consulates in the Orient.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—As a result of his recent trip of consular inspection to the far east, P. H. D. Peirce, third assistant secretary of state, will recommend the establishment of a United States federal court in China, as a tribunal of appeal from the consular courts which will be redistricted to jurisdiction of first instance. The almost constant friction between the jurisdiction of the various concular officers acting as judges at Shanghai, Chefoo and elsewhere will thus be obviated. As a result of such friction there has long been a feud on between Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Fowler at Chefoo.

The proposed federal court will have one judge, a marshal and a bailiff. It will sit at certain periods at various ports in China and decide appeals from the consular courts.

EX-LIEUT. GOV. WATRES IS SUED FOR DAMAGES

Plaintiff Claims $100,000 for Alleged Violation of Verbal Contract—Water Company Involved.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 15.—Suit for $100,000 damages was commenced today against former Lieut.-Gov. L. A. Watres of Scranton in this city by A. H. Squires. He declares that a verbal contract has been violated by Watres. Squires owns $490,000 worth of stock in the Lanoria Mosa Water Company, which supplies El Paso, Texas, with water. He says Watres agreed, if certain changes were made in the charter, he would furnish money to finish the work the company was doing.

The changes were made. It is alleged that Watres then directed Squires to start the work, saying he would soon take control. Squires did and now declares that Watres will not keep his agreement and furnish the money.

UNDERTAKER NOT NEEDED.

Noticed Supposed Corpse Move and He Was Taken to Hospital Instead of Morgue.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Instead of bing shipped home in a coffin, according to arrangements, C. M. Fox of New Castle, Pa., is almost able today to leave the city hospital and go unaccompanied. Mr. Fox, who is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was observed by the engineer with his head hanging out of the cab window near Perrysville bridge Friday night.

He was unconscious and his head bore an ugly gash. Word was wired to his wife that he had been killed and a message was also sent to this city for an undertaker and the coroner, who met the train. The undertaker noticed a movement of Fox's arm and the patient was quickly conveyed to the emergency hospital.

A NERVY POSTMASTER CAPTURED A BURGLAR

RIDGWAY, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Postmaster Wells of Wilcox last night captured a burglar who had robbed the postoffice at Wilcox. The robber had an hour's start of the postmaster, but by using a fast horse he overtook the burglar and, instead of stopping the man at once, Mr. Wells drove on to a turn in the road, where he dismounted and prepared his gun for work. As the robber approached he was halted, admitted his guilt and gave up the stolen property.

Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse Entertain.

LENOX, MASS., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse entertained at a dinner-dance at Erskine park tonight in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Smith of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Gordon Bibby of London. The affair was informal and the dancing was in the large gymnasium.

PANIC AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

Senator Gorman Brought from Maryland—Doing "Gum Shoe" Work.

GIVE UP PRESIDENCY

Desperate Effort to Save Indiana and New York and Win House.

FOOLISH ESTIMATES SENT WEST

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The Democratic national campaign for the election of Parker and Davis has reached a stage of panic, a condition where Smiling Tom Taggart alone is hopeful of success. Senator Arthur P. Gorman has been recalled from Maryland, and for two days he has been working secretly in his rooms in the Fifth Avenue hotel, going over the situation to see if anything can be saved from the wreck.

Senator Gorman never talks for publication, but his return to this city at this time is regarded as significant. A few days ago he went to Baltimore with plans made to travel through Maryland and West Virginia with the Democratic candidate for vice president, Mr. Davis, David B. Hill and other speakers. His sudden return to this city was unannounced, and the senator has been trying hard to escape public observation. Most of his time here has been spent in his rooms and he sees visitors only by appointment. Senator Gorman is regarded as the most successful politician in the Democratic party and most Democrats feel that if he cannot change the present drift of the campaign, the defeat of Parker and Davis is a foregone conclusion.

Democratic politicians who have been taking an active part in the campaign, are now saying that if they can win the house of representatives, or make substantial gains in the next senate, the party will have won a victory. Democratic congressmen who have been speaking in many sections of the country, say in private that there is no chance of the election of Parker. The best prediction they make is that he will carry a number of states that Bryan failed to carry four years ago.

The work of Judge Parker's campaign managers is now centered on New York and Indiana. They do not claim that the carrying of the two states would insure his election, but they say that carrying New York would be a great tactical victory and would insure success in 1908, with the sound money element of the party still in control. Failure to carry New York, it is admitted, would greatly aid and encourage the Bryan wing of the party in the fight they are expected to make to regain control. The Bryan men are under suspicion at Democratic national headquarters. The campaign managers are emphatically doubtful of the sincerity of the Bryanites in their support of Judge Parker.

ESTIMATES OF EASTERNERS DISCOURAGE WESTERNERS

Democrats in Chicago Ridicule the Claims Made by the Democratic Campaign Managers.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Democrats in this city are astounded at the course of the Democratic national campaign managers. They cannot understand why "confidential" estimates of Parker's electoral vote should be sent here with some of the states west of the Mississippi placed in the certain Parker column. The absurdity of such a claim is so apparent as to make the estimates ridiculous to those who receive them. Instead of encouraging they discourage, for they show either ignorance of the real situation or an attempt to deceive.

There is no doubt at all that from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast there will be one unbroken line of Roosevelt electoral votes. No western Democrat denies this fact. Western Democrats had some hope of Colorado, Montana and Idaho weeks ago, but that hope is now centered wholly on Montana. Even there it is daily growing dimmer.

Some of the recipients of these "confidential estimates" believe that it is done for the purpose of being able to say after election that the west defeated the Democratic ticket.

MRS. MAYBRICK WILL LIVE IN WASHINGTON

She Denies in Letter to Friend Any Intention of Becoming an Actress.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who came to America just recently after being released from prison in England, has decided to make Washington her home. She has been recuperating at Bear Cliff, in the Catskill mountains, as a guest of Dr. Emmett Denmore, and will arrive in Washington early in November.

In a letter received recently by a Washington friend, Mrs. Maybrick vigorously denies all rumors of her intention of going on the stage. On her arrival she will be the guest of Mrs. Hayden, wife of the leading counsel, Samuel V. Hayden, of the firm of Hayden & Yarrell. After her visit to Mrs. Hayden she will establish a home in Washington.

Beat His Brother Fatally.

TORONTO, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Thomas Taggart, of this place, in a fight today with his brother, John, a saloonkeeper, beat him with a poker fatally. Thomas surrendered and is in jail here.

Boy Killed by Companion.

READING, Oct. 15.—While boys were shooting at targets early this evening William Kline, aged 14, was accidentally killed by a companion.

SISTER CITY FOR THE G. O. P.

Allegheny Shows in No Uncertain Way It Is for Roosevelt.

A ROUSING MEETING

Candidates for Congress Describe the Characteristics of Presidential Candidate.

SPEECHES WARMLY RECEIVED

It was the biggest Republican meeting ever held in Allegheny. Francis J. Torrance, who presided, said it was, and Mr. Torrance has conducted for years all the important meetings the Republicans have held on the North Side.

Allegheny was ablaze with enthusiasm last night. A score of clubs turned out to do honor to the occasion. Bands played and red fire was burned. Roosevelt and Fairbanks were the theme of the speeches at Carnegie hall, and Roosevelt and Fairbanks were cheered by the thousands of people who lined the streets as the marching clubs went by.

The remarkable enthusiasm shown at the Republican meeting in Allegheny proves that the success of the Republican ticket at the election is uppermost in the minds of the people. No speaker of national prominence had been billed for the meeting, all the orators but one being residents of Western Pensylvania, and that one being well known chiefly in New York, Congressman E. B. Vreeland, yet the hall was filled to overflowing and so many people stood in the aisles that the public safety authorities might have been excused if they had interfered to prevent overcrowding. Congressman Vreeland did not come. The national committee wants him in New York.

Escorted by the Tariff Club.

The meeting began late, for the P. C. Knox club of Allegheny, which was to meet the speakers at the Allegheny end of the Sixth street bridge, was late in appearing. The start from the Hotel Duquesne in Pittsburgh, with the Tariff club as escort, was postponed until the P. C. Knox club could be heard from, but the hour was so late that the escort started at last and met the Knox club at Stockton avenue and Federal street. There was no time then to form a new alignment, so the Tariff club kept on and conducted the speakers to the hall, the Knox club falling in behind.

When Chairman Torrance called the meeting to order the hall was full. As usual at political meetings in Allegheny, there was a sprinkling of women, who were as much interested as the men. Each speaker, as he appeared, was greeted with applause. Congressman Graham was the first, and, of course, every man in Allegheny knows him. Maj. Alexander McDowell, the clerk of the national house of representatives, was the next. He was followed by John C. Haymaker and James Francis Burke came after him. A speaker not on the program, but who made an effective address, was J. M. Evans of Sharon, a Welshman, who came to America when he was a boy, and who in his speech ascribed the success which has rewarded him and immediate members of his family to the protection policy of the Republican party.

Torrance Strikes the Keynote.

In his opening speech Mr. Torrance, after expressing gratification at the size of the meeting, called attention to the contrast between the prosperity accompanying the administration of the late President McKinley and the preceding lean years under Grover Cleveland. He could not see how any resident of Allegheny or Pittsburgh could wish to vote any other than the Republican ticket at the ensuing election, he said.

"If the Constitution did not forbid us to voice our sentiments, we, the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, would elect Theodore Roosevelt by acclamation," was the concluding remark of the chairman, which evoked great enthusiasm.

Mr. Graham, who was the first speaker, said in part:

In the absence of any great issue the Democratic party is trying to make Theodore Roosevelt the issue in this campaign, and I for one am perfectly willing to leave it so.

Let us for a few moments consider the marvelous record of this typical American. At the age of 23, two years after casting his first vote, he was a member of the New York legislature and the youngest man in it; at 25 the Republican caucus nominee for speaker; at 26 a prominent delegate in the national Republican convention; at 28 Republican candidate for mayor of New York city; at 31 United States civil service commissioner. His friends, deploring his acceptance of this position, declared it would be his political grave-yard. It was a graveyard to political spoilsmen, but not Theodore Roosevelt. He was a figure there, and not a figurehead, for he jumped at once to the front, making the commission known of all men throughout the land. Many of this audience will remember his personal and rigid examination of the Pittsburgh postoffice.

Roosevelt Was the Exception.

At 37 he accepted the position of police commissioner of New York city, and again people were heard to declare that it would end his political career, that no man could have anything to do with the police department and remain undefiled. But Theodore Roosevelt again proved the exception when he reformed abuses, corrected long standing evils, and made his name a terror to grafters. At 39 appointed assistant secretary of the navy, and there, the home of red tape that was almost stagnant from official routine, and dying of dry rot, he infused life and animation and stirred that department into activity and preparation. He did not hesitate to authorize the purchase of improved though costly equipment of immense supplies of powder, shot, shell and coal, and to order their consumption through sub-caliber gun practice and naval maneuvers, and, when remonstrated with over the terrible expense, he replied "How can the men behind the guns learn to aim their guns accurately without firing them off?" Spain was pursuing the economical course and saving her powder. The result was shown when the two navies came into actual conflict. He urged the assignment of Admiral Dewey to the Asiatic fleet, and later successfully opposed the detaching of his flagship Olympia, thereby contributing materially to the [illegible] success in Manila bay.

Such was the state of preparation

ADMIRAL DRAVO'S FLAGSHIP, THE STEAMER BOAZ, AFTER BACKING INTO THE NEW MERRILL LOCK, WAS USED AS SPEAKERS' STAND

A Large Crowd Gathered to Witness the Dedication of the New Government Lock at Merrill. The Crowd Attracted Numerous Fakirs. Among These Was "Mexican Pete," Who Conducted Something in the Nature of a Roulette Game in the Tent Shown in the Picture. Suddenly the Crowd Got the Idea That "Mexican Pete's" Game Was a Crooked One and Then They Raided the Place. For a Short Time There Was a Scene of Wild Disorder Around That Tent.

navy that, when our war with Spain came on, we were enabled with a smaller army, and a navy of less strength than our enemy, within the brief space of 100 days to sink the enemy's fleet without the loss of a single ship and with the loss of but one seaman killed. We had, after two battles, received the surrender of 250,000 veteran Spanish troops, all without the loss of a flag, gun or battery—a record unparalleled in history. When the war was declared, to the great astonishment of everybody, Theodore Roosevelt announced his determination of resigning his position, one of safety coupled with honor, in the navy department, and expressed his desire to enter the army. He said:

Did Not Dodge Danger.

"There is nothing more for me to do here. I've got to get into this fight myself. I have done all in my power to bring on this war, for it is a justifiable one, and now that it has come I have no business to ask others to fight and stay at home myself."

Having had no military experience, he accepted a secondary position in the Rough Riders, a regiment that he formed of daring, resolute spirits, fearless riders, ready in the use of gun and pistol; men that could rough it, and take care of themselves under trying circumstances, typical Americans like himself.

It is not necessary for me to follow his successful career in that war which brought him a brevet brigadier general's star at the age of 40.

At 41 he was serving as governor of the great commonwealth of New York; at 42 vice president of the United States, and the same year, by the death of our lamented McKinley, he was elevated to the presidency of this great republic—the youngest man that ever stepped into the presidential chair, and when elected, as he will most surely be next November, he will have the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected by the people to that great office.

He is not only the breaker of all precedents and records, but also the breaker or buster of trusts, for realizing that capital had gone mad, and something must be done to check the extravagance of the Napoleons of finance, he called to his legal assistance one of Pittsburgh's brainiest lawyers, our "Little Phil" Knox, and then, showing the non-partisan breadth of the man, he also employed a Democratic lawyer and Alleghenian, D. T. Watson, another legal giant, and a fit compeer to Pittsburgh's advocate, and invoking a law of the land that had been passed by a Republican congress, but derided by our Democratic brethren as impotent and only passed for buncombe, he with it smote such a blow in the Northern Securities case that capital came to its senses, and thereby a panic was averted that would have surpassed all financial convulsions that this country or the world had ever witnessed.

Dangerous to the Democrats.

Notwithstanding all this, our Democratic brethren cry that "Roosevelt is unsafe," that he is too strenuous, that he will involve us in another war, etc. And yet, in all his career as legislator, statesman, soldier, governor, vice president and chief magistrate, they cannot point to a single unsafe, tricky, or dishonest action. Oh, they say, he is a dangerous man; yes, dangerous to boodlers and grafters, dangerous to monopolies or nefarious combinations of capital, dangerous to all enemies of our country—yes, very dangerous to the Democratic party and its candidates.

The people of this country admire a bold man, a strong man, an honest man, and they know that in our candidate they have them all combined, and they will elect him president by a larger majority than they gave him for vice president four years ago. I do not want to be considered irreverent, but his name, Theodore, signifies in English "Gift of God," and it seems to me that in the years to come, when the heat of partisan conflict has passed away, the student of history, looking back over our times, will acknowledge that he was to this country truly a "gift of God."

Maj. Alexander McDowell kept his audience in high spirits. He said:

I wish to correct an erroneous impression that has been sent broadcast all over this land by both Republican speakers and editors. They have made the charge that the Democratic party never kept a promise. That is not true. In 1892 they said to the people of this country "Come unto me all you that labor and we will give you rest."

A Period of Rest.

For four years a more restful period was never known in this country than from 1892 to 1896. It was during that time that the militarism that our Democratic friends so much dread was organized in Ohio, when that great army was organized in Ohio and marched over the mountains of Pennsylvania and down through the everglades of Maryland and formed down around the Democratic administration at Washington, crying for succor and for help. That Democratic administration stuck its head out of the window and said, 'Coxey, get off the grass.' That was the only time in my recollection that the Democratic party ever kept a promise, and it certainly kept that one, because the laboring men, deprived of employment, had no choice but to rest, objectionable as rest without wages was to them at that time.

Now, my friends, in this campaign there are but two issues held up by the Democratic party—two planks in their platform that you can see—one is "Damn the soldier." The other is "Damn the nigger." When they are not doing one they are doing the other. But Mr. Parker has made us one promise; he will rescind the order of President Roosevelt granting the pension to old soldiers, and then he will ask congress to pension us—a congress in which 98 members come from the states that we whipped. When they give us pensions it will be like some other things that never happened and never will.

Maj. McDowell then told a large number of interesting stories and told how the Democratic tariff policy this year is different in different states to agree with the conditions in those states.

Popular Name in the South.

Maj. McDowell jestingly said that the nomination of Henry G. Davis for vice president was made because the name of Davis is very popular in the south.

Now, I feel tonight that we will be successful. The Democratic leaders have given up the presidential contest and are attempting to steal away congress. But they cannot do it. We are certain of a majority of from 15 or 20 in the next house of representatives.

Maj. McDowell paid a high tribute to W. H. Graham as a congressman, and said, in conclusion:

The young men from the mines, the mills and the mountains, and the farms, the stores and offices are with us for war, and the old men along the lines are with us for counsel. With that combination the Democratic party and the devil working hand-in-hand cannot defeat us.

Former District Attorney John C. Haymaker made a brief but pointed speech, in which he said:

The city of Allegheny, as her sister city across the way, lives and thrives by the industry of her mills, of her honest daily toilers who are fed and clothed by the industries and the manufactories of these two great cities, and the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny know it is a dangerous experiment to have the Democracy tinker with the tariff for the revenues. They know something of her strong leaning toward free trade, all of which is disastrous to the prosperity of Pittsburgh's and Allegheny's honest, hard-working and contented people. In two years hence we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party as a national political organization. Fro mocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, there is no spot or place anywhere in which shall be centered as much interest as in the city of Pittsburgh, where, on the 22d day of February, 1856, in the presence of some of the greatest men of the United States, this party of ours first drew the breath of life, of liberty, and first opened its eyes to the crying wants of the American people.

Always for the People.

It did not come to you by chance. It emanates in the wants of the American people. It came from the fact that men all over the country felt that the nation needed a strong and able party to solve the problems of the government and the rights of man. If I were tonight to recount to you all the achievements of your party from the time of its birth down to the present time it would be but a recitation of the history of your country in its most important events, with the exception of a short time or a few occasions when the government was in the hands of the Democracy.

Its political objects have been the greatest good for the greatest number, and after that it had for its object the strength, the honor of the American people, the credit of the American people at home and abroad. Saving and excepting the great problems of the civil war, this country has been brought face to face with no more perilous questions than those which have occurred within the last eight years, questions which have been met and solved and passed into the history of the United States to the glory of that party; questions which have been met and solved by William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

As Mr. Graham has said to you, a few years ago, when William McKinley's death occurred, the uppermost question in the minds of the American people was is the country safe in the hands of Theodore Roosevelt? May he not be rash? May he not involve us by precipitating us into trouble? But what a short time it was until that feeling was passed, and tonight the American people have absolute confidence in Mr. Roosevelt as president of the United States. The Democracy, as the other speakers have stated, have but one cry. And that is, he has too much action; that he might precipitate the country in trouble. Well, if there is anything the Democracy dislikes it is action. True it is that Mr. Roosevelt has action. True it is that he acted rapidly in the matter of the isthmian canal; true it is that he acted rapidly in our negotiations with Panama; true it is that he acted rapidly in fixing the Alaskan boundary; true it is that he acted rapidly when he indicted 14 railroads in the United States for illegal combination; true it is that he acted rapidly when he indicted certain railroad officials who undertook to monopolize the transportation of cotton throughout the south. True, he acted rapidly when he put the beef trust under injunction. What the people of this country want and what they demand is action, and they will get it next November. Never since the time of that strong, that homely, that rugged figure who sprang from the American people, whose great heart and great mind and great character and great achievements won for him the greatest fame among his contemporaries, the immortal Abraham Lincoln. Never from the time he enjoyed the confidence of the American people down to the present time has the Republican party offered to the American people two men more of the people, by the people and for the people, two men more active, more in touch and sympathy with the American people, two men who will deal with the best interests of the American people, two men of more honor, of more patriotism and more love of country than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Fairbanks, the next president and vice president of the United States.

Burke's Tribute to Roosevelt.

Attorney James F. Burke, candidate for congress from the Thirty-first district, followed Mr. Haymaker and said, among other things:

To the dispassionate and fair-minded American, Theodore Roosevelt presents more worthy claims to the enthusiastic support of men of all parties than any other candidate since the days of Lincoln. His unflinching fidelity to the eternal principles of right and his uncompromising opposition to all that is wrong, regardless of the party politics of those involved, have stamped him as one of the proudest heritages of our history. The tricks of the trimmer and the deception of the demagogue are alike notably absent from his personal conduct and political policies.

They call him the "man on horseback" in their vain efforts to frighten the American people. We accept the description, and reply that he first became a man on horseback when the blood and tears of a persecuted people aroused the anger of civilization and resulted in the visit of the Maine to Havana's harbor, where her gallant crew was murdered in the night as they dreamed away the hours under the protective folds of our flag.

To put an end to a century of cruelty, and avenge the insult to our flag and the death of our gallant seamen, Theodore Roosevelt resigned a lucrative position in the civil service of the nation in order that he might take his place in the ranks of the men on horseback who bore the colors of the American army, in the face of a very hell of fire, to the crest of San Juan hill, under whose shadows in that awful hour lay the bleeding forms of our dead and dying American heroes who, too, were "men on horseback," when humanity needed their services.

Dangerous to Criminals.

Again, they designate him as a "dangerous" man. And again we welcome the soft impeachment. When business houses, mills and factories and the homes of the people were suffering from a coal famine, and the helpless wives and children of starving miners were being ejected from their little hovels and left helpless and homeless in the snows, he summoned the cold blooded barons who were operating "by divine right" to appear before an impartial commission and show cause why the crime which they were enacting should not be stopped. In that he proved himself a dangerous man to a dangerous element who assumed a right to violate laws at will.

Again he proved himself a "dangerous" man to arrogant capitalists who stepped beyond the bounds of law in the Northern Securities affair and attempted by the most adroit methods to do that which in the eyes of Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney was lawful, but which in the eyes of Theodore Roosevelt was a plain infraction of the anti-trust laws of this country.

Again h proved himself a "dangerous" man when he discovered rascals in the public service and ordered their prosecution by the department of justice of this country.

He again proved himself a most "dangerous" man when he put an end to South American blackmail, and made such a forcible appeal to the American people that even the great body of Democratic opposition in the United States senate crumbled into dust when the Panama treaty was presented for ratification.

In all these things assuredly he was a "dangerous" man, but dangerous only to wrong-doers and enemies of American interests. Upon his every act the people have placed their seal of unqualified approval, and his entire administration will be doubly ratified on November 8.

Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, the Republican candidate for congress from the South Side, was on the platform. The audience started to leave after Mr. Evans' speech, but Mr. Graham stepped forward and asked them to stay, introducing Dr. Barchfeld. The doctor spoke briefly, predicting that Allegheny county would send four Republicans to congress to advocate measures favored by President Roosevelt.

ALL ARE FOR ROOSEVELT.

First Ward, Allegheny, Marching Club Gives the North Side a Little Entertainment.

There were two Republican parades in Allegheny last night. One was a general demonstration and acted as an escort to the speakers who appeared at Carnegie hall. The other was exclusively a First ward affair, but did not interefere in any way with the general parade.

There were rumors that there would be a clash between the two parades, but the best of spirit prevailed. Both demonstrations were received with enthusiasm all along the line of march.

At the First ward school house the First Ward Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Elkins Marching club was drawn up in review. Here, on behalf of the school teachers of the ward, Prof. Young, principal of the First ward school, presented a silk banner to the club. Speaking for the club, Select Councilman George Leckey accepted the banner.

At the conclusion of these exercises, headed by the Grand Army band, the marching club paraded the principal streets of the ward.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, October 15.

New York—Arabia from Liverpool and Queenstown, New York from Southampton, Hekla from Christiansand and Copenhagen.

Gibraltar—Nord America from New York for Naples and Genoa, Prinz Adalbert from New York for Naples and Genoa.

Liverpool—Bavarian from Montreal.

Plymouth—Philadelphia from New York.

Instrahull—Tritonia from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool and Glasgow.

Copenhagen—Island from New York via Christiansand.

Malin Head—Bavarian from Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool.

Gibraltar—Romanic from Naples for Boston.

Liverpool—Campania from New York, Turcoman, Montreal.

Cherbourg—Friedrich der Grosse from New York via Plymouth for Bremen and proceeded.

Southampton—Philadelphia from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Sailed, October 15.

New York—Germanic for Southampton via Cherbourg, Menominee for London, Graf Waldersee for Hamburg via Dover, Finland for Antwerp via Dover, Hohenzollern for Genoa and Naples, Etruria for Liverpool, Adria for Christiania and Copenhagen, Columbia for Glasgow.

Cherbourg—St. Paul from Southampton for New York.

Havre—La Gascogne for New York.

Liverpool—Umbria for New York.

Antwerp—Kroonland for New York.

Southampton—St. Paul for New York via Cherbourg.

Cherbourg—Deutschland frm Hamburg and Dover for New York.

Queenstown—Celtic from Liverpool for New York.

WHERE SHALL I BUY A PIANO?

A natural question to ask, but surely if you take thought you will conclude that the wise plan is to buy from a firm that controls the sale of the best pianos and sells pianos at plain prices. The following are a few of our many piano bargains, guaranteed to be as represented, or money refunded. Terms to suit. Mail orders filled.

Twenty new upright pianos—Latest improvements—Fully guaranteed. Now $168, $15 down and $7 per month.

Fischer upright, used, perfect.........$165
Krakauer upright, used, perfect....$178
Decker upright, used, perfect.........$210
Behr Bros. upright, new...............$270
Hardman upright, used, perfect.......$210
Chickering upright, like new.........$348
Steinway upright, like new...........$320
Haines Bros. upright, used, perfect..$215
Estey upright, like new...............$240
Chickering baby grand, like new.....$490
Schomacker upright, new..............$265
Decker Bros. square piano ....$ 40
McCammon square piano ....$ 70
Estey organ, new ....$ 68

W. F. FREDERICK, 635 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs. Largest dealers between N. Y. and Chicago. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Strich & Zeidler, Kroeger, McPhail, Estey, Schubert, Haines Bros., Kingsbury pianos and the perfect piano player, Chase & Baker. It plays any piano. Above instruments sold only by Frederick.

$325.00 PIANO FOR $135.00.

CAN'T BE BEAT; HOFFMANN'S, 537 SMITHFIELD STREET.

This is undoubtedly the best offer in bargain pianos. Here is a large, beautiful upright of latest up-to-date design, with sweet, powerful tone, and fully warranted; price was $325.00 a short time ago, but $135.00 takes it now, and on easy payments if you wish.

It's a snap, and you need only see this to appreciate the enormous saving you can make at Hoffmann's in a good, honest piano.

If you're going to buy a piano, won't it pay you to investigate this at once?

J. M. HOFFMAN CO., 537 Smithfield Street.

Established 1863. Sole representatives for Sohmer, Vose and Behning pianos.

ONE SPIKES OTHER'S GUNS

Continued from First Page.

ment was less than one-seventh what it is now.

The great commonwealths that have sprung up since the war were not known. Our wealth was $16,000,000,000 then, while it is over $100,000,000,000 now, and before any of these great accomplishments had taken place, your distinguished citizen harks back to the year 1858, makes a comparison and says we are spending entirely too much money—great extravagance of the Republican party. And in order to answer him I want to compare expenditures then and expenditures now. In 1858 the expenditures of the government were $74,000,000, while the revenue was but $46,000,000. Therefore there was created a deficit of $27,000,000, we lacking that much of getting enough money in a time of profound peace, to pay for the poorest kind of housekeeping. And I would refer to those panicky times, too, as a sample of Democratic economy. Now of that expenditure of $74,000,000, a sum of $25,000,000 was used for the support of the army, and $14,000,000 for the navy, or a total of $39,000,000 for those two branches of the service. How much revenue? Forty-six million dollars, or only $7,000,000 more than the cost of the army and navy together. How did we get the money to make up the difference between the expenditures and the revenues? Borrowed it, and went hawking our bonds all over Europe, finally disposing of them at a discount, and drawing 12 per cent interest. Such a thing as that has never happened in a time of peace within my memory, saving under Buchanan and under Grover Cleveland's last administration.

Borrowed to Run Government.

Cleveland borrowed $262,000,000 at 4 per cent interest in a time of peace to do just what Buchanan had to do—pay the ordinary running expenses of the government. And while they are accusing the Republican party of extravagance, they do not tell you that under our party and the revenues raised by it that mortgage placed upon the government by Cleveland for housekeeping expenses has been raised, and $182,000,000 of the very extravagance that we are accused of using was brought about by the liquidation of that debt and charged against us as expenditures on our own account.

Since McKinley and Roosevelt have been in power we have run the government, we have promoted the best interests of all the people, fortified our coasts, extended the prosperity of the north as well as the south, improved our rivers and harbors, built our navy, accepted the burden of the Philippines and Porto Rico, lifted the public debt occasioned by Cleveland, and yet they have the gall and check to charge that we are extravagant and accuse us of militarism by comparing our expenditures with those under Buchanan, when nearly every cent of the revenue raised in the year 1858 was used for the support of the army and navy.

Mr. Cannon said, in discussing the Parker telegram, that the candidate, after voting twice for Bryan, went to Dwight and took the gold cure. He further said:

Democrats Failed of Promise.

My friend Hill, who is now starring in West Virginia, told an audience the other night that in 1896 he had passed through the senate a bill in the interest of labor. My God, Senator Hill, when there was a Democratic house, a Democratic senate and a Democratic president, why didn't you do something? Like all Democrats, when clothed with power, they didn't keep their promises.

The speaker called attention to the presence of Bailey of Texas in West Virginia. He told that he had written the "Protection is Robbery" plank, but that down here he is silent on protection. "He confines himself," said he, 'to complaints about extravagance in the improvements of the White House and attacks on the president."

In speaking of Parker, "Uncle Joe" said: "If God Almighty does not know him better than you and I did 18 months ago, he is lost for all time and eternity."

Mr. Bede closed the meeting. The Cannon party left for Parkersburg on a special train this evening, and the speaker and Mr. Bede will deliver addresses there on Monday.

WISCONSIN STILL DIVIDED.

Republican State Committee Decides to Put Up Candidate Against Other Nominee for Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 15.—Announcement was made from the headquarters of the Republican state central committee today that in the event of the courts deciding that John J. Kempf is entitled to a place on the Republican ticket as the regular nominee for state treasurer, the committee will run against him August C. Backus of Milwaukee as an independent.

It was also announced that the committee indorsed W. D. Connor as a member of the national Republican committee for Wisconsin to succeed Henry C. Payne.

The committee re-elected to its membership the seven men who resigned during the supreme court proceedings. They are: Perry C. Wilder, John M. Nelson, W. H. Smith, J. A. Vancleve, F. J. Bradford, J. P. Bousman, W. P. Stevens.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Night class begins this week. Separate department for ladies. Easy payments. Positions secured. Write for catalogue or visit the Actual Business College, No. 310 Fifth avenue (Ten-Cent Store, opposite Farmers bank). Established twenty-five years.

DIED.

BLACKBURN—On Friday, October 14, 1904, at 2 a. m., at her residence, Fifth avenue, Dravosburg, MRS. BESSIE BLACKBURN, aged 30 years.

Funeral from the Methodist Episcopal church, Dravosburg, Pa., this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment later at Richmond cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAND—Suddenly, on Saturday, October 15, 1904, at 9:45 a. m., FRANCIS J. LAND, son of the late Patrick and Bridget Land (nee McGovern), aged 22 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 1114 Rush street, Allegheny, tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem high mass at St. Andrew's church at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

THOUSANDS CHEER OPENING OF DAM

Multitude Gathered on Boat and Shore, and Grow Enthusiastic During Celebration.

FAKIRS DRIVEN OVER HILLS

Over 10,000 people, standing upon the decks of gayly decorated boats and along the banks of the river, gave vent to their enthusiasm shortly after 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Capt. John F. Dravo raised the stars and stripes over Lock No. 6 and Maj. W. L. Seibert formally declared Merrill dam opened.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the procession of boats moved off the Rochester wharf on their history-making trip to the dam. Capt. Dravo, dean of the waterways, was admiral of the fleet, and around him on the flagship Boaz were hundreds of his officers. The launch of Borough Solicitor George M. Baldwin of Rochester led the smaller boats and a fleet of canvas. All the boats were lavishly decorated.

Among the passengers on the Boaz were Capt. Dravo, Col. John L. Vance, Maj. W. L. Seibert, George H. Anderson, Judge J. Sharp Wilson, Col. T. P. Roberts, W. H. Chadburn, Jr., William Master and ex-Congressman C. C. Townsend.

An entertainment not provided by the program was tendered the passengers upon reaching the dam by a congregation of fakirs lined up along the river bank. "Mexican Pete" and his wife conducted two "shows" within canvas walls which, having no roof, were gratuitously open to view to the boat passengers. One was a "side-show," the other a "mystery."

Gamblers Took to Flight.

The "audience" coming out of the "mystery" show declared they had been fleeced at roulette and other games of "mystery." The cry of "Fake! Fake!" was at once raised and the angry crowd rushed upon the tent and tore it to shreds, while Mrs. "Mexican Pete" and her two children ran for their lives. Pete drew a revolver and threatened the crowd. Frank Mason, constable of Industry township, knocked the weapon from his hand and he, together with Chief of Police Andrew McCourt of Rochester, who had meanwhile broken up several shell games, chased Pete over the hills while the crowd demolished the roulette wheel and other gambling devices. Attention was then again devoted to the celebration proper.

James Francis Burke addressed the assemblage from the Boaz and said in part:

In a valley whose drainage area is 710,000 square miles, whose population is 13,300,000 and whose present annual tonnage is more than 22,000,000, I have been accorded the favor of dedicating to free navigation a structure for which the national government pays and from which the American people will reap the harvest. Billions of dollars have been expended by enterprising capitalists in less inviting enterprises. The dedication of the Davis island dam furnished ample evidence of the far-reaching benefits to be derived from an Ohio river slackwater system.

Many Letters of Regret.

Maj. John L. Vance, president of the Ohio River Improvement association, made the next address. W. H. Wells of Wellsville, made a speech, in which he paid a beautiful tribute to the Ohio. He was followed by Capt. Dravo, who talked in his characteristic manner of river improvements.

Burgess James W. Doncaster of Rochester then read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Gov. Pennypacker, Senator Penrose, Senator Knox, Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, Congressman Dovener of Wheeling, Gov. Herrick of Ohio, Gov. White of West Virginia, Gov. Yates of Illinois, Congressman John Dalzell, Congressman James W. Brown, Second Assistant Postmaster General W. T. Shallenberger, John Eaton of Pittsburgh, L. J. Corbly, president of Franklin and Marshall college, and H. K. Porter of Pittsburgh. This closed the exercises.

The dams above Merrill will be completed within two years, and after which immense coal fleets will leave Pittsburgh in the middle of summer

Island Dam Completed.

The Davis island dam was the first of the great series that will slackwater the Ohio river. It was completed in 1885. Merrill dam is the second one completed. The others, uncompleted, are at Glenfield, Glen Osborne, Legionville, Freedom and Neel's station. The work on Merrill dam was begun June 2, 1892, and the first boats to pass through the lock were the Lorena and Greenwood on August 5, 1904. The dam is in charge of William H. Chadburn, Jr., assistant engineer, and Thomas E. Clark is lockmaster.

After lengthy work for legislation, engineered by the late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay and ex-Congressman Capt. Charles C. Townsend of New Brighton, appropriations for the building of the lock and dam at Merrill were passed by congress on September 19, 1890.

The lock is 600 feet long and 110 feet wide, and allows passage for 14 large coal boats and the accompanying steamer. It is constructed of Beaver county sand stone.

The St. James HOTEL
Walnut & 13th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA
Absolutely Fireproof.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Now being enlarged and improved. Every modern convenience and appointment. Centrally located. Cuisine unexcelled.
E. G. MILLER, Manager.

AMERICAN LIEUTENANT OF SCOUTS CONVICTED

Sentenced by Courtmartial, Which Gen. Wood Vigorously Approves—Infantry Captain Is Acquitted.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—First Lieut. Thomas F. Loudon of the Philippine scouts has been convicted by court-martial at Malabang, P. I., of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having permitted his command of 34 men to be surprised by seven natives whom he had employed as guides. Four of his men were killed and a quantity of arms and ammunition captured. The court sentenced him to forfeit $50 per month of his pay for six months and to be reprimanded.

Maj.-Gen. Wood, commanding the department of Mindanao, in reviewing the case said the sentence was entirely inadequate, but approved it so the accused might not escape punishment altogether. Gen. Wood expressed the opinion that "the accused exhibited such a gross disregard of the order given him to guard against surprise and treachery and displayed such an entire lack of soldierly instinct as to stamp him unfit to exercise independent command of troops."

The war department is informed that Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Tenth infantry, was tried and acquitted by a court-martial at Jolo, P. I., of the charges of neglect of duty and disrespect to his commanding officer. The finding of the court was approved by Maj.-Gen. Wood, commanding the department of Mindanao.

Bryan Makes Speeches in Indiana.

SEYMOUR, IND., Oct. 15.—William J. Bryan spoke here tonight and then went to French Lick Springs to spend Sunday. He made speeches at a number of towns in this state and at Harrison, O., today.

Awarded Two Grand Prizes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—H. J. Heinz Company are awarded at the world's fair the grand prize for excellence of their 57 varieties of pickles and food products. They also received the grand prize for individual betterment work among employes.

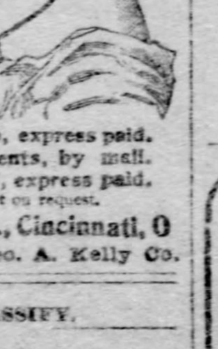
PIANO BARGAINS.

Car load lots of new pianos are arriving for fall and holiday business, and to make room our entire stock of new, shop worn and used pianos are reduced away below regular values. We offer genuine bargains, and have the goods to show and invite buyers to call quick to secure choice. Here are some sample bargains:

$350 Stanley Piano ....$ 60
$400 Haines Bros 75
$555 Steinway 125
$600 Chickering 150
$600 Knabe 185
$550 Kranich & Bach 200
$350 Carleton 225
$400 Schaeffer 265
$500 Decker & Son 330

A lot of used upright pianos from $165 upward. Squares for $25, Organs for $15. $5 down and $1 per week buys some used instruments. Cut this out to locate the HENRICKS PIANO CO., LTD., 611 and 613 Smithfield st., near Sixth ave.

BEAUTY



TO look well take care of your complexion. Do not allow unsightly pimples, blackheads, tan, or freckles to blemish your skin.

Derma-Royale will remove these like magic. Cures Eczema and Tetter. Used with DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or may be ordered direct.
Derma-Royale, $1 per bottle, express paid.
Derma-Royale Soap, 25 Cents, by mail.
Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.
Portraits and testimonials sent on request.
THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, O
Trade Supplied by the Geo. A. Kelly Co.

TO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

AUCTION SALE HORSES, TOMORROW (Monday), OCT. 17, RIVERSIDE SALE STABLES.

ELMER JOHNSTON of Decatur has extra carload of horses at Riverside Sale Stables. Auction tomorrow (Monday), north end Sixth Street bridge, Allegheny.

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SPECIAL CLEARING OF USED PIANOS

A great many pianos were taken in exchange at our recent sale, many of them practically as good as new. Uprights were taken in exchange for small and large parlor grands, others exchanged their upright pianos in order to match the furnishings of new homes, so that we can say we have to offer this week the best class of used pianos that it has ever been our privilege to offer. The following are a few of the number now on hand for special clearing Monday.

One $350 Merrill, walnut case......$150
One $400 Kimball, rosewood case...$175
One $500 Steinway, rosewood case..$240
One $450 Kimball, oak case........$275
One $350 Hardman, rosewood case.$125
One $400 Kranich & Bach, mahogany case........................$165
One $350 Whitney, almost new......$235
One $450 Hallet & Davis, nearly new.$275
One $375 Sterling, good as new....$279

Others not in such good condition for $85 up.

Organs to clear out at $10, $15, $20, $30 to $15.

We extend to all our easy payment plan.

Our new fall stock is now arriving, comprising the best and highest class pianos, and if we can't suit you in a used piano, we certainly can from our large and well selected stock of new and up-to-date pianos.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 SMITHFIELD ST.

Distributers of the famous Kimball, Chickering Bros. and Hallet & Davis pianos.

Busy Times at STIEFF'S

The Great Demand for Stieff Pianos

By musicians and piano buyers in general is proof that "merit wins." Steiff pianos are becoming the favorite pianos in Pittsburgh. They bear the severest criticism and have made a host of enthusiastic admirers. Being sold through the direct branch of the factory, makes the price reasonable. They are undoubtedly the best piano now manufactured, and have received the highest honors wherever exhibited. The Shaw Piano which we now own and manufacture is a beautiful instrument and is having a large sale. We can accommodate you with easy payments. Write for catalogues.

STIEFF, 618 PENN AVE.
PIANO MANUFACTURER,
E. S. WALLOVER, Mgr.

LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER PIANOS

Highest Quality. Lowest Prices.

340-42 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE IMPROVED MIDGET GAS FURNACE

Manufactured by
SCARBOROUGH & KLAUSS,
3809 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'Phones 142 Park.

Fine Tailoring At Popular Prices

Dickson suits fit because they are perfectly measured and perfectly tailored. No slipshod work allowed to go out. Prices reasonable.

Dickson, THE TAILOR,
241-3 Fifth Ave., Second Floor.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE GRAND VIEW
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Immediately adjoins Fair Grounds gate and Intramural Station, 75 yards from Hotel. All Market street cars pass Hotel. Only 25 minutes from Union station; $1.00 per day and upwards. Special rates. Rooms with private bath. Highest and coolest spot in St. Louis. Capacity 1,000 per day. Write for rates and information.

GIVES MUCH WORK TO LOCAL MILLS

Government Contracts for Warships Will Bring Millions Here.

PITTSBURGH MAKES BIG PART

The news that the government is about to award contracts for some more "greyhounds of the deep" means much to Pittsburgh mills and workmen, for in this district, more perhaps than anywhere else, are produced the parts of which the great warships of today are made.

From the most delicate to the roughest and largest components of the naval vessel, Pittsburgh produces its equipment. The delicate range-finder and the magnificent strong and vast armor plate alike come from the "Workshop of the World," and in their making millions of dollars are turned into the channels of trade here.

To the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company the government looks for much of its armor plate. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is equally active in the production of electrical machinery which has become one of the most important features of the big vessels. In a few years, unless all signs fail, the Westinghouse Machine Company, with its wonderful steam turbine, will be equipping Uncle Sam's navy with the new style of motive power.

Pittsburgh foundries cast guns. A Pittsburgh company manufactures as high class projectiles as are made anywhere in the world, and a Pittsburgh brass company produces much of that metal which is an essential part of the equipment of a battleship. The structural shapes needed to build the ship, its chains, its steel rigging, and almost numberless other essentials alike have their start in the Pittsburgh district.

Hence it is that so much of the appropriations made by the government for its battleships finds its way ultimately into the pockets of the coal miner, the coke worker, the furnace employe, the mill worker and the railroad employes of this district.

Not to be forgotten are the delicate range-finders manufactured at the John A. Brashear shops in Allegheny. To these, almost as much as to any other cause, is due the world-renowned record of accuracy of firing with the guns of the American navy.

What proportion of the total cost of a battleship built by the United States government is expended in Pittsburgh is not easily determined, but an average of one-third would be a fair estimate, it is said.

The steel business has been in such condition for a year past that new orders of this magnitude will be very welcome, and whatever the opinions of many are upon the subject of universal peace, there will still be a welcome extended to the battleship equipment orders that bring so much money into this section.

CHILDREN CHANTED HYMN AS THE BISHOP DEPARTED

Head of Russian Orthodox Church Is Accorded Pretty Ceremony on His Leaving Union Station.

Bishop R. Tikhon of the Russian Orthodox church, who is located at San Francisco, left Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon for Patton, Pa., to dedicate the new Russian Orthodox church at that place. A quaint and pleasing ceremony attended his departure from the Union station. Pupils from the Woods Run Russian Orthodox school, in charge of the Rev. Nicolas Koshevitch of the Allegheny Russian church, and Prof. Joseph Stephanko, principal of the school, together with members of the Allegheny congregation, were at the station to bid him farewell. As he stepped from the carriage the children, lined in double row to the doorway, chanted a Russian hymn, and on his departure the refrain was repeated. The bishop bestowed his blessing on the children as he passed through their ranks.

Bishop Tikhon has spent two weeks in the Pittsburgh district, visiting the different schools and congregations. He expressed himself as being much pleased with conditions in the various congregations. From Patton he leaves for New York, where he will remain a month, going to San Francisco about November 18 to return later to the New York diocese as its bishop.

SABBATH ASSOCIATION STILL DETECTIVELESS

Arrangements for Coming Mass Meetings Engrossing the Full Attention of the Organization.

Agent P. T. Gamble of the Allegheny County Sabbath Observance association is still without detectives and efforts will be made today toward gathering evidence against alleged violaters of the Sunday law on the part of the association.

The association has been giving its attention to preparation for the mass meeting to be held in the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow evening. J. I. Buchanan will preside and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Sneed, the Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin, the Rev. John Royal Harris, J. J. Porter and W. E. Lincoln. Following the meeting the advisory and executive committees will confer on the future of the movement.

Next Thursday evening the Young People's societies of Allegheny county and the Allegheny City Christian Endeavor union will gather in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to be addressed on the Sabbath observance movement by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory.

A SHORTER WORKDAY.

Movement to Reduce Number of Hours in Book and Job Offices.

The membership of the International Typographical union all over North America, is voting on the question of indorsing the plan to inaugurate the eight-hour day in the book and job offices of the country on January 1, 1906. Returns are to be made to headquarters in Indianapolis not later than October 21. The current issue of the journal of the organization contains articles on the subject of a shorter workday, contributed by officers of many international unions. Among them is one from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he says:

"The Cigarmakers' union, of which I am a member, was the first labor organization to advocate an eight-hour day. This union succeeded in establishing it on May 1, 1886, and it has been in force constantly ever since. I have never yet heard a cigarmaker utter a word unfavorable to it. It has been the secret of their increased earning power, additional home comforts and has been the cause of making them more intelligent and thoughtful men. It is absolutely beyond question that the life of the average cigarmaker has been increased 10 years since the introduction of the eight-hour day. It is for the highest good of all workingmen. It gives them time for thought study, recreation and makes them more intelligent and more enduring men. Brain may stand long periods of continuous labor, but brawn will weaken under it. The grinding work of eight hours every day is as much as any man can endure for a great length of time. That he should be forced to work longer than eight hours is unwise and often unhuman.

Artistic and fashionable clothes exert a fascination for gentlemen. Exclusive style is a feature with us. See our $40 Suits.

ANDREWS & HOLL,
201 Bijou Building.

Real Imported Beer.

You can have it at your home. Pilsener (light) or Muenchener (dark), $2.00 a dozen. Telephone Jos. Fleming & Son Co., Market street.

The Only Furniture and Carpet Store That Marks All Prices In Plain Figures

W. H. KEECH CO.

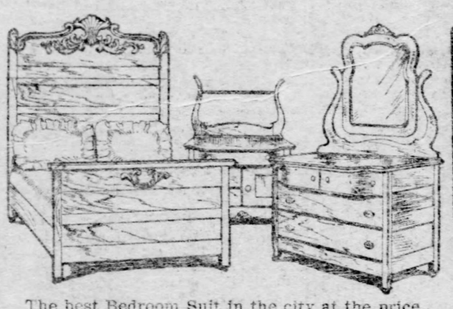
The Only Furniture and Carpet Store That Quotes One Price To Everybody

Long Terms of Credit at These Prices. 10% Discount Cash or in 30 Days. 7½% 60 Days. 5% 90 Days.

Furniture That Makes a Home of a House

Some pieces of Furniture invite you to be comfortable—some don't. Fill the house with the most expensive pieces of a certain kind and it will be about as cheerful as the average waiting room of a country railroad station. It's not a matter of price, it's a matter of good workmanship and good taste.

The right kind of Furniture will be in the home for a lifetime and should be as good as the surroundings will grow to be. Plenty of fine and plenty of inexpensive pieces here that we know are good—and none of the other kind. Furniture that will stand an X-Ray examination; the unseen parts inside as good as the seen parts outside—and it's the unseen parts that count in service. The Stocks, the Prices and our Terms of Payment are all favorable to you.



The best Bedroom Suit in the city at the price. Golden oak—not imitation. Heavy carvings. Pattern French bevel mirror. Swell fronts on top drawers. Value $27.00 ..... **$19.75**

$17.78 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

This golden oak Bedroom Suit is in a plain, rich design. Light carvings. French bevel mirror with round corners. Fine construction throughout. Value $35.00 ..... **$25**

$22.50 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

A very substantial Bedroom Suit, in selected and quartered golden oak. Carvings are heavy. Construction is A1. Swell top on dresser and washstand. Large bevel mirror **$47.50**

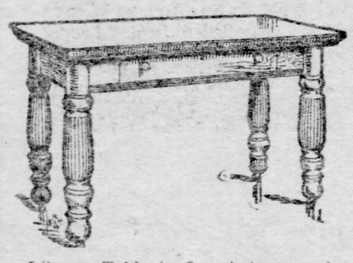
$42.75 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

This Bedroom Suit is finished a dark mahogany. Pattern French bevel mirror. The roll cap on footboard and head of bedstead are veneered with cross-grain mahogany. Three handsome pieces **$67.50**

$60.75 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

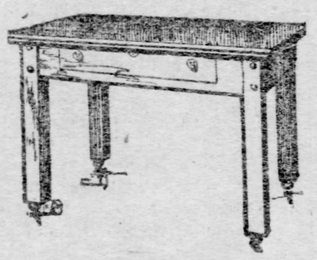
This quartered golden oak Toilet Table with French bevel mirror.... **$9.75**

$8.77 Cash.



Library Table in fine Antwerp oak. 3½ inch fluted legs. 27 in. by 42 in. framed top. Roomy drawer. This is one of the many big values here this week in Library Tables. Value $13.50 ..... **$9.75**

$8.77 Cash or 30 Days.



Golden oak Library Table. Thirty-eight inch top. Two inch square legs. Roomy drawer. Fine quartered golden oak, hand polished **$9.00**

$8.10 Cash or 30 Days.

This Sideboard $10
Golden oak. French bevel mirror. Good construction. Value $14.

$9 Cash or 30 Days.

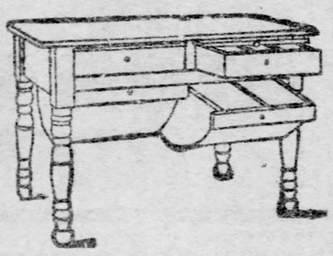
Extension Table $7.50
Golden oak. Deep rim. Easy running slides. Fluted legs.

$6.75 Cash or 30 Days.

Six Chairs $7.50
Wide back slat. Round seat.

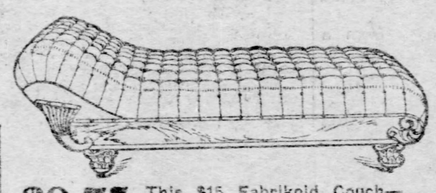
$6.75 Cash or 30 Days.

As a suit these eight pieces amount to $25. Where else can you find its equal for anything like the price? The best Dining Room Furniture display in Pittsburgh is right in this store.



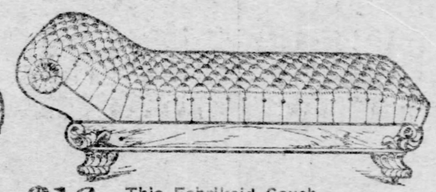
Kitchen Cabinet Table. Two large flour bins. Partitioned knife and spoon drawers. Tea towel drawer. Sliding bread board and a cutting board. 46 inches long. White wood top **$4.25**

$3.83 Cash or in 30 Days.



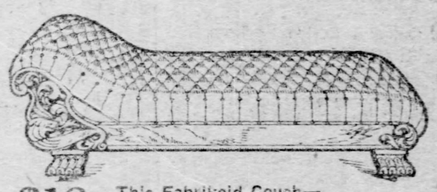
$9.75 This $15 Fabrikoid Couch—Frame is quartered golden oak and polished. Carved legs. Seven rows deep box tufts. 29 inches wide, 6 feet long. Fabrikoid will not peel or crack.

$8.77 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



$16 This Fabrikoid Couch—Diamond tufted top. Quartered golden oak frame. Claw feet. Sanitary construction. 6 feet 2 inches long, 29 inches wide. Fabrikoid looks like leather.

$14.40 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

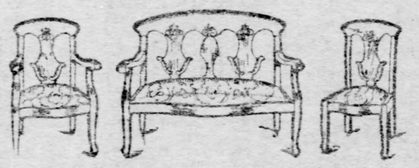


$18 This Fabrikoid Couch—Deep carved golden oak frame. Claw feet. Diamond tufted top. Probably the best couch you have ever seen under $25. Fabrikoid guaranteed.

$16.20 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$27.50 This Fabrikoid Couch—An elegant couch with massive golden oak frame. Diamond tufted top. Sanitary construction. 30 inches wide, 6 feet 5 inches long.

$24.75 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

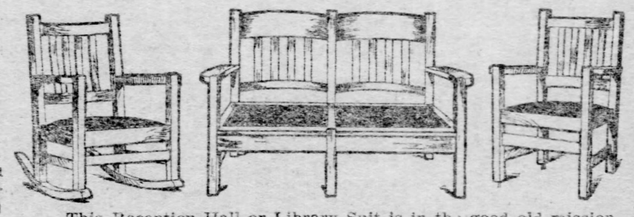


Three-piece Parlor Suit. Spring seats covered with Verona velour in a dark olive green color. Genuine mahogany veneered back panels. Light carvings. A $30 suit for **$20**

$18 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

$47.50 5-Piece Parlor Suit—frames are very heavy and are finished a dark mahogany. Handsome velour coverings. Thoroughly well made throughout. A $60 suit.

$42.75 Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.



This Reception Hall or Library Suit is in the good old mission style, and in the sturdy mission construction. Wood is a beautiful brown Antwerp oak. Seats are fine roan leather and they are deep and wide. Price of arm chair or rocker $15 each. Settee $27, or the suit of three pieces **$57**

10 Per Cent Discount for Cash With Order, or in 30 Days.

Bookcase Bargains

The book nook should be well furnished, and nothing adds more to its appearance than a handsome bookcase. Naturally the size of the space to be occupied influences the choice of style. Every size and style is represented in the stock here. Some are 30 inches wide—others six feet. Heights run from 4½ feet to 6 feet. There are combination cases with space for books on one side; a writing desk and cupboard on the other, at $17 and $20. Library Cases—for books only—$12 to $75.

The prices and the cases will both rivet your attention.

Our $18 Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk is a trade winner.

Bargains in Dinnerware at All Prices

These are unmatchable values today and have never been exceeded in any previous sale. Handsome enough for wedding presents; cheap enough for everyday use. You can get for $4.75 a $6.00 set and for $29 a $37.50 set, and plenty in between.

$6.75 For $12 Decorated Dinner Sets
Choice of three shapes and three pretty decorations. Semi-porcelain ware.
$6.08 Cash or in 30 Days.

$10.00 For $13.50 Decorated Dinner Sets
Three-color decorations. Choice of three shapes. Blue, pink or green. Gold traced handles.
$9.00 Cash or in 30 Days.

$17.50 For $25 Imported China Dinner Sets
Beautiful French decorations on very light weight china. 100 pieces. A pretty shape. Large meat and cover dishes. All handles are touched with gold. $25 sets in every store.
$15.75 Cash or in 30 Days.

PURE WOOL COUNTRY

Blankets $4 A Pair

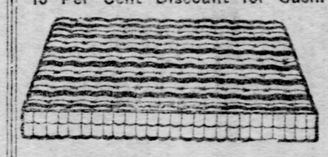
Size 63 inches by 80 inches. White, Plaid or Scarlet. Heavy weight. Striped ends. A regular $5 Blanket everywhere.
$3.60 Cash, or in 30 Days.

Mixed Wool Blankets. Extra heavy. Size 60 by 82 in. A pair **$3**
$2.70 Cash, or in 30 Days.

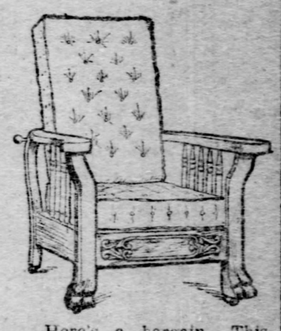
Grey Cotton Blankets. Soft and fleecy $1.00 kind. A pair **85c**
77c Cash, or in 30 Days.

Comforts $1 to $5
A big showing at right prices.

Feather Pillows
$1.90, $2.40, $4.50 A Pr.
Three big lots. The very best pillows we can get at each price. Steam dressed feathers. Good tickings. Bolster same price as two pillows.
10 Per Cent Discount for Cash.



Soft Top Mattresses $2
Full size. Fancy stripe ticking. Tufted. Also a special mattress with husk bottom and cotton top—Fancy ticking. Bound edges. Made thick and filled full, $4.
Genuine Layer Comfort Felt Mattress **$10**
Clean layer cotton felt. Will not mat or fall in holes. Try one 30 nights, if it isn't satisfactory, your money back.
$9 Cash, or in 30 Days.



Here's a bargain. This Morris Reclining Chair is worth and sells regularly for $12.50. Frames are in quartered golden oak or in mahogany finish and polished. Thick, tufted cushions in plain color embossed velour. Patent seat beneath. Back adjusts to four positions, at..... **$7.50**
$6.75 Cash, or in 30 Days.

This Rocker is golden oak—not imitation. The seat is wide, the back carved and it is well made. Genuine cobbler seat. Comfortable, sightly, and worth $2.75. This week **$1.55**
$1.39 Cash.

Another chance to get Parlor Stands away under their worth. Made in three sizes. Dark mahogany finish. Rigid construction:
With top 16 inches square..... **90c**
81c Cash.
With top 20 inches square. **$1.25**
$1.12 Cash.
With top 24 inches square.. **$1.50**
$1.35 Cash.

Light on the Subject

The new Fall line of

LAMPS

is ready. Such a complete showing as we have not made in years. And prices are right.

$2 to $15

Portable Gas Lamps

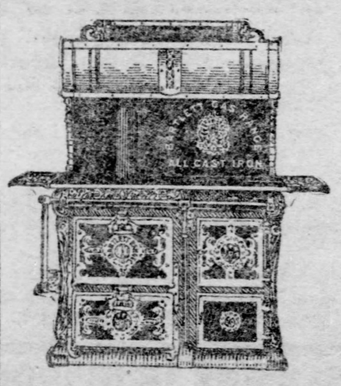
commonly called "Drop Lights." New patterns—and new prices if you get them here.

Good Luck Gas Range
Large baking oven with broiling oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame and oven plate. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50..... **$15.25**
$13.73 If You Pay Cash.

Our New Good Luck Gas Range
We want you to see it if you want a good range at a moderate price. The oven door frames, supply pipe and name plates are nickeled. Four powerful top burners. Economical oven burner. Flue connections. Cast iron oven plate..... **$20**
$18 Cash, or in 30 Days.

New Method Gas Range
New principles throughout. Different from every other range. Oven doors open through the middle. Can't rust. New style burners. Handsome. Good. Fully guaranteed..... **$24**
$21.60 Cash, or in 30 Days.

W. H. KEECH CO. KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES **923 to 931 PENN AVENUE**



"BARTLETT" GAS RANGES
All Cast Iron—Quick Bakers.

BARTLETT FURNACES
WARM HOUSE.

All Kinds of Heating Stoves for Natural Gas, Anthracite Coal and Soft Coal.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Bartlett Furnace & Range Corp'n.
No. 619 Smithfield St.

OVER 250,000 PLEASED CUSTOMERS
Shipments made in plain boxes, no marks to indicate contents.

ONE FULL QUART OF WHISKEY FREE

We are the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the South. All the North Carolina Whiskey we sell is good; there's no bad. People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor.

"CASPER'S 11 YEAR OLD" WHISKEY IS A LIQUID JOY!

It's made by honest people here in the mountains of North Carolina, in old style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at $5.00 to $6.00 per gallon, but it's not any better than ours! It must please, or we will buy it back. We have a capital of $500,000 and our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts—two sample bottles, one 15, one 18 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass—all for $2.95. If $5.90 is sent we will double the above and put in free One Full Quart Extra. We ship in plain boxes, and Prepay all Express. Buyers west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must add 50c per quart extra.

THE CASPER CO. (Inc.) 714 Casper Bldg., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
All Druggists
PREVENT ALL BOWEL TROUBLES
634

WHANN
ALKALINE LITHIA WATER
$1.00 for 12 Half Gallon Bottles.
Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

KIRALFY COSTUME CO.
204 FIFTH AVE.
Fancy Costumes, Theatrical Hair Goods Furnished for Amateur Entertainments, Parties and Masquerade Balls.
Bell 'Phone 230-R Court.

GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADSARE THE BEST BUSINESS TONIC IN THE WORLD.

PRESIDENT AT KNOX WEDDING

Marriage Brilliantly Celebrated at the Valley Forge Farm.

PITTSBURGHERS ARE PRESENT

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 15.

Miss Rebekah Page Knox, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Philander C. Knox, and James Robert Tindle, were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the country seat of the bride's parents, Valley Forge Farm.

At 2:30 p. m. three buses containing a few guests which came to Valley Forge on a special train, arrived at the Knox mansion, where a number of country folk lined the road. The president arrived in a station wagon about 20 minutes before the ceremony. In the carriage with him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Miss Margaret Hitchcock and Reed Knox. A secret service detective sat in front with the coachman. Following the president in another conveyance were Private Secretary Loeb and three detectives. Shortly after the president's arrival Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt arrived.

Dr. Grange Officiated.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing room before the chimney piece by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Grange, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Pittsburgh, the parish of which the Knox family are members. The whole house, including the porches, was elaborately decorated with autumn leaves and flowers and the place where the bridal party stood was flanked with palms, ferns and chrysanthemums and canopies with southern smilax and blossoms.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Althea Mohler of Pittsburgh as maid of honor. The best man was Carroll Tindle of Pittsburgh, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a superb creation of white chiffon cloth over taffeta embroidered with duchesse lace and pearls. The long-sleeved, high-necked bodice was finished with a high girdle of the cloth and the skirt was decorated with the same duchesse lace. Her tulle veil, which did not cover her face, was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. The bride's only jewelry was a diamond ball suspended from a chain of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Mohler wore a gown of pale blue chiffon over blue taffeta and carried a bunch of maidenhair ferns tied with blue ribbons.

Marine Band Played.

A part of the Marine band from Washington, stationed in the hall, and Miss Margarite O'Toole, harpist, played the wedding march from Lohengrin before the ceremony and Mendelssohn's bridal march and Spring Song afterward, and furnished music during the reception and collation.

At the bridal table, which was heart-shaped and laid in the dining room, decorated with a sunken plateau of flowers and tall vases of white chrysanthemums, in addition to the bridal party, were seated Dr. and Mrs. Edward Small of Pittsburgh, Miss Alice Tindle, sister of the bridegroom; Hugh Knox and Reed Knox, brothers of the bride; Mrs. Harriet Knox, an aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks of Sewickley, Miss Sadie Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark.; Dr. J. F. McGowan of New York, Miss Susan Williams of Sewickley, Miss Margaret Mohler of Pittsburgh, sister of the maid of honor; Miss Grace Aiken of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Long of Washington, Dr. E. R. Pease of Boston and R. B. Sterling of this city. Of these, Miss Greenway, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Williams, Miss Margaret Mohler, Miss Aiken and Miss Alice Tindle, who were to have acted as bridesmaids had the ceremony taken place in Washington, assisted the bridal party in receiving at the reception.

The guests other than those mentioned were seated at small tables on the piazza, each decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums. Mrs. Knox received the guests as they arrived at the end of the great hall, which was hung with smilax, autumn leaves and chrysanthemums. Mrs. Knox wore a gown of white chifon cloth exquisitely embroidered with lace.

Distinguished Guests Present.

Among the distinguished guests present were the president of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt, Assistant Attorney General William Day, the solicitor general and Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, Private Secretary Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Senator and Mrs. John C. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Singer and Miss Singer of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Alfred Knox, Mrs. Benjamin B. Reath, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reath, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Reath, Dr. and Mrs. William Knox of McKeesport, Miss Louise Knox of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Miss Harriet Knox of Brownsville, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. David Aiken of Pittsburgh, Miss Helen Johnson of Washington, the Misses Maxwell of Pittsburgh, Robert McElroy of Pittsburgh, the Misses Haworth of Pittsburgh and Miss Annie Griffith of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Tindle left for their honeymoon trip, on the return from which they will reside in Sewickley, where they will be at home after December 1. The bride's going-away gown was of gray velveteen with strapping of red. Under the short jacket she wore a white lace blouse. Her hat was of white beaver trimmed with red feathers.

The bride of today made her debut in Pittsburgh society four years ago, just before her father became attorney general of the United States. She became very popular in Washington society during the seasons spent there. Mrs. Tindle is bright, vivacious and takes a great interest in athletics. She is an accomplished horsewoman and plays a good game of tennis. Mr. Tindle comes of an old Western Pennsylvania family and is well known in the business and social world in Pittsburgh.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

Pittsburgher One of Ushers.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mary Evelyn Lowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowell, of 24 Commonwealth avenue, was married to Francis Vernon Lloyd of Philadelphia, in Emanuel church, today. A. Blaine Robinson of Pittsburgh, was one of the ushers.

Isaac Hartner Married.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Isaac Hartner, an iron merchant, of Mansfield, O., and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, of this city, were married this noon at St. Anne's Episcopal church, by the Rev. A. St. John Chambre, rector, assisted by the Rev. William Jenkins, assistant rector.

Sisters Seek Police Protection.

The sisters of the parochial school of St. Michael's Slavish Roman Catholic church, on Dickson street, Homestead, are alarmed at persistent and repeated attempts of burglars to rob them, and are now under special guard of the Homestead police. Within the last three weeks seven attempts have been made to break into the school.

Estimates for Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The interior department today forwarded to the secretary of the treasury the estimates of that department for the next fiscal year, the aggregate being $153,410,325. This is $2,753,329 less than the appropriation for the last fiscal year.

PRESIDENT SMILED ON THEIR UNION

James R. Tindle and His Bride, Formerly Miss Rebekah Knox.

WOMAN ONLY WANTED AN OCULAR DEMONSTRATION

Agitated Oakland Resident Whose Husband Is Away and She Wanted Some Proof.

"Buzz-z-z-z" sounded the telephone on the sergeant's desk at the Oakland police station last evening.

The gray-whiskered sergeant took down the transmitter and said:

"Hello."

"I want an officer up here," wailed a feminine voice.

"Where are you at?" inquired the sergeant.

She gave her address and then started: "I never saw a policeman up here. There are none come up on this street. I have lived here for four years and I never saw one."

"Well, possibly the policeman has seen you," suggested the sergeant.

"Indeed he has not," she replied in an indignant tone of voice. "I stay in my house. I am not on the streets."

"Well, perhaps if you did not stay in the house so much perhaps you would see one occasionally," mildly said the sergeant.

"No, I wouldn't. There are none. I want to see a policeman up here right away."

"Well, our policemen are not for exhibition purposes, but if there is any trouble at your house I'll send one up."

"Trouble at my house! Trouble! Thank you, there is no trouble at my house. But my husband is away and I'm here alone and I want to know that there are policemen in the city. I have been reading in the papers that the police go to sleep at nights and I want to see one."

Just to reassure her a bicycle policeman was hurried to the house. She looked him all over, and then remarked:

"Well, just the same, I believe every word I've read. I haven't seen a policeman since I've been living here, and that's four years."

Injured Hand Badly Burned.

Harry B. Irwin, a McKeesport painter, injured his hand recently and had it bound in a cloth which was saturated with turpentine. Yesterday he attempted to light a fire and the bandage ignited. The injured hand was terribly burned before the bandage could be removed.

Greek Minister Resigns.

ATHENS, Oct. 15.—It is announced that Finance Minister Simopoules has resigned his portfolio.

WAGES RAISED BY REPUBLICANS

Democrats Always Lower Them, Says Shaw—Fallacy of Free Trade Illustrated.

HAVE OUR SHARE OF TRADE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, spoke tonight to an immense crowd at Taylor's opera house tonight. He confined himself solely to a discussion of the tariff. Among other things he said:

The Democratic party has always assumed that the one requisite to human happiness and prosperity is cheap living expenses. The Republican party, on the contrary, has always urged the importance of high priced product, whether that product be a day's work or the result of a day's work. The Democratic party promises the best market in the world in which to buy and we promise the best market in the world in which to sell. Both have been signally successful in bringing about the promised conditions. Every time the Democratic party has had control of both houses of congress and the presidency it has reduced the price of food and clothes and wages to a minimum and the Republican party has never had control without enlarging the American market both for wages and the product of wages. The Democratic party always advocated the open door in America as well as in Asia and they assume that the United States will swing its doors wide open; then the world will emulate our generosity. They express their theories on reciprocity after this manner;

If will give the world its share of our trade, then the world will grant us our share of it's. This sounds very sweet, but before we consummate the exchange we had better inquire what the world's market is worth. The aggregate export of the world is about ten billion dollars. This the Democratic party in effect says: "Give the world its share of our twenty billion dollars domestic trade and we can get our share of the world's ten billion dollars' export trade." We get our share of this export trade and we get a larger share than any other nation and more than one-eighth of the aggregate. I recommend that the Democratic proposition be rejected.

GIRLS PICKED POCKETS OF BRIDEGROOM AT FAIR

He Borrowed Enough Money from a Banker Friend on Grounds to Get Married.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 15.—With his pocket picked and his bride-to-be as penniless as himself, George Randall of Trucksville, near here, who had gone with Mrs. Adelaide Harter of Luzerne borough, to see the Bloomsburg fair and to be married afterward, found himself in a predicament yesterday afternoon.

He was watching the races with Mrs. Harter when two pretty girls in gay costumes brushed against him and laughingly began to crowd him to get a better view. Then they disappeared and a few minutes afterward he missed his pocketbook containing all his money and his railroad tickets.

"By gum," he said, "we'll get married yet," and he began a search through the crowd for some one he knew. He met a Wilkesbarre banker, told his story and borrowed enough for the ceremony and for the trip home. They were married by Justice Jacoby.

BANK OFFICERS INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury in Ohio Returns True Bills Against Financiers of Galion.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—The federal grand jury today returned an indictment against Otto L. Hayes, president of the Galion National bank, which failed several months ago. Hayes is charged with the actual misappropriation of his bank's funds, and the incidental falsification of the books, and Edward A. Flickinger, president of the Flickinger Wheel Company, is indicted in the same connection on the charge of aiding and abetting Hayes' acts.

William E. Treese, formely a bookkeeper in the First National bank of this city, was also indicted on the charge of embezzling about $1,500 of the bank's funds.

Charges Freight Rate Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A complaint was filed with the interstate commerce commission today by the Hope Cotton Oil company at Hope, Arkansas, against the Texas & Pacific railway company, alleging unreasonable freight rates and discrimination.

NO ONE TO MEET THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt Had Wait at Station for Conveyance from Valley Forge.

CHEERED BY THE POPULACE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 15.

For an hour and 40 minutes the president of the United States was held in a railroad car at Devon this afternoon waiting for a conveyance to take him four miles across country to attend the Knox-Tindle wedding.

President Roosevelt, who numbers pedestrianism among his many accomplishments, would have thought nothing of walking the distance and could have done it in half the time that he was required to wait on the railroad track with trains constantly flying by. But accompanied as he was by Mrs. Roosevelt and by Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock, wife and daughter of the secretary of the interior, all of whom were attired in exquisite gowns of silk and lace, and he himself attired in a frock coat and high silk hat, he was not in condition to undertake an athletic feat even to see a marriage.

The special train bearing the presidential party arrived at Devon at 1:35 this afternoon. A crowd of over 100 persons, mostly girls and women, jostled one another on the station platform while craning their necks to catch a glimpse of the party. The only person to appear on the platform was Secretary Loeb. When it was seen that nobody was on hand to meet them, other than the crowd who had not come to receive them as their guests, the train was backed from the station to await the carriage from Valley Forge Farm, Senator Knox's summer home.

Many Had Cameras.

After a 45-minute wait the train again drew up to the station, but as there still was no conveyance in sight for the presidential party it returned to its place of waiting. The crowd around the station did not take the delay as good naturedly as the president. Most of them had cameras which they longed to aim at him and it finally began to look as though when the president would finally step forth from his train the light would not be strong enough to admit of a snapshot. Several dozen girls with cameras, after waiting considerably over an hour, left in disgust. Others, however, had come prepared, having lunch boxes with them. The patience of the walters was at last rewarded by the arrival of two finely-polished teams, with drivers in livery. The first one, a glass enclosed carriage, seemed intended for the president and his party, although it had been announced that they would be given the four-mile ride in Senator Knox's tally-ho. The cool weather necessitated a change in the plans in this respect.

In the first carriage sat a handsome young man in a frock coat, white Ascot tie, light gloves and silk hat, whom nobody recognized as Reed Knox, brother of the bride. Word was sent to the special, which then pulled up to the station for the third time at 3:20 o'clock. It was now certain that the president would appear, and everybody crowded on the station platform in such a compact throng that two secret service men had to force open a passageway between them. Reed Knox clambered up the steps of the president's car, explained the delay to Secretary Loeb, who accompanied the president, and then greeted the president and his party in the car. In another instant the president appeared from inside the car. An expansive smile at once illumined his face, at once dispelling any thought that the delay had grated on his nerves. He removed his hat and stepped down to the platform.

The sight of the president produced such an effect on them that the girls who had come to snap his picture held their cameras at their sides. When the president stepped to the platform a man in the rear of the crowd shouted: "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" and they resounded through the clear October air while the president bowed and his smile expanded. Before setting foot in the carriage the president paused to shake the proffered hand of an elderly man standing on the edge of the crowd.

After going some distance one of the party happened to remember that the flowers, brought by the president and Mrs. Roosevelt from the White House conservatories for the bride, had been left in the train. A carriage was sent back for them.

At the entrance to the Knox home the party was greeted with cheers from a second crowd of patient waiters. In the front were five little girls, led by a woman, all waving American flags. The president bowed very graciously at their pretty compliment. The belated party was greeted by Senator and Mrs. Knox at their home just about 10 minutes before the wedding after a very swift carriage drive. Profuse explanations were made. It appeared that the senator did not understand the president's arrangements and did not expect him until the regular train leaving Broad street station at 2:50. But the president's only regret seemed to be that he and his party should have been kept away from the host and hostess for so long a time.

The party left Washington for the wedding at 10 o'clock this morning, their private car "Ranger" being attached to a regular train. In Broad street station about a score of railroad men gathered around the president's car and raised 2 hearty cheer. The president bowed to them from the rear platform.

AMERICUS ABROAD.

Republican Club Will Make Grand Display in New York and Accepts an Invitation from Wheeling.

The trip of the Americus Republican club to New York promises to be one of the best that organization has taken for many years. Up to last night 128 members had sent in checks for their assessment as proof that they would participate in the New York demonstration. From the reports received by the officers it appears certain that the club will be from 200 to 250 strong when it leaves Pittsburgh on Tuesday night. While in New York the club members will be quartered at the Marlborough and Vendome hotels. It was found impossible to place such a large party at any one house at this season on so short a notice.

Yesterday the club received an urgent invitation to go to Wheeling and participate in the Fairbanks day demonstration there next Saturday. The club will only get home from New York on Friday morning and the two events come very close together, but the invitation was accepted. The Wheeling people were so pressing and the relations between the Americus and the Nail City Republicans have been so intimate that it was impossible to refuse. For just 20 years the Americus has gone to Wheeling during the presidential campaigns, and this was not looked on as the year to discontinue the practice. The demonstration there will be the largest in the West Virginia night, and the Americus will act as the escort for Senator Fairbanks and be given the right of line in the parade.

SARAH BERNHARDT MEETS WITH PECULIAR INJURY

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Sarah Bernhardt was injured at Aachen, Rhenish Prussia, yesterday by the breaking of the glass in one of the carriage doors which was slammed. A splinter of the glass struck her in the eye, making necessary the services of a surgeon for its removal. After the operation Madame Bernhardt proceeded to the theater, where she appeared in "L'Aiglon." Madame Bernhardt has cancelled her engagements in Bremen and Hanover, but has telegraphed that she will not postpone her opening in Berlin, which is fixed for October 17.

French Ambassador Returns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and wife returned to Washington today after an absence of four months from the capital, during which time they visited abroad.

SOUTH ENJOYING BUSINESS BOOM

Prosperity a Subject of Comment in Financial, Railroad and Shipping Circles.

BETTER THAN FOR 20 YEARS

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—While the evidences of returning prosperity can be seen in all sections of the country, in no part of the United States are they so strong as in the south. All the business concerns who have relations with the south remarked this, and in financial, railroad and shipping circles, the great prosperity of the section is a subject of comment. The last three cotton crops have been sold at profitable prices, the country is freer of debt than it has been at any time since the war, and the people are prosperous. The railroads show this condition better than almost any other one line of business. It is pointed out by a railroad man identified with southern interests, that not one of the southern lines has failed to show increased business and greater profit. This is particularly true of the Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, and the Southern and its branches. The Central of Georgia is a striking instance of the prosperity of the southern railroads. The price of the first preference bonds of this road show an increase of 18 points since June, the second preference 29 points, and the third preference 28 points.

In the shipping business the same is observed. There are no less than eight steamships in ballast here now bound for southern ports to load. They are the Candleshoe, for Savannah; Albano, for Newport News; Aislaley, for Port Tampa; Lord Dufferin, for Savannah; Rasdara, for Wilmington, N. C.; Roach, for Norfolk; Kennett, for Baltimore; Terese, for Norfolk. These ships have arrived here with cargoes for New York, but so great has been the increase in southern exports, especially in grain at the southern ports, that they have to go south in order to get outward cargoes. As a matter of fact the south has almost destroyed export trade in grain. There has been elevator capacity in Brooklyn for 21,000,000 bushels. Today, it is said, there is not a bushel of wheat in them for export, and not a half a million bushels all told for the local milling trade. The development of the southern ports is blamed for this.

In speaking of the prosperity of the southern merchants, a New York merchant who has a big southern trade, said today: "It is simply remarkable. The south is buying more goods and a better quality of goods than ever before in my experience, which covers a period of 20 years, and they are discounting their bills almost without exception. My southern customers, from Texas to Virginia, say that the country has never been in better shape."

WORRIED OVER BUSINESS.

Donora Merchant Was in Poor Health, and Twice Tried to Cut His Throat.

Abraham Morris, who conducts a store at Donora, attempted suicide yesterday morning at the home of his brother-in-law, Rabbi Newman of the Homestead Jewish congregation. He had been ill and while at the home of his brother-in-law worried over business matters. Rabbi Newman heard a noise in his room and on entering found Morris cutting at his throat with a knife.

Rabbi Newman disarmed him and went for a physician and on the return of the two they found Morris making a second attempt to end his life. He was removed to Mercy hospital, where it was said he had not severed any artery and would probably recover.

Large Contract for Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The largest contract ever made by the navy department for alcohol has just been awarded for furnishing the bureau of supplies and accounts with 1,500,000 pounds. The contract was divided between two firms, who bid an identical price, the total amount involved being $87,050.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

THE GREAT HOME REMEDY.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been used so successfully in thousands of homes in cases of Stomach, Liver, Bowel and Kidney disorders that it is now universally acknowledged to be the greatest home remedy on the market. It has been before the public for **over 50 years,** which is one of the strongest arguments we can present as to its wonderful merit and for urging you to give it a trial. It is also freely prescribed by physicians to their most delicate patients, past experience having proven that the weakest stomach can retain it. It is nature's own remedy for the many ills of mankind and its results are certain.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Is your tongue coated, bowels costive, appetite poor, sleep restless or nerves unstrung?

TRY THE BITTERS.

Have you a bad taste in the mouth, sallow skin, bad complexion or severe headaches?

TRY THE BITTERS.

Do you belch after meals, have sour risings, heartburn or pains in the stomach?

TRY THE BITTERS.

These ailments are nature's warnings of future trouble—**Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaints and General Debility** are sure to follow. Take our advice.

TRY THE BITTERS.

Or, perhaps you are subject to **Severe Colds, Chills or Malaria, Fever and Ague?** Then don't fail to **TRY THE BITTERS.**

WEAK AND RUN-DOWN WOMEN

Need the Bitters, too, especially in cases of Monthly Irregularities, Backache, Cramps, Vomiting, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Nervous Headaches or General Weakness. It has cured thousands in the past. That's why we urge you to

TRY THE BITTERS.

HERE'S RELIABLE PROOF.

Rudolph Pohli, West Hoboken, N. J., says: I was troubled for many years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and tried many remedies without results. Your Bitters soon cured me and also restored my appetite. Everybody should try it.

Grant Gould, Crawfordsville, Ind., says: I had been subject to attacks of Diarrhoea and Stomach Troubles for many years, but your Bitters has cured me. I freely recommend it.

Albert Hamilton, Providence, R. I., says: I have used your Bitters for stomach troubles, and find it an excellent remedy. I heartily endorse it.

Sarah E. Mana, Loganton, Pa., says: I was very sickly and run down, but your Bitters soon restored me to health again. My appetite is good and I sleep well. I willingly recommend it.

Get Hostetter's, THERE'S NOTHING ELSE NEAR SO GOOD. THE GENUINE HAS OUR PRIVATE STAMP OVER NECK OF BOTTLE.

INVENTORS HUNT WILL-O'-THE-WISP

Glass Men Turn Down Non-Refillable Bottle Designs Every Day.

CHEAPNESS IS MOST DESIRED

"The 'non-refillable' bottle game," said Glass Manufacturer J. B. Higbee of the firm of Bryce, Higbee & Co., "has occupied the time and attention of as many mechanics and scientific men, I would venture to say, especially in the last five years, as the attempt to construct a machine that will produce perpetual motion, with about the same general result, a total failure.

"I do not mean to say that a number of really good non-refillable bottles have not been made, or patents taken out on the same, but bottles that fulfill the requirements of the big concerns that have offered fabulous sums for the inventions and letters patent have not been made, and I am satisfied will not be made unless some genius discovers a new material for use in the manufacture of bottles.

"Hostetters have announced on several occasions that they will give $25,000 for letters patent on a bottle that will be absolutely non-refillable, but these bottles must have the double merit of being manufactured as cheap as the present bottle. It would be of no use to any corporation to have a non-refillable bottle that would cost, say, 10 or 20 cents each.

Possibility of a Fortune.

"A number of good patents have been granted on these kind of bottles, but one that can be manufactured at the present market price of bottles of the same size and weight, using the same material, means a fortune to the man who can design it. He would not have to sell it to any corporation. He could sell the royalties on a bottle of this kind and make a fortune every year, but it seems a will-o-the-wisp, and is as far off today as it was when the big corporations, dealers in patent medicines and trade mark materials offered large sums to protect their goods and bottles.

"Years ago, when Hostetter was introducing his bitters all over the civilized world, he realized that his advertising was making his medicine famous and that other concerns, selling inferior goods, would attempt to use his bottles over again, imitating the bitters and peddle the refilled bottles to wholesalers and jobbers at cost price. He found that the old bottles were being gathered up and sold to dishonest persons, in many instances to the great injury of his own business and the bitters he was manufacturing. He then made his famous offer of $25,000 for the non-refillable bottle, and the struggle commenced.

Proved a Long-Felt Want.

"Other concerns throughout the country supplemented this offer, until a number of big rewards for the invention spurred inventors and mechanics on to accomplish what then looked, as it does today, like the unattainable.

The United States government has issued thousands of patents covering the peculiar field, no two of them alike, yet the desired result is as far off as ever, because all of them require too costly molds, too much glass and too much time and labor to turn them out cheap enough to make it an object for any corporation to use them as they do ordinary bottles now on the market. Cheapness is as important as the non-refillable qualities, and this most of the inventors have lost sight of.

"Only last week I talked to three men who had good designs, yet I saw at a glance that they could not be made to conform to the present market price and all were costly to manufacture. I see little hope that all qualities will be conformed with in any invention, but when it does come it will be a revolution in bottle making and put every ordinary bottle out of the business."

Gives Work to Mold Makers.

The mold makers are also kept busy, and some of them make a good living turning out molds for designs covered by patents of bottles that are non-refillable. However, when it comes to being of any practicable use, it is found they are a failure. The non-refillable bottle craze is as bad as ever, but of course some genius may come along with just the right thing, when he will have to labor no longer.

The same thing is true of the inventor who can make a pot that will not crack for use in glass manufacturing plants. The great expense of the present clay pots makes glass cost far more than it ought to cost. Yet clay is the only material that can be used to turn out pure white glass. All other materials color the glass, and, as pure crystal is the desired table glass of today, the invention must turn out crystal glass to be of practical use. A fortune awaits the man who can perform this trick. Of all the great industries, glass alone holds firm to the same old mechanical devices of the last century, and, in fact, of all time. The clay pot is an unstable affair, yet the years find nothing to supersede it.

MANY TONGUES LEARNING ONE

Prof. Espy Teaching Foreigners of Different Nationalities to Talk English.

SPEAKS BUT ONE LANGUAGE

To study a foreign language, even with the aid of a special tutor, is considered a difficult task, but for a foreigner to learn English in a class composed of men of different nationalities, under a teacher who understands nothing but English, would seem to be a task not to be accomplished. Yet the Italians, Greeks, Germans and Austrians, speaking a half-dozen Slav dialects, now taking lessons under Prof. S. A. Espy, are learning fast. The school began on Monday evening, for the pupils work during the day, and already the beginners have a pronounciation and an accent which they could not have acquired under a private tutor in two months.

Prof. Espy is principal of the Fourth ward (Allegheny) schools, and his class holds forth in one of the rooms of the school house in Liberty street, near Cedar avenue. About 25 foreigners are now taking instruction, and to hear them utter a sentence in English, with perfect understanding of its meaning, after four days' study, surprises the visitor, especially if he be one who has perspired over the acquisition, by the old method, of a language other than his mother tongue. Prof. Espy does not teach his pupils, most of them grown men, by taking them through polyglot text books. The only books they have are two English spellers, and they are used, not to teach spelling, but to furnish a list of words, by which the pupils can learn how the sound differs from their former manner of pronouncing combinations of letters of the alphabet.

Not a word of any other language than English is spoken during class hours. The pupils are supposed to learn to think in English while they are talking English, just as a child learns its own language by hearing it spoken, so that without previous thought the words come trippingly from the tongue. Thought and speech are instantaneous with the child, and so they will be with Prof. Espy's pupils.

For example, Prof. Espy stood before the blackboard last night, and, holding up his hand, said: "What is this? Hand." Then he said to his pupils: "What is this?" and "hand" replied the men, some pronouncing it "hend," but ultimately acquiring a correct accent by frequent repetition. Thus the professor indicated his foot, eye, nose, ear, arm, leg, wrist. Each word, as learned, was written out on the blackboard and the faculties of each member or organ were specified, so that the pupils learned that the eye sees, the ear hears, the leg and foot walk or kick or run. They were taught the meaning of hard and soft, smooth and rough, long and short; the difference between top and bottom, inside and outside.

The beginners remained in the room while the more advanced pupils had their lesson, so that the beginners had the advantage possessed by the little child, which hears its parents or older playmates talking and learns to talk itself by the sound of the words and sight of the results that follow.

A picture was thrown upon a screen, representing a gypsy family. The professor wanted to know how many people were in the picture, how many men, women, boys and girls; and what they were doing. The answer had to be a complete sentence, thus: "The woman is looking at her children;" "the girls are eating;" "the man is smoking a pipe."

Then the pupils got out their spellers and singly and collectively read aloud the words therein contained. Thus they learned the English pronunciation of "u" in rusty, the sound of "oo" in root; the sound of "f" in various combinations; the exclusively English sound of "e," which all foreign tongues pronounce as a long "a." They did not know what the words meant, but some day they will come across them in their reading or they will hear them uttered and the picture of the word will rise in their minds, even if they may never have learned to spell them in the meantime.

There are now 31 pupils in the class, about eight of whom are Americans learning to read and write. The school board permits only one teacher to 50 pupils or less. If enough learners come to make up that number Prof. Espy may engage an assistant. In that case he will take the foreigners into a separate room, where he can devote his entire time to them, while the assistant will conduct the lessons for Americans, who want to learn arithmetic and how to read and write. At present Prof. Espy has to take time from the foreigners to give to others, so while he is teaching the Americans the foreigners are more or less idle.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For Internal and External Use.

Cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application INTERNALLY.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

THE FIGHT PROMOTERS KILL THEIR OWN GAME

Little Chance for Any Boxing in Chicago, Where the Mayor Has Taken Decided Stand.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—With the exception of semi-monthly bouts at the exclusive Chicago Athletic association there will be no boxing in this city this winter unless the mayor recents from his recently taken stand. The city's chief executive has become wearied of the incessant bickering and wrangling arising from the giving out of permits and has finally declared a ban on the whole tribe of promoters, boxers and all connected with the game.

Possibly Mayor Harrison may be induced eventually to modify his ruling; he has done so once or twice, with a campaign for re-election in sight for the following spring. Now, however, as regards his future political life, circumstances are altered, and it may be difficult to persuade him to see the light.

If those who live by the fighting game should starve to death, or, a fate more horrible to contemplate—be forced to work for a living—they will have only themselves to blame. In every city in the country that at one time or another tolerated boxing, with the exception of Philadelphia, which certainly seems to be willing to stand for every angle of crookedness connected with the sport, the game pugilistic has received its quietus through the identical causes cited by our Chicago mayor, together with the rankest kind of glaring, open-faced jobbery.

It seems impossible for these gentry to realize that in their case pre-eminently "Honesty is the best policy," and that only by conducting the game on straight and legitimate lines, eliminating the quarreling and continual "knocking," can they prosper.

By Going to World's Fair Over the Pennsylvania A Pleasant Trip Is Assured.

because all trains are vestibuled, run solid through to St. Louis, over smooth, safe roadbed, in best time. Passengers arrive St. Louis at seasonable hours to reach rooms. Excursion fare daily.

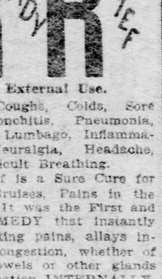
Let Spear feather your nest.

$12.00 To St. Louis and Return Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets with seven-day limit—good in coaches only—on sale every day except Friday and Saturday. Through trains leave Pittsburgh 8:30 a. m., 1:30 and 8:50 p. m., daily.

Select a Diamond

From our stock and you purchase it minus the importer's profit—lacking the jobber's per cent and less the retail jeweler's advance. Three profits saved—give us one—you take two.



Diamonds purchased from us can be returned any time for the full amount paid in exchange for more expensive stones.

Sam. F. Sipe

Diamonds—One Profit from Cutter to Consumer.

Schmidt Building, Second Floor, 339 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

We guarantee all Diamonds to be Exactly as represented.

Friend Has the Goods He Advertises.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

FRIEND

810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE.

A TALKING MACHINE FREE

The best thing to pass the winter evenings away is a Talking Machine. Why don't you get one from Friend? Friend presents you with a fine modern Talking Machine and two records with purchases amounting to $50 or more, on which $10 has been paid.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

YOU NEED NOT HURRY WITH YOUR CASH

FRIEND WILL WAIT FOR THE MONEY

FRIEND Will Insure Your FURNITURE and CARPETS FREE for THREE YEARS

If your purchases amount to $50 or more, on which you have paid $10, Friend will give you an insurance policy free, protecting your furniture and carpets purchased here from loss by fire for three years. The policy will be issued by one of the leading insurance companies.

Ask Your Neighbor.

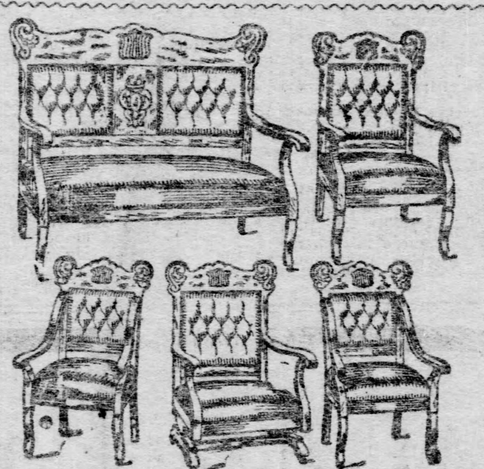
That's the beauty of dealing at this store.

At Friend's YOU KNOW you are welcome to open an account.

At Friend's YOU KNOW you are not expected to pay much money at the time of purchase.

At Friend's YOU KNOW you always get good, honest value for every penny you spend.

FRIEND SAID IT— HE WILL GIVE YOU CREDIT



THIS FINE PARLOR SUIT, $37.50

This five-piece parlor suit is richly upholstered. The woodwork highly finished. You would naturally think that this suit would cost at least $60, but Friend's price is only $37.50. ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Ask Friend About It!

This Silverware FREE

With every purchase of $50 on which a payment of $10 is made a case of silverware is given away FREE. It is genuine Rogers celebrated silverware, and consists of knives, forks and spoons. It is enclosed in a handsome plush case. Why pay for silverware when you can get a full case of it for nothing?

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

This Bedroom Suit, $33.50

If you wish something particularly nice for your bedroom without being extravagant, Friend will sell you one that is a beauty. And his price is only $33.50.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Come in and see Friend's COMPLETE KITCHEN OUTFITS for $23.50

Consisting of one modern Stove, one Kitchen Table, two solid, substantial Kitchen Chairs, 20 yards of good oilcloth and a splendid set of kitchen utensils. ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

THIS IRON and GILT BED . . . $7.50

How is this for a bargain? Friend will sell you this $10 iron and gilt bed for only $7.50.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

GET THAT CARPET NOW!

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT FRIENDS THAN ELSEWHERE. FRIEND WILL WAIT FOR THE MONEY.

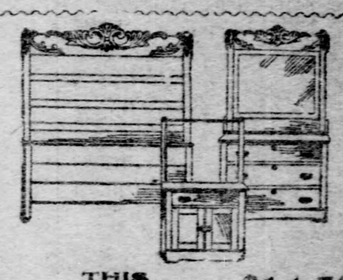
Good Heavy Ingrain, pretty new designs	48c	Very best grade Brussels	$1.10
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest patterns	65c	Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings	$1.10
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c	Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns	$1.35

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

RUGS—How Do These Bargains Suit You?

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet.....$7.75 | Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet.....$32.50

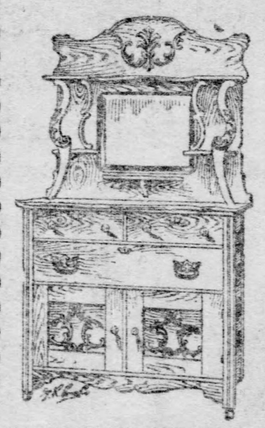
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.



THIS BEDROOM SUIT, $14.50

It consists of bed, dresser and washstand, well constructed and highly finished. Friend's price only $14.50.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.



This Sideboard $12.50

Don't be without a sideboard. Friend will wait for the money and sell you this one for only $12.50

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

FINE DRESSER, $8.50

Just the bargain you have been looking for. Worth $15.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

CHASE LEATHER COUCH, $18.50

This fine couch, upholstered in genuine Chase leather of handsome pattern is the regular $30 couch. Friend's price is only $18.50.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

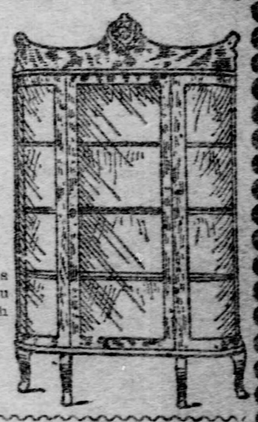
THIS EXQUISITE 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT. $18.50

You can afford to buy this parlor suit, because Friend will wait for the money. It is a regular $38 value. ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

See Our Handsome CHINA CLOSETS as low as $16.50

Every one is a bargain you can't match elsewhere.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.



FRIEND 810 to 814 PENN AVENUE THE STORE THAT MAKES FRIENDS FRIEND

The Life of the Winds of Heaven

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

An Entertaining Novelette, Illustrated. In the HOME JOURNAL SECTION of

The Sunday Gazette, Oct. 23.

SOME VIEWS ON SALARY PROBLEM

Testimony of Experts and Others Concerning Compensation for Teachers.

BOTH SIDES HEARD FROM

"The agitation for better pay for local teachers is now up to the central board's committee, and will come before the full board in December; then we shall see what we shall see."

Thus soliloquized a good friend of the teachers who, however, pleads not guilty to being an over-zealous or injudiciously enthusiastic partisan of their cause. Continuing, he said:

"If the teachers are defeated, which I hope they will not be, they can only thank some of their fool friends for it. They have been advised to demand an advance of 50 per cent in the face of a declining labor market, when other trades are fighting against reductions. Local public sentiment, however, would justly and almost overwhelmingly indorse a liberal advance in the pay of teachers if there were some way of giving such advance to the worthy only and withholding it from the incompetents; but to award it indiscriminately seems like offering a premium upon mediocrity.

Shown Aptitude for Business.

"The women teachers who have headed this movement have demonstrated by their management of the same that they have the business ability which would command better pay in other callings; they and many others should get this better compensation without leaving the schools."

The teachers' salary movement, which has so stirred up public sentiment in Pennsylvania, had its origin in a casual remark by the state superintendent of public instruction to a Philadelphia newspaper man, formerly on the staff of The Gazette, that there were teachers in the state getting as low as $16 per month. The agitation which followed resulted in the Snyder minimum salary law for the state now in effect, and in the successful salary movement in Philadelphia which was, it is said, the most universal and interesting in the history of American education. Prior to the latter result, however, The Gazette published a series of wholly disinterested salary studies which seemed to show that, as compared with other cities, Pittsburgh teachers deserved better pay.

Some Light on Problem.

As the local movement is as yet undecided and as the central board of education, composed of eminently fair-minded men, is cornered where it will soon have to decide, a little expert testimony on the perplexing salary problem may prove of interest.

The late Col. Parker, famous in connection with the Quincy system which so revolutionized educational methods some years ago, said:

"There never was a coin stamped by the hand of man made small enough to pay the service of a poor teacher, and on the other hand, there is not enough money in all the mines of all the world to measure the worth of the man or the woman who can impress boys and girls with the possibilities of life and living."

Dr. A. E. Winship, member of the Massachusetts board of education and editor of the Journal of Education, writes:

Purely Matter of Business.

"Teachers' salaries should be fixed on a business basis purely. It is not in any sense a matter of sentiment, or philanthropy, or equity, or of justice. The salary should be established on the business basis by business men. Any community in the United States that is not officially robbed can pay whatever it ought to pay for whatever it needs of materials, of labor, or of brains. Only a decaying community in a deteriorating age has any difficulty in doing this. Teachers' salaries should be scheduled with a view to getting the best desirable talent into the profession."

One of Dr. Winship's statements apparently furnishes local authorities an excuse for not acting favorably, but Sir Henry Irving's experience compensates. The great actor said to the supernumerary who blundered through an unimportant speech:

"Here, say your lines like this," and then he showed him how—"Now, will you do that?" "No, Sir Henry, I can't do that—I can't do that on seven shillings a week."

Dr. McAndrew of the technical high school, New York, tells the teachers to put it like this:

Dr. McAndrew's Advice.

Public, you ought to have better schools than you have. Come now. Put up for teaching the price you are paying for other expert service; treat teachers as you are treating professionals of a high order, and we'll give you better schools. Don't preach to us now in your prosperity the gospel we preached to ourselves in the days of the early struggle; that the teacher must forswear the comforts and the joys of life, and suffer poverty, neglect and disrespect that she may experience the devotion of martyrdom for public service. That may be good for the soul of the teacher, but it's too much on your children to put them in charge of women whose chief subsistence is their self-created missionary spirit.

On the other hand, the school authorities in making a readjustment of salaries are in duty bound to consider both sides of the question, and in doing so are confronted by the argument of hard common sense as advanced by many citizens in substance: "Let the teachers deserve more and they will get more; let them render value received; let them remember that they already get more for five hours than many other equally intelligent wage-earners get for eight or 10 let them show as much zeal in their efforts to improve their professional qualifications as they do in their efforts to improve the salary, and the increased salary will come."

NEEDLING GIVES BAIL.

Suit Against Millvale Justice Is First of a Number to Be Entered.

The suit brought against Justice of the Peace H. J. Needling of Millvale, is but the first of a number of such suits that will be instituted by County Controller R. J. Cunningham. Needling was charged with embezzling county funds to the extent of over $700, and gave bail before Alderman J. V. McMasters in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing on Wednesday.

There are about 216 justices in the county and only about 95 have complied with the law requiring them to report to the county treasurer and remit all fines in disorderly conduct cases every three months. In some instances there are special laws by which the justices of the peace are required to make such returns once every month to the borough council. Millvale is one of such boroughs. It is alleged Needling refused to permit an inspection of his books, and when asked why he did not make a return to the council he is said to have replied that he was acting under the general law, which required him to make his return to the county treasurer. This, it is alleged, he has never done.

Needling says he will be able to prove the charge against him is untrue and that he will go to trial. The information against him shows that he is charged on five separate counts, four of which mention special cases. The fifth is a general one and alleges he collected various sums aggregating about $700.

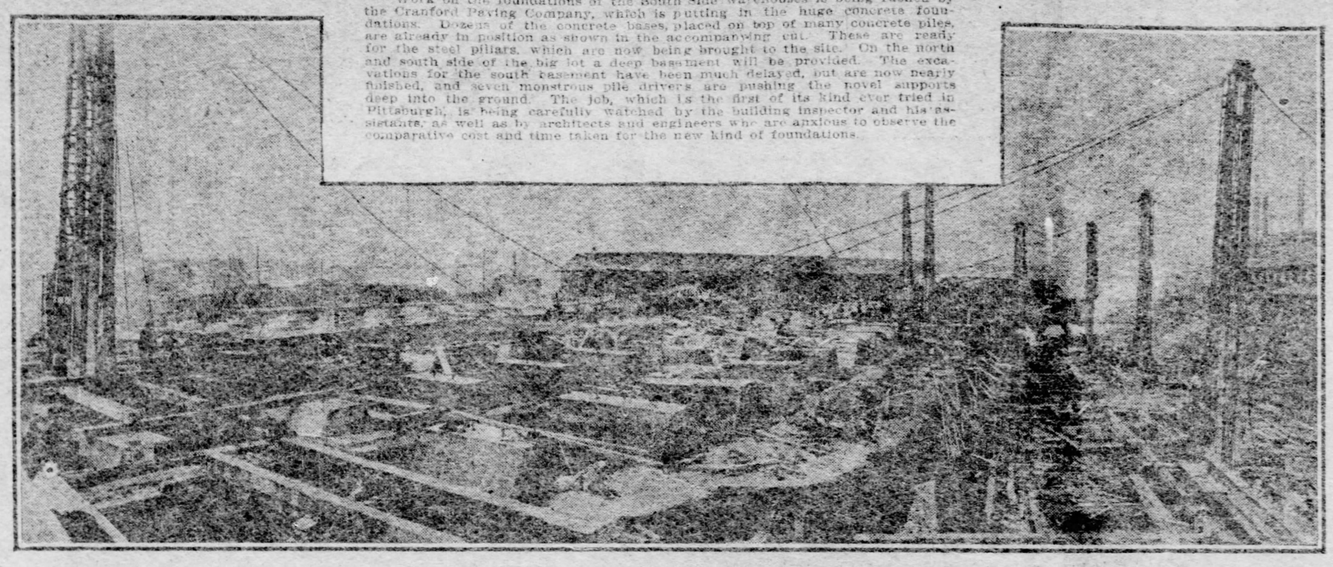
Controller Cunningham said that he disliked to bring such suits, but under the circumstances he has no other recourse. He said that plenty of notice had been given the delinquent justices, and that as fast as the informations can be prepared he will bring suit. The suit was not entered, he said, to scare any of the justices, but of course all those who pay up before the informations are entered will keep out of trouble.

Gold Medal Flour Gets First Award.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Gold Medal Flour made by Washburn-Crosby Co. has once more proved the right to its name as the World's Fair judges today gave it highest award and grand prize.

RUSHING FOUNDATIONS ON 38 WAREHOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE

Work on the foundations of the South Side warehouses is being rushed by the Cranford Paving Company, which is putting in the huge concrete foundations. Dozens of the concrete bases, placed on top of many concrete piles, are already in position as shown in the accompanying cut. These are ready for the steel pillars, which are now being brought to the site. On the north and south side of the big lot a deep basement will be provided. The excavations for the south basement have been much delayed, but are now nearly finished, and seven monstrous pile drivers are pushing the novel supports deep into the ground. The job, which is the first of its kind ever tried in Pittsburgh, is being carefully watched by the building inspector and his assistants, as well as by architects and engineers who are anxious to observe the comparative cost and time taken for the new kind of foundations.



FOUND THE FOOL WITH SERGEANT

Had Been the Butt of Regiment, but Proved Hero in Action.

TALE OF CHAMPIONS HILL

The Fool was mustered in with the company on the race course at Hartford and was mustered out with the company at Chattanooga in July, '64. The Fool was caught at Castle Garden by an enterprising and mendacious recruiting sergeant of the Fifth, who lied so artistically in a good cause that he persuaded poor Patsy Shea to take a blanket in the "finest regiment of infantry that ever marched behind a drum." He was a red-headed, freckled faced, snub-nosed lad of about 19 when he came to us and proceeded at once to get himself bitterly disliked, and was generally spoken of as "That red-headed fool of Company F."

Patsy was always whistling and ever happy. Long marches and longer fasts never ruffled his temper in the least, and when every man in the ranks was tired and hungry and the knapsack straps cutting deep, Patsy would throw back his red head and roar out an Irish comeall-ye with the voice of a bullfrog singing praises to the moon.

For a week before the battle of Champions hill we were in camp and enjoying a much-needed rest. We were also enjoying the best water we had found in the south. A beautiful spring in the hillside sent a stream of pure cool water down into a barrel reservoir constructed by some former occupants of the camp. How we enjoyed that water. We swilled it by the gallon. One day the Fool got a stick and went prodding around the spring on the hillside and unearthed the remains of three Confederates badly decomposed, then he roused the camp and exhibited his find. A sicker lot of men than the Fifth could not be found that day in all the south outside of the general hospital. The Fool had a very unhappy time of it for a while.

The Fool and the General.

Five days afterward the battle of Champions hill was on and we were in reserve. It was in the glooming and the Fifth was lying down along the roadside with muskets stacked and many of us fast asleep when Gen. John A. Logan—Black Jack—came tearing down the road, his double-breasted coat wide open, his black snaky eyes flashing, the very incarnation of war. As he reached the center of our line he pulled up his horse and asked:

"What command is this?"

The Fool, who was always awake when he should be sleeping, made answer and said:

"Ginirel, this is the Fifth bulldogs, did you nivir hear tell of thim?"

"Oh, very well," said the general, "I have urgent need of bulldogs just now."

In three minutes we were deploying into the fields, forming "left into line." The colors were shaken out, the line dressed, bayonets fixed and forward. An Illinois cavalry regiment deployed in our front and we had orders to "Go in behind the troopers wit' the bayonet, and take that battery of 12-pounders in the skirt of the woods."

If I was writing history, which I am not, I would tell now we took that battery, but as I am only penning a brief chronicle of the company fool, I will let that pass. The banshhee was abroad in Ireland that night, I know, for in the taking of that battery five score of old Ireland's stalwart sons laid down their lives, for ours was an Irish regiment and we carried the flag of the Golden Harp; and along our line could be heard the brogue in all its variations. The doric of the Kerry man, the Faugh-a-ballagh of the Connachtman and Scotchy burr of the Far-down.

Stayed by the Sergeant.

When the roll was called at midnight our company had 23 men missing, among them the Fool. Our first sergeant, William Gray, was known to have been killed or wounded, for he was seen to fall among the guns in the hand-to-hand struggle that resulted in the capture of the battery. Next day the burial party found the sergeant dead and the Fool lying beside him. Patsy had his arm shattered and could have made his way to the rear, but finding the sergeant dying from three bullet holes, two of them through the lungs, he remained with him until he died, giving every drop of water in his canteen.

"Are you hurt, Patsy?" asked Corporal Keenan.

"I am," said the Fool, "but 'tis only a scratch. The sergeant is dead, and God rest his sowl, for he was a daycent man, and nivir called me a fool."

"Patsy," said Corporal Keenan, "the next man that calls you a fool will have to fight me."

"Shure that same id be no throuble for him," said the Fool.

TOWN CUTS DOWN POLES.

Telephone Company Is Restrained With Force from Erecting New Lines in Hollidaysburg.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The war between Hollidaysburg borough and the Pennsylvania Telephone Company over an advance in telephone rates reached an acute stage today when the borough authorities got a writ of injunction restraining the company from building any new lines, alleging it has not a frachise in the town.

Manager J. T. Harris of the telephone company was taken before the burgess this morning and fined $10 for placing poles on the streets. Last night unknown parties cut down all the poles erected by the company on its new line. Chief of Police McGraw received orders to arrest all workmen who attempt to erect poles on the streets. The court will hear the warring parties next Wednesday.

Let Spear feather your nest

FATHER DAN'S LITTLE MISTAKE

Went Early to Church for Wedding and Tied Up Wrong Groom.

BRIDE SATISFIED, HOWEVER

"Spakin' about weddins'," says Grandmother Dugan, "did you ever hear of anybody gettin' married be accident? Faith, thin, I did, and I'me goin' to tell ye about it. 'Twas the widdy Sullivan's daughter, Una, and Willie Burke that was married unbeknown to themselves, and it was Father Dan Murrarty that married them. God rest his sowl, for he was the saint. Una was the widdy's only child, and the finesht girl in all the County Kerry. She was so handsome that people came from far and near to see her. The ould woman was very poor and always was, and she made up her mind that Una would marry a rich man or nobody, for, as she said, the Lord gave her the good looks and she should never know the poverty her mother had known.

"And, shure, there was no rich man around there that wasn't married but ould Houlihan, the squireen, a dirty ould nager that made his money be lendin' it to the poor farmers and chargin' 'em a hundred per cent. He was ould enough to be Una's father and more, too, but, bedad, he had young notions, and he wanted Una, and the widdy gave promise and the marriage was to be when Una was 18. Poor Una said nothing, but prayed that the good Lord would prevent it wan way or another, and be the same token, He did prevent it.

"Willie Burke was in love with Una, and though his father was a warm farmer he wasn't rich enough to suit the widdy, and she forbid Willie the house and kept a close watch on Una, but the 'fox must shleep sometime,' as Shamus O'Brien says, and the young couple used to meet now and then at the big tree down be the river near Phoul-a-phouka.

Sent Present to His Lady.

"When the county fair was going on the bye bought a present of a handsome vase for Una, and, befin' afeered to give it to her himself he looked around for a messenger, and who should he meet but Paudeen Keliher, the village omadhan. Poor Paudeen was born simple, though sometimes he was sharp enough.

"'Paudeen,' says Willie, 'you know Una, don't you?'

"'Of coorse,' says Paudeen, 'do you think I'me a fool?'

"'Well,' says Willie, 'if you'll take this vase to Una and tell her I sent it, I'll give up a shilling.'

"'Give me the money first,' says Paudeen, 'a burd in the hand gathers no moss.' Paudeen goes to the widdy's cabin, looks in the front door and sees the ould woman out in the back yard, and gives Una the vase, and she thries to hide it, but bedad, the old woman sees it and axes who send it, and up spakes Paudeen and, says he, as bould as brass, 'It's the squireen that bought it at the fair for Una,' says he.

"Well, the widdy began to praise the squireen, and to tell Una that she was the lucky girl to get such a husband. The little girl went down to the river that evening and they were having a good time together when who should come along but ould Liam Bhour, the deff beggar man, and bedad off he goes and tells the widdy. She was wild when she heard it, and she made up her mind to stop it at once. Off she goes to the squireen and, says she: 'Are you willin' to marry my daughter?' Faith he was, and he said so. 'Will you marry her tomorrow?' says the widdy. 'I'll marry her today,' says the squireen,' and faith he would, too, he was that mad for her.

Father Dan in a Hurry.

"Then off she goes to the priest. Father Dan was a very old man them times and was very deaf. For many a long year he had prached only two sermons. Wan Sunday he would open the book and read: 'Little children love wan another,' and the next Sunday he would open the book and read: 'The ways of Divine Providence are very mysterious,' and he praiched them sarmons so long that we knew them be heart.

"'Father Dan,' says the widdy, 'my daughter is going to be married tomorrow, what time will it be convayent for your reverence to marry them?' 'They must be here be 9 o'clock,' says Father Dan, 'for I must lave for the stations be that time.'

"Now, the widdy wasn't goin' to tell Una anything about it till she got her in the chapel, and so she says: 'Una, dear, tomorrow is a feast day in the church, and Father Dan wants some flowers for the altar, and do you get up early in the mornin' and gather a big bunch of them, and be shure to be at the chapel at 9, no later.'

"Una did so, and as she was goin' to the chapel who should she meet at the cross roads but Willie Burke. 'Where is the Colleen Bawn goin'?' says Willie. 'To the chapel,' says Una. 'Can I go, too?' says Willie. 'You can if you behave,' says Una. And bedad, into the chapel walks the padr. and Father Dan and the althar bye waitin' at the chancel. When the priest sees the young couple he says: 'Come, hurry up here. I'me waiting too long for ye here.'

"The young couple knelt down at the altar, thinking that the priest was goin' to give 'em his blessing, or something like that, and bedad, before they knew it he had them married hard and fast.

"Just as he said the last word over 'em in comes the squireen and the widdy arm in arm. They stopped when they saw the couple at the altar, and the priest looked at the ould couple, and spreading his hands out over the youngsters he says: 'Little children, love one another,' and turning to the old people says he: 'The ways of Divine Providence are very mysterious.'"

Found $1,000 in His Belt.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Grobanni Minardi was killed last night by a stone from a blast at the city reservoir. When he was being prepared for burial a belt was found strapped around his body containing $1,000, the savings of a lifetime.

M'ILVAIN MAKES EMPLOYES WORK

Allegheny Public Works Director Forces Politics and Music on Men in His Department.

WANTS TO BE A REPUBLICAN

The funniest thing that has happened in the political campaign so far in this locality is the organization of an alleged Republican marching club by E. J. McIlvain, director of public works of Allegheny. It is called the "First Ward Republican Club," and is composed of pay-rollers from the First and Fifth wards. If plans made for its future mature the organization will be uniformed and, in the words of McIlvain, "we will have the finest marching club in the city."

Although the thing is being laughed at by most of those who have heard of it the Republican party managers at Allegheny headquarters have sent out a warning to those in the organization, headed by a man who owes his present position to the success he and his associates had in fighting the Republican party, have been practicing misrepresentation. From a number of prominent Allegheny business men, who have always been Republicans, and who have always willingly contributed to the party's needs financially, the agents of this pay roll marching club have obtained money. They represented themselves as bona fide Republicans affiliated with the city committee at headquarters and have not stopped at falsehood in the solicitation.

This came to the ears of the Republican leaders and was talked of by the executive board on Thursday night. Several of those who had been fooled into giving the organization of pay-rollers money with which to display the popularity of their leader related the circumstances through which they had been deceived into subscribing to what they believed to be a real Republican marching club. Then a warning was sent out to the North Side business men informing them that no marching club was being formed by the Republican party in the First ward, and that the ward committee had authorized no one to solicit funds for any organization.

Director McIlvain appears to be very proud of his new club. He talks enthusiastically of it. Last Thursday evening he had it at the organ recital at Allegheny Carnegie music hall. This is the first time the pay roll has attended a recital in a body, although it has always been very well represented since the appointment as city organist of Caspar P. Koch. The latter was chosen by Director McIlvain who succeeded in ousting a man who had been city organist for 14 years. There was considerable opposition to this change as nothing of the kind was ever demanded by the public.

Then the organ recitals were advertised on posters in the halls of the city buildings. The public works pay roll got orders to attend. Mr. Koch's recitals were to be made popular if McIlvain could do it with the means at hand. Since that time men from the highways and sewers department, those holding clerical positions, have acted as ushers at the recitals, while the attendance has been swelled by the unwilling patronage of scores of humbler employes in McIlvain's department. There is considerable grumbling being done by these public servants who are having art forced upon them every week, and if anyone wishes to know how popular organ recitals are in Allegheny he should ask some one in the department of public works.

Pittsburgher's Mill Destroyed.

OWINGSVILLE, KY., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The big saw mill belonging to W. J. Fell of Pittsburgh, Pa., at Riverside, this county, burned today, causing a loss of $5,000, with no insurance. All the machinery was ruined. Fire was caused by a spark from the boiler igniting a large amount of sawdust.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Charles Fishkin	Pittsburgh
Florence Karish	Pittsburgh
Carl W. Littler	Swissvale
Margie B. Bitner	Swissvale
Edward Wegner	Pittsburgh
Maria Nickel	Pittsburgh
Sigfried H. Unger	Pittsburgh
Mary A. Ruskauff	Pittsburgh
William F. Cramer	East Pittsburgh
Emma L. Munch	Braddock
Joseph Manning	Pittsburgh
Ellen Corrigan	Pittsburgh
John G. Kuhl	Allegheny
Julia Harper	Allegheny
Edward M. Grindell	Pittsburgh
Ella L. Kent	Pittsburgh
John Reid	Pittsburgh
Margaret E. Stang	Pittsburgh

"77"

Cures Grip and

COLDS

However often we take cold, we seldom recognize the first symptons: the languid, tired feeling; the lack of energy and strength; the blues, the dark forebodings of some impending illness. This goes to show what a wrench the system gets by the checked circulation of the blood when a cold is taken.

The next time you feel so, take a dose of Dr. Humphrey's "Seventy-seven." It will restore the circulation, start the blood coursing through the veins and break up the cold—making life worth living.

"77" for grip, coughs and influenza.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Humphrey's Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

CITY HAS AGAIN LOST TAX SUIT

Solicitor Rodgers' Exceptions to Judge Frazer's Recent Decision Were Overruled.

APPEAL PROMISED AT ONCE

The city twice loses its case against the public service corporations in the linear tax case. Common pleas court No. 2 yesterday overruled the exceptions filed by the city solicitor to the decision of Judge Frazer in the equity suit of the Pittsburgh Railways Company against Treasurer E. J. Frauenheim to prevent the treasurer from collecting from the company the sum of $219,265 25 assessed against the corporation under the linear tax law.

Judge Frazer's decision was against the city's right to levy the tax, declaring the ordinance illegal. Instead of taking an immediate appeal, as he might have done, and thus securing a hearing before the supreme court at its October sitting in Pittsburgh, the city solicitor decided to file a bill of exceptions for the lower court to pass upon.

These exceptions set forth phases of the case in which it was stated that the court had erred. The court upholds its own decision. W. B. Rodgers, city solicitor, stated last night that an appeal would be taken at once. He said he did not know how soon the case could be heard in the supreme court.

Unless it is heard and decided at the January session the city councils will not have an opportunity of levying the linear tax again next year if the supreme court should decide the tax to be legal. If the supreme court reverses the decision of the lower court and the decision should not be handed down until after January the city cannot levy the tax again until 1906.

It is likely that during this week the court will hand down findings in the suits of the Philadelphia Company and the Allegheny County Light Company and the Consolidated Gas Company against the same defendants. These suits involve the same questions as the case decided.

NEW POSTAL SCHEME.

Reciprocal Parcels Post Is Arranged for With the French Government by the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—(Copyright Cable.)—M. Trouillot, minister of commerce, has arranged with the postal authorities of the United States for a reciprocal parcels post. The system is to go into effect on November 1.

The French government has concluded arrangements with the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique and the American Express Company for the service required.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—On Saturday, October 15, 1904, at 2:30 a. m., ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG.

Funeral services at his late residence, Edgeworth station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Trains leave Allegheny at 12:50, city time.

BLOSE—Suddenly, at Tarentum, Pa., on Saturday, October 15, 1904, at 8 a. m., DR. G. A. BLOSE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at his late home, 320 East Sixth avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private, Monday, at New Bethlehem, Pa.

BREAM—On Friday, October 14, 1904, at 4:15 a. m., JANE NICHOLSON, beloved wife of John Bream, in her 70th year.

Services at the family residence, No. 2828 Wylie avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private at Homewood.

COTTON—On Thursday, October 13, 1904, EMMELINE COTTON, daughter of William and Lucy Cotton, No. 922 Florence avenue, Avalon, aged 15 years 9 months.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GLEW—On Thursday, October 13, 1904, at 12:10 p. m., LIZA GLEW, widow of William Glew, and daughter of John Mills, in her 74th year.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 6106 Ravenna street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWE—Suddenly, on Thursday, October 13, 1904, at 7:30 p. m., CHARLOTTE ABLE, widow of John Howe, aged 65 years, 9 months, 19 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, McIntire avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private later.

(New York papers please copy.)

SCHURR—On Thursday, October 13, 1904, at 2:45 p. m., at his residence, No. 830 Stanton avenue, Wilkinsburg, AUGUST P. SCHURR, husband of Mary Schurr (nee Pohl), in his 65th year.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, from St. Paul's Reformed church, Forty-fourth street, city. Interment private.

WRAY—On Friday, October 14, 1904, at 1 a. m., JOHN EWING WRAY, aged 47 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 6420 Deary street, East End, this evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Dravosburg, Pa., on Sunday on arrival of train leaving Union station, Pittsburgh, at 1:05 p. m.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tel. 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

HARRY A. WRAY
Funeral Director and Embalmer
522 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

WOODLAWN

Pittsburgh's most beautiful cemetery. The 25 per cent reduction in price offered to early purchasers will be withdrawn October 31, 1904. Write or call at once. Woodlawn Cemetery Office, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

DISPUTE DURING DUEL.

Seconds at French Affair of Honor Wished to Start a Little Affray for Themselves.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—(Copyright Cable.)—A discussion in the press led to the duel between Senor Gomez Carillo, the Guatemalan minister to Mexico, and M. Jacques Laudun, editor of a sporting paper. The weapons chosen were rapiers. Senor Carillo took the offensive and after three engagements succeeded in wounding his opponent in the right arm.

While they were on the same ground a dispute took place between Dr. Leuvicon, who is attached to the Russian embassy, and Mr. Herman, which led to the former sending his seconds to his adversary, but as the two are brothers-in-law the doctor was advised rather to seek redress in the courts of justice.

Dispute Caused Teacher's Death.

AKRON, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. Malanna Harris, for 30 years a teacher in the kindergarten departments of the Akron schools, died today. Worry over the recent controversy regarding a change of courses in the kindergartens may have hastened her death. When a change in the course was ordered at the beginning of the school year, Miss Harris resigned because she said an attempt was being made to teach the children branches too far advanced for them.

BOSTON MAN IS ROBBED.

Three Englishmen Secure Nearly 14,000 Francs Belonging to American by a Trick.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—(Copyright Cable.)—Misfortune has befallen Edward Somber of Boston, who made the acquaintance of three Englishmen in an hotel.

He visited the sights of Paris with them and in the evening the quartet passed the time in a private room at a cafe, when an amusing game was proposed, the humor lying in the fact that each placed his money in his hat. The hats were collected by one of the friends, who promptly departed. The others in turn went to look for the first, leaving Somber alone. Nearly 14,000 francs were taken.

Employes Receive $60,000.

MONESSEN, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—At the National works of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, today, $60,000 passed through the pay windows to its employes. This is the largest two weeks' pay ever disbursed at the plant. Of this $18,000 bonus money is given the men of the hot mill for faithful and continued service with the company. This amount was 5 per cent of the net earnings of the men for the year. The other 5 per cent will be paid the men in the holidays.

GROETZINGER CARPET CO.

CURTAINS

CAST INTO THE CLEARING.

It's the time of all times to buy—Bargains of former famous sales eclipsed over and over again. Fractions of usual prices prevail, and being in a hurry to clear up the stocks, this sale will long be remembered by the fortunate buyers—who will throng our store this week—Sale Continues All Week.

Look at the Price-Reductions. That's All.

100 Pairs	60c	Nottingham Curtains, now	40c
75 Pairs	85c	Nottingham Curtains, now	50c
100 Pairs	$1.00	Nottingham Curtains, now	70c
300 Pairs	1.50	Nottingham Curtains, now	85c
125 Pairs	3.75	Nottingham Curtains, now	$ 2.75
100 Pairs	2.50	Cable Net Curtains, now	1.75
50 Pairs	4.50	Irish Point Curtains, now	3.25
20 Pairs	8.50	Irish Point Curtains, now	5.50
16 Pairs	10.00	Irish Point Curtains, now	6.75
43 Pairs	5.50	Cluny Curtains ..... now	3.75
18 Pairs	6.00	Cluny Curtains ..... now	4.25
12 Pairs	12.00	Cluny Curtains ..... now	7.00
15 Pairs	5.00	Arabian Curtains ..... now	3.50
17 Pairs	8.00	Arabian Curtains ..... now	5.00
6 Pairs	11.00	Arabian Curtains ..... now	7.00
12 Pairs	20.00	Arabian Curtains ..... now	15.00
36 Pairs	4.00	Renaissance Curtains, now	3.00
24 Pairs	6.50	Renaissance Curtains, now	4.50
15 Pairs	10.00	Renaissance Curtains, now	6.50
8 Pairs	15.00	Renaissance Curtains, now	10.00

The above special lots picked at random from the reduced prices to show how things are going—Then there is a big lot of Bon Femme and Grand Dame Curtains that are more or less soiled—worth $15.00 to $25.00 apiece—to be sold for $3.00 and $5.00 each, and a lot of Ruffled Nets cut as follows:

$1.50 Colored Ruffled Nets ..... Cut to 80c a pair
1.00 White Ruffled Nets ..... Cut to 65c a Pair
1.15 White Ruffled Nets ..... Cut to 75c a Pair
2.50 White Ruffled Nets ..... Cut to $1.75 a Pair

Rope Portieres—Tapestry Portieres, Silk and other Portieres—3 and 4 yard lengths of Upholstery Goods—Sample pieces of Tapestries from ¾ to 1½ yards each at 25c—and upwards. One, two and three pair lots of soiled Laces, and many other goods to be sacrificed regardless of value—

FORMER SALES OF THIS KIND SUGGEST
BUYING EARLY. COME AT ONCE.

Groetzinger Carpet Co.
627-629 PENN AVENUE.

WRINKLES

Usually come with old age, but are often caused by imperfectly adapted teeth. With our **Corrugated Suction Plate** nature is so perfectly reproduced that your friends will find it difficult to detect them. Made only by us and stick up fast.

$10 PER SET WITH EXTRACTION
Good set of teeth for $5.00.

EXTRACTING painless by Air, Gas or by an application to the gums under the personal care of Dr. Urling.

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (Best), per tooth, **$5**
Fillings, 50c up. Gold, $1.00 up.

Born here and established 18 years at same place.

Urling Bros., Surgeon Dentists,

204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Avenue, 2nd Floor, Opposite Hotel Anderson. Closed Sunday.

East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue, Cor. Collins Avenue. Both 'Phones.

DR. WIX TALKS TO

RUPTURED PEOPLE

Dr. Geo. B. Wix

TRUSSES WILL NOT CURE RUPTURE.

It is time for ruptured people to wake up. They should learn all about the modern and scientific method I employ for the permanent cure of rupture. It is time for them to cease chasing rainbows by buying all sorts of expensive trusses and worthless "Home Cures," expecting such means to cure, and when they don't get it, to feel disappointed. They should get the fallacy out of their minds that a surgical operation only will cure. A surgical operation is not today the only nor the best way to have a rupture cured.

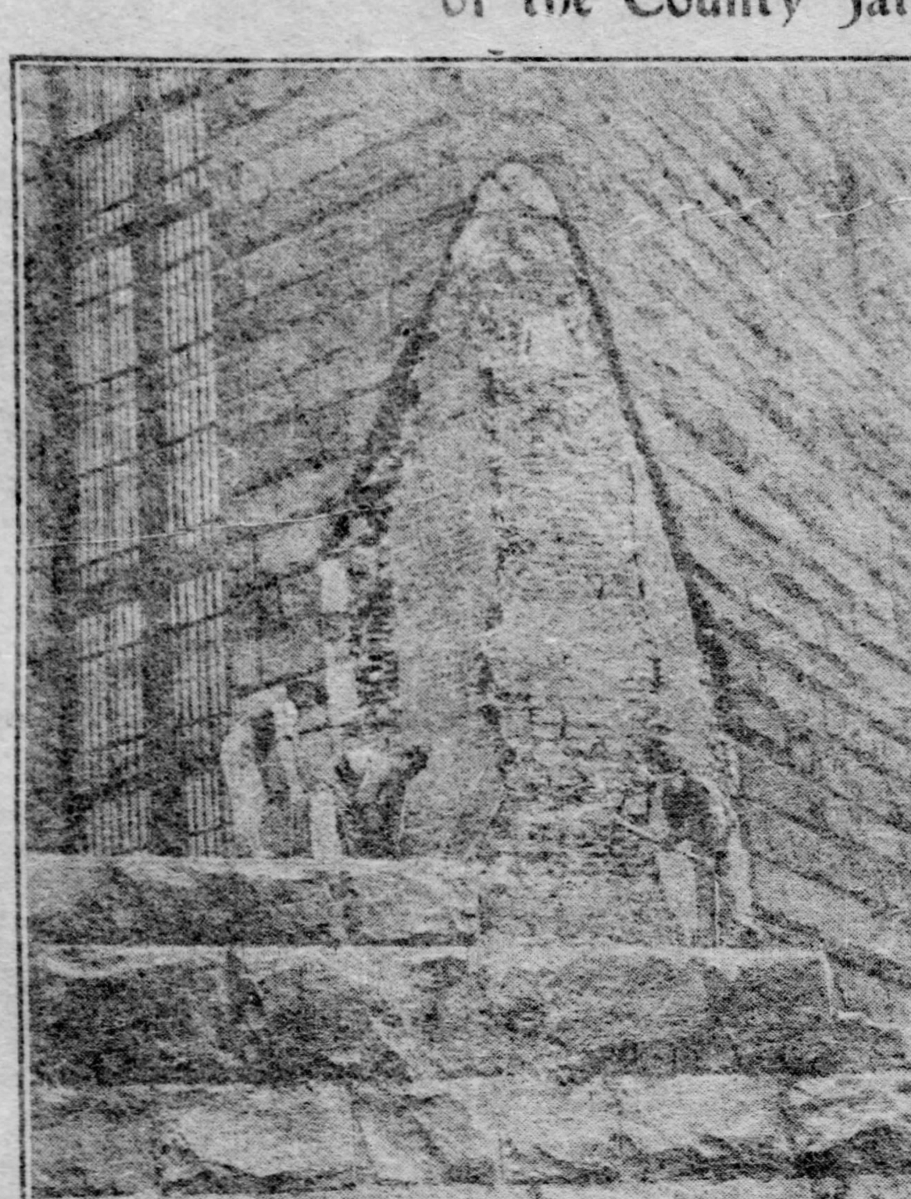
I have for the past thirteen years been pointing out to ruptured people the best, safest, surest and most scientific way to have their rupture treated, and thousands have headed my advice and come to me and have been safely and permanently cured. There are still thousands who need my services. This appeal is addressed to them.

Look into this matter. INVESTIGATE it. You will find what I say to be the truth. You will find that I conduct one of the largest practices in this city, devoted exclusively to the modern and scientific treatment of rupture. You will find that I do all I promise and strictly live up to every agreement I make. You will find that every one of the many thousand persons cured by me of rupture highly endorse me as a skillful physician and expert in the treatment of rupture.

DR. GEO. B. WIX,
Rupture and Rectal Specialist.
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays 1 to 4 p. m. Suite 201 and 202, 2d Floor, New Werner Bldg., 681 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Interview or Write These Cured Patients:
D. N. BOWSER, Ford City, Pa.
FRANK A. HURKAS, 220 Marion street, McKees Rocks, Pa.
W. H. HOWELL, Seventh ave. and Fifth St., Juniata, Pa.
CONSULTATION FREE.
ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CREDIT.

Tearing Down the Wall of the County Jail



While there is no danger of prisoners reaching the outside world through the opening about to be made on the east side of the jail, spectators daily watch the work being done by the A. and S. Wilson Company, and are especially interested in the big opening in the stone wall, which will be extended to take in the entire site facing Fifth avenue, Forbes street and High street. The portion of the jail wall which was attached to the eastern wing of that structure, has been taken down leaving a large eyesore in the wall, which was originally constructed of brick, with a stone veneer. The removal of the veneer gives the wall the appearance of being ready to topple, but it is as secure as it ever was.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Gazette" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.
Jan. 11th, 1904.

Dear Sir:
"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

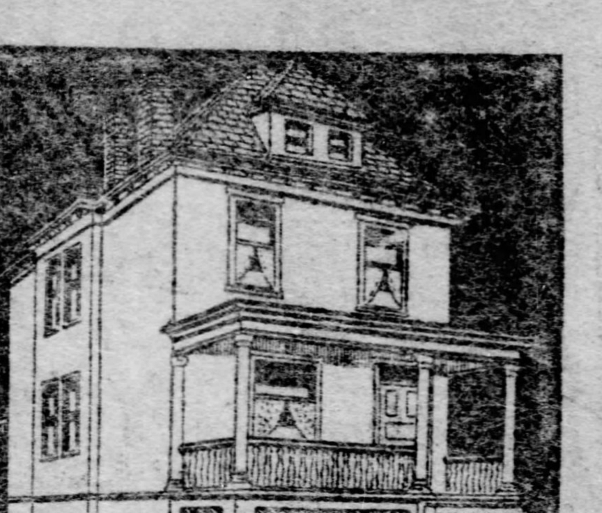
I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am." Very Truly Yours,
I. C. RICHARDSON.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly cures kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Gazette. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.



IN JUST 3 WEEKS

SOMEBODY WILL WIN THIS $4,500 HOUSE

Will it be you?

You stand a marvelous chance to win if you act now, so why don't you try?

It's the grandest free gift ever given by any store to its customers. It may never happen again.

White offers you great inducements in other ways, besides the house. He affords you selection from the largest variety of dependable furniture and carpets in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. He sells to you 20 to 35 per cent cheaper than any other store. Gives you the easiest credit terms and most liberal treatment.

To win the beautiful Keating West-View house all you need do is to estimate what the total vote will be for President in the coming election. With every $25 worth of furniture or carpets you purchase between now and the evening of November 7, you get a certificate good for one estimate (which means, of course, that if you purchase $50 worth you get 2 certificates; $75 worth, 3 certificates, etc.). The person making the correct estimate, or the nearest number to it in case there is no correct, will be the winner. Full particulars, figures of previous elections, etc., cheerfully furnished at the store.

Customers who haven't their certificates as yet are urged to send in for them at once. Contestants are urged to send in guesses without delay.

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.

200-202-204-206-208-210 Ohio Street, Corner Sandusky.

CAPT. "ONE" STRAP IN BEAVER FALLS

Man Who Won Fame With the Fighting Tenth Gets Leave from Regular Army.

HE FOUGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Capt. Harry J. Watson of the Twenty-second coast artillery, who has been for the past three years on duty with his command in the tropics, is visiting his home in Beaver Falls, having arrived there yesterday. Capt. Watson is on a 30-day leave from his company. He is burnt bronze by the tropical sun, but is the same Harry that faced the bullets and bolos of the Filipinos from the fight at Manila to Malolos.

Capt. Watson was one of the best-known officers in the National Guard before he received his appointment as a first lieutenant in the coast artillery, three years ago. He first donned the blue uniform of the guard as a private in Company B, Tenth infantry, in 1888. He served through all the grades to captain of his company. For many years he was in charge of the rifle team of the Tenth infantry at the annual state shoots of the guard at Mt. Gretna. He is an excellent shot, and during his service with the Pennsylvania guard represented the Second brigade on the brigade team at the interstate match at Sea Girt, N. J., where he won a gold medal.

When the Tenth infantry arrived in the Philippines Capt. Watson's company was assigned to Corrigedor island. The captain of Company E, shortly after the regiment landed at Manila, took sick and Capt. Watson, at his request, was placed in command and was thereafter on the firing line with the regiment from Manila to Malolos. He was the idol of the company and was often complimented by Gen. Alexander L. Hawkins for his bravery. His boys gave him the title of Capt. "One Strap," which still sticks to him among his friends.

After the return of the Tenth infantry from the Philippines, Capt. Watson received a commission as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second coast artillery, which was then stationed in Cuba. He joined the command there, serving with it for two years, after which his company was sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., where it is at present.

LAND PURCHASE TO BE STOPPED

City Takes Possession of Large Tract at Aspinwall Without Condemnation.

INJUNCTION IS THREATENED

Without waiting for condemnation to be effected through the courts the city has taken possession of 86 acres of land belonging to the Delafield estate at Aspinwall for the filtration site, and is making ready to build upon it. Councils last summer passed an ordinance authorizing the director of public works to condemn the property. The city then owned about 91 acres, which had also been taken from the Delafield estate by condemnation and the ordinance provided for the addition of 86 acres, making a total of 177 acres.

Controller Larkin holds that the city is buying more property than is needed and he is getting ready to stop the purchase of the 86 additional acres. He will do this by asking for an injunction himself or getting some person else to act for him. He is waiting until the administration institutes condemnation proceedings. The proposed filtration site is larger than any site in Philadelphia or any other city, the controller asserts, and he claims that the expenditure of any more money for land is extravagant and useless.

He points to the recommendation of the filtration experts who said that the purchase of more land was unnecessary. John W Hill, one of the experts, gave it as his opinion that even the present acreage could be reduced by the use of preliminary filtration. It is estimated that the land which the city proposes to condemn will cost about $250,000, the city already having spent about $300,000 for the first land purchased.

City Solicitor Rodgers said yesterday that the attorney for the owners of the property went to Europe this summer and just before leaving had given permission for the city to take the property and begin condemnation proceedings afterward. The money for this land is to be paid out of the first bond issue of $2,500,000, of 1900, for filtration. Of this amount $2,200,000 remains.

NEW POWER HOUSE GIVES AN IMPROVED SCHEDULE

More Cars and Quicker Service in Allegheny and to the East End.

New schedules, made necessary by the addition of cars, will be put on most of the Allegheny lines of the Pittsburgh Railways Company tomorrow. The experiment made some days ago of running the Bellevue cars through to Avalon, instead of stopping them at the Avalon borough line, has been found to be such a success that all Bellevue cars will be run to the lower end of Avalon in the future. Nine extra cars will be put on. This will give a three-minute "street" service during the rush hours, and from four to six minutes during the middle of the day. At no time will the cars be more than six minutes apart.

On the Perrysville avenue line extra cars will be put on to make a three-minute "street" service during the rush hours and six minutes during the middle of the day, instead of four minutes and eight minutes as at present.

On the Millvale and Etna and Mt. Troy lines extra cars will be put on to make an eight-minute service morning and evening and ten minutes during the middle of the day, instead of ten and twelve as now. Six extra cars were put on Center avenue last night to help out travel to the East End.

The new power house at Brunots island, which was placed in operation last week, enables the company to make these changes.

Steamer Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Hubert, from New York, October 5, for Para, has arrived at Barbadoes, and reports that on October 7, in latitude 35, longitude 70, she sighted the British steamer Kelvin, Capt. McLennan, abandoned, listed to starboard. On account of boisterous weather and a heavy sea the Kelvin could not be boarded. The Kelvin sailed from New York, October 5, for Montevido, Buenos Ayres and Rosarie.

ASK POLICE TO HELP LOCATE MISSING BOYS

Children Enticed to Rochester Glass Factory Likely to Figure in Law.

Complaint was made to the police yesterday by Jacob Weinberg of Stevenson street and Charles Swartz of Wylie avenue, concerning the enticing of their sons from home for the purpose of obtaining boys to supplant the strikers at a glass factory at Rochester. The boys are both under the legal age for factory work.

Young Samuel Weinberg returned to his home yesterday and was duly remorseful over his escapade. He said he had been offered $1 a day, but when he had been there and worked two hours last night, he found the pay was to be only 80 cents a day. He was asked his age and when he said it was 12, he was told to say always that it was 16. Later, when he had demanded to be sent home, he was told to tell the ticket agent at the Rochester depot that he was only 11, so that he could secure a lower-rate ticket.

Weinberg says that Lewis Carroll, Ralph Swartz and one boy whose name he did not know, made up the party which the ex-football player took from Wylie avenue to the Rochester factory. They were quartered in a house near the factory, but were not treated as prisoners.

The indignation over what the parents call the kidnaping of their sons is very strong throughout the section where the boys live, and it is strengthened still more among the men on account of the fact that the boys were taken, while still under the factory law age limit, to take the places of strikers.

Coach Excursion to St. Louis Every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

$12.00 round trip. Tickets good seven days—in coaches only. Fifteen-day tickets on sale every day—$15.00—good in Pullman cars upon payment of Pullman rates.

Let Spear feather your nest.

Engagement Rings On Credit Dollar a Week

So why keep the young lady in suspense any longer? Get her the Ring NOW.

Clasp Hands Over This Genuine Diamond Ring at $24

Isaacs sells a genuine diamond ring full of "fire"—a beautifully full cut stone—mounted in 14-karat solid gold and never sold in any retail store for less than $35. But Isaacs sells it for $24. You can secure the ring on the terms of **A Dollar a Week.**

And Your Credit Is Good.

Christmas Goods Arriving

Every day brings new shipments of Christmas goods to us.

If you intend purchasing Christmas gifts, it's decidedly to your advantage to make your selections at once. Your credit is good and you'll find it so easy paying at the rate of a DOLLAR A WEEK.

WE EMPLOY NO COLLECTORS TO ANNOY YOU.

ISAACS WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Credit extended to people in any part of the world. Send for Catalogue of watches, diamonds and all kinds of jewelry.

Established 1870.

404 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. B. BARRETT CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Everything for Retail Jewelers, Especially

DIAMONDS and WATCHES

347 FIFTH AVENUE. Second Floor.

Danderine

Grew Miss Densmore's Hair

AND WE CAN

PROVE IT.

EVERYBODY CAN HAVE NICE HAIR NOW, and you don't have to wait around weeks and months for results either. You will see improvements from the very first application.

Her Hair Takes on New Life and Grows 37 inches Longer than it was Before.

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO.,
Gentlemen:
My hair has grown 37 inches since I began using your Danderine, and it keeps right on growing. It seems to fairly crawl out of my scalp. It is now eight feet three inches long, which I believe beats the world's record for long hair.
Sincerely,
MAY DENSMORE.

(Miss Densmore is now the longest haired lady in the world, made so by the use of this Great Hair Growing Remedy.)

MISS MAY DENSMORE,
34 Delaware Place. CHICAGO, ILL.

NOW at all druggists in three sizes, **25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00** per bottle.

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this advertisement to the Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA. **For Sale and Guaranteed by** MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

Why

Don't you give your heart the same chance you do the other organs?

Why? Because when any other organ is in trouble, it refuses to work, and you hasten to repair it.

The heart, the ever faithful servant, never refuses as long as it has power to move, but continues to do the best it can, getting weaker and weaker, until it is past repair, and then stops. It is just as sick as the other organs, but because it will work you let it.

However, it's not too late for a "change of heart," so remember

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

will give your heart strength and vitality to overcome Dizziness, Palpitation, Short Breath, Faint Spells, Pains in Heart and Side, and all other Heart aches and difficulties.

"My heart would ache and palpitate terribly, and at times I could hardly breathe. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has restored me to perfect health, and I am very grateful."—
MISS EMMA J. BARTON.
No. 1 Sill St., Watertown, N. Y.

The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

RAILROADS.

WABASH

TRAINS LEAVE WABASH STATION DAILY. Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and St. Louis...	6:30 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Bridgeville & Hickory.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis & Kan. City..	1:00 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
Bridgeville, Hickory and Mingo Junction..	4:30 P. M.	7:25 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis..	7:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully furnished at City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth ave., or Ticket Office, Wabash Station.

All trains between Pittsburgh and St. Louis Union Station stop at Wabash World's Fair Station, directly opposite main entrance to the Exposition.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis..	*1.10 am	*1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*3.15 am	*2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	*3.15 am	*5.50 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.	*4.50 am	*6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati.........	*4.50 am	*5.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire...........	†5.00 am	†7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	‡5.00 am	‡6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland...........	†5.00 am	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	†5.05 am	*4.50 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula..	*6.30 am	†6.20 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula.	*6.30 am	†10.35 am
Ohio Valley Express.............	†6.45 am	†3.39 pm
Salem and Alliance	*7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago..........	*7.00 am	*5.50 am
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	†7.30 am	†4.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	‡7.30 am	‡6.55 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†7.45 am	†10.25 am
Jamestown and New Castle........	†7.45 am	†1.20 pm
Jamestown and New Castle........	†7.45 am	*2.25 am
The Forest City Special...........	*8.00 am	*8.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.00 am	*5.40 pm
Expo Train, Ft. Wayne, St. Louis..	*8.20 am	*6.40 pm
Youngstown and Niles............	*8.20 am	*5.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	*3.50 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamest'n	†12.35 pm	‡5.50 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula.........	†12.35 pm	†10.35 am
The World's Fair Special	*1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.05 pm	*2.00 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire...........	†1.25 pm	†1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	*1.35 pm	†1.00 pm
New Castle and Erie.............	†4.30 pm	‡5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City.............	†4.30 pm	†5.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	*4.50 pm	*5.50 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†4.55 pm	†5.40 am
The Cleveland Special............	*5.00 pm	*11.15 am
Wellsville and Bellaire...........	‡5.10 pm	‡9.10 am
The Chicago Special..............	*6.30 pm	*7.45 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
The St. Louis Limited............	*8.10 pm	*5.55 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited.........	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit...............	*8.20 pm	*5.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle......	†10.40 pm	†5.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland...........	*11.00 pm	*5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.00 am, †9.45 am, †1.30 pm, †3.10 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †6.30 pm, †8.20 pm, †9.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.20 am, †11.60 am, †2.60 pm, *6.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *6.40 am, †8.25 am, †4.55 pm, †10.65 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.20 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †3.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS.

KAUFMANNS
"THE BIG STORE"

Exposition Week at "The Big Store"

AS a fitting finale to Pittsburgh's best Expo. which closes next Saturday night, and as an incentive to bring to this store each day the thousands of out-of-towners who will visit the Expo this, the last week, we will inaugurate tomorrow a wondrous one week's Exposition Sale that will reveal the matchless resources of this great store. The mission of this Exposition Sale is two-fold—to demonstrate the ability of this store to obtain the best merchandise the world affords—and to provide the requirements of both the wardrobe and the home at exceptionally tempting prices. Every department is ready with an unsurpassed showing of the world's best products in its respective lines and also with

An extensive series of remarkable offerings at prices which cannot be made by any other store

The offerings below are merely a few of the many good things reserved for this occasion—it is not our purpose to profit by them directly—but to induce every visiting stranger, and city resident as well, to visit "The Big Store" every day during this exposition week.

69c and 75c black silk at 45c

THESE black silks were embraced in our recent purchase of a leading manufacturer and importer's entire surplus stock. There are just 85 pieces (5,100 yards) of this black silk—a rich Lyons dyed 20-in. peau de soie—guaranteed every thread pure silk.

36 in. black peau de soie—strong and durable silk for coats, dresses and waists, will not crack or split—27 pieces (1,450 yards), of regular $1.25 quality, Monday at **72½c**

Worrall's costume corded velvet—the genuine imported goods, always sold for $1 yard—in shades of red, cardinal, garnet, etc.; also green and tan narrow wale corduroy—at, yd., **49c**

125 pieces dress taffetas—thoroughly tested as to strength, rich fast black—both warp and filling made of selected silk—special Monday and Tuesday at, yd., **32½c**

350 pieces plain and novelty silks for shirtwaist suits, separate waists and dresses, in the new browns, greens, reds, grays, navy, black, white, etc.—specially priced at 1.00, 75c, 50c and **39c**

Sale of unmade lace robes

(Lace Dep't., Main Floor.)

THERE are just 75 robes in the lot—samples, which means only one or two of a kind. Most beautiful creations; all cut and shaped and requiring but little sewing to transform them into gowns.

Embraced are lovely black and colored spangled robes; white and butter color Ierre lace robes; black chantilly lace robes; hand-made renaissance lace robes and a few rich white lace opera coats. The prices are astonishingly low..... **5.98, 10.00, 15.00, 17.50 and 22.50**

Large black spangled capes—our own importation, made in the very newest designs with deep ruffles on edge—can be used as yokes for dresses as well as for wear over waists—dozens of patterns to select from—in black, opalescent or with lace medallions—sale prices, each, **1.75, 2.50 and 3.25**

Venise lace galloons—a grand lot of white and butter color Venise lace galloons, straight bands and pretty separable effects, in white, butter and Arabian shades, at, yd., **19c, 25c, 35c and 48c**

Pull braids—a very special lot of those stylish brilliant silk pull braids for trimming tailor made gowns—⅛ to 1 in. wide, dozens of patterns, in navy, brown, black and two-tone effects—all with drawstring on edge, which makes it easy to form any style ornament—prices, yard..... **10c, 15c and 25c**

Beautiful Point Venise lace all-overs—so stylish for lace waists, yokes, etc., all the new patterns, full 18 in. wide—Monday's special prices, yard. **59c, 75c, 98c and 1.25**

50c and 75c stockings at 25c

WE bought these under especially favorable circumstances and now offer them during Exposition week without one cent of profit. They're imported medium weight cotton stockings with silk embroidered vertical stripes, also plain black and drop stitch lisle stockings, with silk embroidered figures, for only 25c pair.

Women's extra heavy silky fleece lined stockings—full regular made with double heels, toes and soles—regular 35c stockings at, pair.....**25c**

Women's soft finish cashmere stockings—plain or ribbed, extra spliced merino heels and toes—can't be matched anywhere at the price.....**39c**

Women's full fashioned cashmere stockings—made from fine quality Australian wool with patent spliced heels, toes and soles—regular 75c kind at, pair.....**50c**

Women's extra fine English cashmere stockings—with neat silk embroidered clocks and figures—exceptionally good value at.....**1.00**

Our men's $3 shoes at 2.40

WE'RE not offering our entire stock of $3 shoes at 2.40, but only four lines in box and velour calf—both lace and blucher style, with light or heavy soles, genuine Goodyear welt sewed. This reduced price of 2.40 holds good Monday only.

Women's $2.50 shoes at 1.75—lace and button styles, in fine vici kid or patent leather, dull matt kid tops, Cuban or opera heels—positively $2.50 shoes for.....**1.75**

Women's French kid dress shoes—full Louis XV. heels, patent leather tips, hand-sewed, regular $5 shoes, Monday at.....**3.00**

Boys' and youths' regular $2.25 shoes—made of best box calf, blucher style with rock oak welt soles, all sizes—special Monday at.....**1.60**

Misses' and children's shoes—the misses' in vici kid, the children's in box calf, spring heels—regular price $1.35, reduced to.....**1.00**

20c cloth bound books at 10c

A SPLENDID assortment of the best titles of popular authors, all in neat cloth binding—including The White Company—Tom Brown's School Days—Kipling's Mulvaney Stories—Rienzi—Micah Clark—Now or Never—Professor At The Breakfast Table—Treasure Island—Ardath—The Cruise of The Cachelot—A Hardy Norseman—etc., etc., as many as you want at 10c each.

35c and 40c flannels at 19c

EMBRACED in this very special offer are all wool checked and striped flannels, fancy printed flannels, double faced fancy flannels for kimonos and bath robes, printed flannels, Scotch flannels, plain white flannels, etc.

Linen special—100 pieces all linen table damask and 50 pieces mercerized full bleached damask, special Monday at, yd.....**59c**

500 dozen table napkins—hemmed ready for use—all choice patterns—real value $1.25, Monday at, dozen, **1.00**

Lining special—3,000 yards fine mercerized black sateen, also colored sateen and silk finished percaline for linings or skirts—special Monday...**15c**

Bed sheets—linen finished, bleached, 81x90 in., all ready for immediate use—special Monday at.....**49c**

Pillow cases—5,000 hemmed and hemstitched pillow cases, ironed ready for use—special Monday at.....**10c**

Blanket special—300 pairs finest bed blankets and robes, single and double; figures, plaids and plain colors—imported to sell for $7.50 to $10 pair, Monday's special price, pair.....**5.00**

$25 and $35 model hats, 15.00

TWENTY-FIVE exquisite imported model hats recently displayed in our exhibit at the Pittsburgh Expo.—each a masterpiece by a most famous modiste. To be sure, some are extreme in style, but if you want originality and exclusiveness, here you have it. $25 and $35 were the former prices, tomorrow the price goes down to 15.00.

We'll also offer tomorrow exceptional values in trimmed hats at 4.95, 6.75 and 10.00. Most skillfully and tastefully gotten up—trimmed with the delicate new shadings of ostrich and paradise feathers and the newest flowers—browns, blues and greens predominate—every hat is worth $2 to $3 more than the sale price, **4.95, 6.75 and 10.00**

Special values in ostrich plumes—with quill ends, both black and white—
20 in. long, worth $2.25, at 95c.
21 in. long, worth $3, at 1.95.
22 in. long, worth $5, at 2.95.

Coque pompons—in any color you want, guaranteed to wear as long as the hat—50c and 65c kind at.....**25c**

Flower special—beautiful new roses and foliage—made of silk velvet—regularly sell for 75c to $1, special Monday at.....**39c**

$40 real leather couches at 20.00

EVERY judge of furniture who sees these couches will at once be impressed with their many good points—massive rococo claw foot frame, upholstered in genuine leather, with 9 rows of diamond tufting, 32 in. wide, 6 ft. 3 in. long; patent indestructible springs.

100 golden oak combination bookcases and writing desks—neatly carved, large French bevel mirror—worth $16.50, special this sale.....**8.75**

36 solid brass beds—bow extension foot end, heavy husks, 5-ply lacquer—worth $25, special this sale.....**18.75**

50 dozen box leather seat dining chairs—selected quartered oak—worth $3.75, special this sale, each.....**2.25**

25 massive hand-carved buffets—fine quartered oak, full swell fronts, some have carved heads—worth $55, special this sale.....**32.75**

50 morris chairs—selected golden oak, reversible hair filled corduroy cushions—worth $10, special this sale.....**4.98**

100 golden oak dressers—three large drawers, oval French bevel mirror—worth $13.50, special this sale...**7.98**

Large purchase of hair goods

The entire stock of the Parisian Hair Co., Chicago, Ill., on sale here tomorrow and the balance of the week at about half regular prices.

THE stock consists of about 2,000 pompadours and 1,800 switches, in all sizes and shades—which are specially suited for the latest style hair dressing.

Pompadours which sell regularly for $1.50 now go for 75c.

Pompadours which sell regularly for $2, now go for 1.00.

Pompadours which sell regularly for $3 now go for 1.50.

Switches which sell regularly for $1.50 now go for 75c.

Switches which sell regularly for $2 now go for 1.00.

Switches which sell regularly for $3 now go for 1.50.

In order that the method of adjusting pompadours and switches may be thoroughly understood, we teach all our patrons free of charge how to dress and wear their hair in the most becoming style.

Also a large selection of men's and women's wigs.

Women's $30 and $35 suits 22.50

HUNDREDS of women will take advantage of this offer tomorrow and one and all will secure a great bargain in an elegant suit. Choose from novelty suitings, cheviots, broadcloths and English mixtures, in all the new shades of brown, blue, and black—in newest blouse, tourist, Norfolk, vestee and jacket style, handsomely trimmed with braids, velvets and strappings—skirts gored, pleated or kilted with wide flare effect. Monday only at 22.50.

Women's $18 and $20 suits at 12.00—15 different models of tourist coat, regular jacket and new Norfolk style with pleated back—the skirts with gores pleated and kilted. Materials are cheviots, suitings and novelty mixtures—trimmed with velvet, braids and buttons—practical, well tailored and finished $18 and $20 suits **12.00**

Women's tailor made walking skirts—very gracefully designed models—about 20 different styles—pleated, kilted, gored, strapped and tailor stitched—made of excellent herringbone cheviots, novelties, coverts, mixtures and broadcloths—real $7.50 and $8.50 skirts, special Monday at.....**5.00**

$1.00 flannelette gowns, 50c

WOMEN'S good, heavy warm flannelette nightgowns—in neat stripes—made of the quality flannelette you usually pay $1 for, special for Monday at 50c.

Women's ribbed vests or pants—nicely fleeced, medium or heavy weight, white or cream, all sizes, including extra sizes, special.....**25c**

Women's straight or shaped fleece lined ribbed vests or pants, hand crochet silk finish—regular and extra sizes, also union suits—special Monday.....**50c**

Women's fine silk and wool or all-wool ribbed vests, pants or tights; white, black and colors—at.....**1.50**

Women's heavy cotton hygienic fleeced or cotton ribbed underskirts, light or dark colors—special Monday at...**50c**

Women's imported ribbed vests and pants—all colors, also the famous Harvard and Helvetia hand crochet silk finished underwear—at.....**1.00**

Women's dressing sacques—in all-wool plain or ripple eiderdown; red, pink, blue, special Monday at.....**79c**

Women's wrappers—made of good heavy double fleeced flannelette, in neat patterns, full flounce—special Monday at.....**1.50**

Corset special—1,000 pairs women's straight front corsets and girdles, with or without hose supporters, all sizes—special Monday at.....**45c**

$5 all-wool Smyrna rugs, 2.45

THESE are the famous "Imperial" make all-wool Smyrna rugs, controlled by the well-known firm, W. & J. Sloane, New York they're acknowledged the best Smyrna rugs made in this country—36x72 in. size, in patterns and colors to suit every taste.

$25 Axminster rugs at 17.50—9x12 ft. handsome mill made Axminster rugs, soft, luxurious face—kind that can be cleaned without injuring the colors—positively $25 rugs, at.....**17.50**

200 rolls brussels carpet—good heavy grade wool brussels, in a splendid variety of patterns—special Monday (made and laid free of charge), yd.....**50c**

The entire stock of Alexander Smith & Sons' wool brussels and wool velvet carpets—in parlor, hall and stair patterns; in quantities large enough for offices, stores and extra sized rooms—regular $1.15 carpets, this sale, yd.**79c**

A lot of 9x12 ft. rugs—consisting of brussels, Smyrna and other weaves, also a lot of 7½x10½ ft. rugs, all actual $15 values, special price this sale.....**10.50**

Regular 75c wash boilers at 37c

THE housefurnishing goods store is not behind the other departments in superior value-giving for exposition week, as the above offer and those that follow plainly show. The wash boilers at 37c are good heavy ones, size 8

Heating stoves—round drum heating stoves with good star burner (on fifth floor), Monday at.**75c**

Gas radiators—with four tubes, heavy cast iron top and base, gold bronzed—(on fifth floor), Monday at.....**1.55**

Double roasting pans—with rack, made of heavy sheet iron, specially adapted for gas ranges, size 16x10 in. (In basement), Monday at.....**39c**

Sleeve or waist ironing boards—can also be used for children's garments (in basement), special Monday at.....**25c**

Covered cooking kettles—granite steel enameled, 3-qt. size, seamless, (in basement), special Monday at.....**17c**

Seamless roasting pans—granite steel enameled, 10x15 in. size, (in basement), special Monday at**29c**

Music: The Troubadour, at 17c

A CONTINUATION of yesterday's special sale of The Troubadour, that beautiful new two-step intermezzo by W. C. Powell, the composer of the Gondolier. This low price of 17c is due to a special underprice purchase of 5,000 copies. We can guarantee to supply only those who come tomorrow. By mail, 2c extra.

THE MAKING OF HEAVY CHAINS IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF GREATER PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE—LOCAL NEWS FEATURES.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

GODDESSES TALK ON CITY MATTERS

Throw Some Light on the Controller and City Treasurer Controversies.

TWO PEACE CONFERENCES

"Who is Controller Larkin?" asked Agriculture, in her pastoral simplicity, when the Goddesses of the Farmers Bank building had convened in weekly deliberation. "I have noted with interest the bulletins of The Gazette on the opposite corner announcing that he was fighting the filtration bond issue. Why do they call him controller? Is he in full control?"

"Hardly," responded Wisdom with a smile. "No; they say a gentleman who is working the public has the whip hand."

"Sort of public works man," suggested Agriculture.

"Quite true," continued Wisdom. "You see, out your way the same official as Mr. Larkin here represents is known as 'comptroller,' in fact the term 'controller' as applied in Mr. Larkin's case is a false derivation from 'comptroller.' So we have two controllers here. There is only one true controller in the city at present, and it is not Mr. Larkin. According to the Standard dictionary there is a nautical term also known as controller. The dictionary gives it as 'a cast-iron block with depressions in its upper surface—usually bolted to the forward deck to check the running out of a chain cable.' It is generally conceded that the definition 'a cast-iron block with depressions in its upper surface' does not altogether apply to Pittsburgh's one-man show. But, I repeat, Mr. Larkin is not in full control, the other fellow is controller with emphasis on the 'Con.'"

Warm Filtration Supporter.

"Is Controller Larkin so indiscreet as to oppose filtration under present conditions?" asked Agriculture.

"Far be it," declared Wisdom with determination. "Why, he is for filtration from the ground up. In fact, he wants to filter the bond issue first of all. That's where the other fellows balk on filtration. Mr. Larkin concedes the physical impurities and dangerous deposits in our drinking water, but he also concedes the moral impurities and dangerous deposits provided by the filtration bond issue."

"I see," interrupted Agriculture, as a ray of light broke over her countenance, "he takes a great interest in the matter."

"He does," replied Wisdom, "but it isn't a marker to the interest the money lenders will take if the bonds are issued three years before they are needed."

"Girls," interrupted Calculation with enthusiasm, "wasn't it just grand to bring the first public meeting in the interests of international peace to this city?"

"Do you refer to the first or second peace conference?" asked Courage. "You know there have been two," she continued, not waiting for a reply. "The first was held in the City hall nearly two weeks ago. I understand the mayor, the director of public works and many prominent citizens were present and all seemed enthusiastic for peace at any price."

"What resolutions did they adopt?" asked Calculation.

"Why, they resolved to form a Young Men's Republican club."

"The sisterhood will now come to order," shrieked Judgment, who was chairlady of the session. "I understand that Railroading has an important report to make."

Call it Soda Water Line.

"I beg to announce," began the lady with the rails, "that we have started building our new Verner or vernecred line on Grant boulevard. The official title of the organization is 'Grant and Liberty Street Railway Company,' probably because they took liberties in getting the grant; however, we have started to build. Gossips have it that it is to be called the soda water line just because it runs out Fountain street and comes back by way of Cherry and Strawberry, but there is nothing in that. I can only report progress at this meeting."

"How about the Hall syndicate lines?" inquired Integrity.

"It will be some time before the Hall syndicate runs vestibule trains," declared Railroading.

"We will hear from Truth on the sensational withdrawal of our city treasurer," announced the chairlady.

"Nothing sensational about it," began Truth, "he is just as much city treasurer today as he ever was, only he doesn't draw the salary. It was simply a case of losing fascination in having your financial problems worked out for you."

"Is the new man a worthy successor?" inquired Judgment.

"He bears an enviable reputation as a financier, and is a man of integrity," answered Truth.

"Then the administration acted wisely in appointing him?" interrupted Judgment.

"Well," replied Truth, in a confidential tone, "I think it was second nature that moved them—I believe the name Steel had a peculiar fascination for the conferees."

TRAIN STUCK TO TRACKS.

Dragged Cow 200 Hundred Yards, but Managed to Remain on Rails.

Train No. 13 on the P., V. & C. railroad encountered a cow on the track near Uniontown yesterday morning and succeeded in demolishing it without derailing itself.

Leaving Uniontown at 11:35, Pittsburgh bound, four cows were encountered on the track a half mile north of Grindstone. The engine struck one of the animals, dragging it under the wheels for over 200 yards at a high rate of speed. The fact that the train was not derailed under such conditions is considered remarkable by the railroad officials. James A. Austin was conductor of the train and Charles Bankert engineer.

NATURALIST CLUB MEETS.

Prizes for Collections of Beetles, Butterflies, Moths and Minerals.

The Andrew Carnegie Naturalists' club met in the lecture room of the Carnegie library yesterday afternoon, 24 members being present. The questions included "Ability of a bird to rise from the ground when it has lost both legs," "Names of the different birds from a description of their plumage, size and habits," "Can flesh petrify?" "Do tramps migrate for the same reason as birds?"

An essay on "Robins," by Leo Depuy, showed thought and observation. Prizes for the finest collections of beetles, butterflies, moths, sheils and minerals have been offered by Prof. Frederick S. Webster and others interested in the work.

OAKLAND RESIDENT ERECTS 30-FOOT SPITE FENCE

Robert A. Saxton of 706 Boquet street has erected a 30-foot board fence between his property and that of Gottlieb J. Gross, adjoining, at 704 Boquet street, much to the chagrin of Mr. Gross, who has been deprived of light. The erection of the fence is the result of a quarrel over the fact that Mr. Gross is erecting a three-story building adjoining the Saxton property, which extends six feet beyond the Saxton house, shutting off the view of Schenley park.

FACTORY TO MAKE THE DIPLODOCUS

Fac Simile Skeletons of Ancient Fossil Can Be Made on Short Notice.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

Pittsburgh has a new industry.

It is a diplodocus factory and is the only one in the world.

Andrew Carnegie is chairman of the board and Dr. W. J. Holland is the general manager.

It will turn out a fac-simile skeleton of a full grown dinosaur in six weeks. A full-grown diplodocus is 80 feet in length. Smaller sizes will be made to order. A diplodocus calf should measure up about 20 feet. A 250-year-old diplodocus would be about 40 feet.

This is no joke. King Edward VII. deserves the credit for fostering the new industry, because it was his majesty's whim that caused this infant industry to spring into existence.

The king went to Skibo and on the walls of the castle saw a drawing of the great ante-deluvian monster which had been unearthed by one of the field parties of the Carnegie institute.

"I daresay that was an immense brute in its time," said the king. "And its skeleton is equally immense in our time," observed Mr. Carnegie. "Stand it on end and I have always likened it to the structural work of a skyscraper."

"It may sound peculiar, don't you know, but I should like to have one for the British museum," mused the king.

"You shall have it," said Mr. Carnegie. Ten minutes later this cablegram was flashed across the Atlantic to Dr. Holland:

"Build fac-simile skeleton for his majesty's British museum of the diplodocus. A. C."

Early last summer Dr. Holland sent this cable back across the Atlantic to Skibo:

"Diplodocus ready. What is your pleasure? W. J. H."

But here is the sequel to the whole story:

In making the plaster diplodocus the casts of all the bones in the beast's body were carefully preserved and now it is an easy matter to turn out skeletons on short notice. If the casts should be destroyed the making of a diplodocus would be a matter requiring much careful work.

Just now the institute is preparing to make other fac-similes.

Send in your orders early. There is a boom in sight and the factory may have to work over-time. If you have only a small lot, don't be discouraged. A full-grown skeleton, of course, would extend 10 feet into each neighbor's property up street and down, but with a 100-year-old size you can make a fine display on 25 feet.

It is guaranteed as a splendid "watch dog," scares away burglars and eats nothing.

Get a diplodocus and sleep contentedly.

What Is Catarrh?

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms, Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great deal? Do you have frequent

pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping into the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear buzzing sounds? Do you have ringing in the ears?

Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity.

It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcome instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 2706 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Sateen Skirt Specials

Black Sateen Skirts—deep flounce with three hemstitched ruffles, finished with straps; regular $1.00 skirts for..... 75c

Black Sateen Skirts—deep pleated ruffle, finished with small ruffle and strapped—also other styles worth $1.25, for..... 98c

Better Skirts in Sateen, Moreen and Mohair—in every style imaginable—particularly the very showy ones—at all prices from $1.50 to $6.50

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Among the Laces

Net Top Laces—with Repousse and pompadour effects—others with dainty Venise edges—you'll find this lace very fashionable for sleeve ruffling— 48c, 39c & 25c
splendid values, per yard.....

Oriental Repousse and Pt. Alencon Laces—45 inches wide—near and dainty patterns for making the new lace blouses—come in butter, cream and white— $1.25
special, per yard.....

Extraordinary 3-Day Sale of New Fall Silks and Dress Goods

Emphatically the heaviest reductions on entirely new goods made since we have been in the dry goods business. These reductions are made on our own goods—designs that have but recently arrived—newest effects and best qualities. The lack of space to properly display them is the reason for this astonishing event. Our enormous rebuilding operations have cramped us badly for room—shelves and counters are packed too much for comfort. Goods must be sold. This is really nothing but a peremptory stock reduction sale—the great advantage to you lying in the fact that the bargains are to be had when most wanted, and the goods are the kind most in demand. The sale has been limited to three days only—and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday ought to see the most exciting drygoods selling ever done in Greater Pittsburgh.

Colored Silks

65c and 75c Novelty Silks, newest colors, latest designs; 60 pieces to choose from, at, a yard..... 39c

85c French Peau de Cygne and Messalines, a full range of street and evening shades, at, a yard..... 55c

68c Taffetas, in a full range of colors, also latest combinations in changeable effects, at, a yard..... 47c

$1.00 Peau de Soies, all the latest colorings, including white, cream and black at, a yard..... 68c

$1.00 Novelty Silks, your choice from over 100 pieces of latest styles, including the new Rob Roy checks, at, yard. 69c

Black Silks

75c Black Taffeta, 20-inch, "guarantee-to-wear" woven in selvage, at, a yard..... 39c

75c All-Silk Peau de Cygne, very lustrous, at, a yard..... 39c

$1.00 Black French Crepe de Chine, 24 inches wide, at, a yard..... 68c

$1.00 36-inch Black Taffeta, pure silk, good weight, at, a yard..... 66c

$1.25 36-inch guaranteed to wear Black Peau de Soie, all silk, at, a yard..... 79c

$1.35 Black Taffeta, "guaranteed-to-wear," woven in selvage, at, a yard..... 88c

$1.25 Black Silks, in such wanted weaves as messaline, armure brilliant, peau de Cygne, silk natte, tussor, chiffon Royal, peau de soie, paillet de soie, poplins, crystals, Faille Francaise, all at, yard..... 87½c

Velvets

75c Novelty Velvets, in neat dots and figures, at, a yard..... 59c

Broadtail Costume Velvets, full 23 inches wide, in wood brown, onion skin, leather, terra cotta, Parsifal blue, navy, Napoleon, laurel green, myrtle, mousse, silver gray, white, cream, tan and black, at, a yard..... $1

"Modes" Glove Fitting Patterns, 10c.

Linings

25c Spun Glass, in a full range of colors, at, a yard..... 16c

29c Lining Silks, full range of colors, at, a yard..... 15c

"Modes" Glove Fitting Patterns, 10c.

Colored Dress Goods

46c Challies, your choice from two cases, 120 pieces of latest styles, at only, a yard..... 22c

50c all-wool Crepe Albatross, a full range of street and evening shades, at, a yard..... 29c

89c 54-inch Meltons, in plain and mixed effect, at only, a yard..... 49c

55c and 65c Novelties of very latest styles; your choice from 50 pieces, at only, a yard..... 39c

$1.00 46-inch Crepe Foule, all wool, in best street and evening shades, at, a yard..... 69c

$1.00 and $1.25 Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris and Eolliennes, every wanted color, at, a yard..... 79c

$1.00 54-inch Mannish Novelty Suitings, your choice from 50 pieces, at, a yard..... 69c

$1.25 and $1.50 Imported Novelties, German, English and French, very latest effects, at, a yard..... 89c

Black Dress Goods

59c all-wool Cheviot, Nun's Veilings, Zibelines, Storm Serge, Granite Cloths, Batiste and Armures, yard... 39c

75c 52-inch all-wool Cheviot, sponged and shrunk, at, a yard... 44c

$1.00 54-inch satin faced Broadcloth, pure wool, at, a yard..... 69c

$1.00 52-inch Black Novelties, in such new weaves as cheverons, panne cheviot, homespuns, sangelier cloth, redona crepe, panne zibeline and crepe granites, made of pure wool, at, a yard..... 69c

All our finest $1.25 and $1.50 Black Goods, Lupin's, Priestley's and other noted makers, at only, a yard..... 95c

"Modes" Glove Fitting Patterns, 10c.

Wash Goods

15c Fleeced Galatea Suitings, neat designs, good colors, suitable for full dress; your choice from 70 pieces, at, a yard..... 10c

85c Non-Shrinkable Flannels, in the famous Viyella and Keymo makes; your choice from 25 pieces of the very best styles, at, a yard..... 55c

Tourist Suits at $10

Worth much more. Material is a handsome all-wool novelty mixture—durable and serviceable. Coat is a smart 26-inch Tourist style. New skirt. An important bargain at..... $10

Special Covert Suits at $11.50

A smart design—loose fitting back with belt and lap pockets. New full skirt. Material is strictly all wool covert cloth—and the suit at a conservative estimate is worth $16.50. Special price..... $11.50

Rich Velvet Shirtwaist Suits.

Velvet suits are to be more popular than ever. We have a handsome variety to show you. They come in plain, fancy or broadtail velvets in all the rich new colorings. Waists are made side-pleated front and back, some are handsomely trimmed with braid and buttons—others are plain with silk stitched cuffs and collars. Soft elegance and exquisite style characterize every suit in the stock and the prices are very moderate. They are the best values we have ever offered. Prices..... $15, $18 & $20

$15 Silk Shirtwaist Suits at $9.75

Made of excellent quality taffeta in plain black, brown and blue—full pleated waist back and front and pleated skirt. A great bargain at..... $9.75

Sale Covert Jackets

Our special sale continues tomorrow. Not only can you select from the largest assortments in Greater Pittsburgh, but you save considerable money by purchasing here. The styles are correct and the jackets are worthy productions of the highest tailoring skill.

2 very special styles in ladies or misses' all wool Covert Jackets, strictly tailor-made, either short fitted effects in new collarless styles with correct new sleeve, and lined throughout—3-quarter length, double breasted, tight-fitting and the new Tourist style, extraordinary value at..... $5.00

2 superior styles of all-wool Covert cloth Tourist Coats, in ladies' or misses' sizes, pleated back and front, with belt, trimmed with velvet and braid, correct new sleeves, extraordinary values at..... $6.50

Ladies' and misses' all wood Covert Jackets, satin lined throughout, strictly tailor-made with strapped seams front and back, collarless with fancy strapping around collar, new sleeves and cuff, extraordinary value..... $7.50

All wool Covert Tourist Topcoats, 42 and 45 inches long, velvet collar, new sleeves, with cuff and pockets, almost a duplicate of a man's overcoat, extraordinary value at..... $10.00

Golf Blouses, Vests, Etc.

Golf Blouses—in fancy weaves — with high neck or V fronts — colors white, red, navy, cardinal and black, special.... $1.98

Ladies' Golf Vests—in fancy mixed wool—in white and black, also plain colors—white, navy, cardinal and black.. $1.50 and UP

Rich Silk Waists

Scotch Plaid Silk Waists — made with tucks to form yoke, new leg o'mutton sleeve and fancy stock. These waists come bias or straight. Excellent value at..... $5

Chiffon Taffeta Waists—made with the new French yoke, shirred front and sleeves and fancy stock. Come in golden brown, navy and black, at..... $5

"Arco" Corsets

One of the New "Arco" Models.

"Arco" Corsets are made for us exclusively, after our own specifications. They are the only corsets constructed especially for Pittsburgh women. They embody many features not found in any other corsets and their immense sale proves the splendid satisfaction they are giving. The fall "Arco" styles recently arrived and are as follows:

For the average figure a medium bust, long deep skirt with hose suporters. For the well developed figure a low bust with very full hip. For the medium or slender figure a moderately low bust, short dip hip with hose supporters, and for the very slender woman a graceful little corset especially adapted to the figure.

We have the above styles in fine French coutil or brocaded silk batiste, boned with the best quality rubber covered steel. Prices from $3.50 a pair up.

Trimming Velvets

(Millinery Dept.)

Since the tendency, particularly in Millinery, is for soft finish materials, Paon and Chiffon Velvets take the lead. We have a splendid all-silk Chiffon Velvet 22 inches wide, in a full line of colors, worth $2.00, for..... $1.50

Full line of silk Paon Velvets, in all the new shades as well as all the staple shades, at, a yard..... $1.75

Complete line of 18 inch soft finish velvet, splendid quality at, a yard..... $1.00

Black Silk Paon and Chiffon Velvets, exceedingly handsome finish, 19 inches wide at, a yard..... $1.50

Splendid quality, 22 inches wide, at, a yard..... $2.75

We succeeded in buying 25 pieces or our regular 75c Black Silk Velvet, 18 inches wide, away below price—on sale tomorrow at..... 50c

We consider this an unusually good offer, especially at a time when velvets are universally used.

Our Belts at 25c

You can gain an idea of the immensity of our line of belts by this partial list of values we offer at 25c. We carry equally as good values and immense assortments at all other prices.

Crush Velvet Belts in black, navy, brown or green.
Fancy Taffeta Silk Belts—all colors.
Black Silk Peau de Sole Belts with shirred back.
2¼-inch changeable all-silk crush Belts, in gun metal, navy, green and brown.
2¾-inch all-silk Taffeta tailor-made Belts with 17 rows of stitching, etc. 25c

Splendid Hand Bag, 50c, like picture on left. This bag, which is in walrus pressing, genuine leather, has a 7-inch nickel frame, with large ball snaps, fancy posts, strong braided leather handle, and each bag is fitted with a card case and purse. Comes in black or brown and most unusual value at..... 50c

Great 98c Peggy Bag, like picture on right, the best value than can be made in soft black or brown leather with 8-inch full leather covered frame, fitted with card case and purse, and with two long strap handles. This bag is worth fully $1.50. Our price is..... 98c

Excellent Values in Our Women's Neckwear Dep't

Our Neckwear Department is brimful of the best values in the daintiest styles of up-to-the-minute neckwear.

To give you an idea of the immense assortments in our stock we enumerate a special list of remarkable values at only 25c each.

Special at 25c

Imported pure silk twice around ties, 42 inches long, 6 inches wide, in the Roman or fancy stripe effects, light or dark ground—Women know how many different ways this tie can be worn..... 25c

Hand made Braid Stocks 25c
Handsome spangled Stocks..... 25c
Imported Point Gaze Stocks..... 25c
Imported Point Venise Stocks..... 25c

Special at 25c

Lace and fagotting Stocks..... 25c
Steel beaded Silk Stocks 25c
Lace Stocks, beaded..... 25c
Black Silk Stocks..... 25c
Taffeta bows with laundered turn-over..... 25c
Embroidered collar and cuff sets..... 25c
Dainty imported turn-over collars..... 25c
Fine embroidered end Mull Ties..... 25c
Embroidered Taffeta Silk Stocks..... 25c
Hemstitched Silk Windsor Ties..... 25c
Hand-drawn turn-over Collars..... 25c
Fancy Lace Barbs..... 25c

The Best Kid Gloves

We claim to have emphatically the best kid gloves at their respective prices to be had in the Greater City. "But," you say, "every store says the same thing." For this very reason we want you to buy ours and test them—the excellent service they'll give you—their perfect fit and finish will bear out everything we say.

Mannish Kid Gloves—for women or misses—in the proper fall shades—oaks, reds and tans—one-clasp—you'll be surprised at these gloves for only..... $1

"Clementine" Kid Gloves—the glove with the Paris point stitching — fits smoothly and perfectly—comes in all the prevailing fall shades—2-clasp, per pair.. $1.25

The New Turn-Back Kid Gloves—they're the very latest fad—come in mannish shape—in oaks and reds—1-clasp—all sizes—per pair..... $2

Infants' Pique Kid Gloves—They have that cute and mannish appearance—they are made by "Fowne," therefore affording you the best—in oaks—1-clasp, per pair..... $1

Women's Kid Gloves—in all the fall shades—1-clasp—a splendid 75c quality—Monday only, per pair..... 59c

$5.00 Trimmed Hats

The more of these hats we trim the more beautifully we succeed in making them. They have become such an important feature with us now, that we are endeavoring with our best efforts to produce hats that are better than any others sold in these cities. The shapes are most stylish, the quality cannot be better on any hat, no matter how much higher in price. These hats are trimmed with such exceedingly good taste by our best designers that we do not hesitate to invite you to see them, knowing you will get hats as good as those sold elsewhere from $7.50 to $8.00, here for..... $5

5-inch Ribbons — 19c

White, Gray, Brown, Burnt Orange, Black, Copper, Cream, Mais, Nile, Emerald, Reseda, Violet, Cardinal, Pink, Blue, Navy and Castor. All these shades are in a lot of 1,100 pieces of 5-inch all-silk finest quality Mourseline ribbon, finished with a beautiful luster, which we bought at almost half price. We consider this purchase one of the greatest we ever made in ribbons, because the color line is perfect and the quality splendid. It is impossible to sell this ribbon, buying it regularly, for less than 29c, but succeeding in buying it at our own price we will place it on sale tomorrow for..... 19c

Special Sale of Black Ostrich Plumes

14-inch Plumes, worth $1.50, for.... 98c
15-inch Plumes, worth $2.00, for..... $1.25
15½-inch Plumes, worth $2.50, for..... $1.48
16-inch Plumes, worth $3.00, for..... $1.98
17-inch Plumes, worth $4.00, for..... $2.98
18-inch Plumes, worth $5.00, for..... $3.98

Remarkable Sale of Tapestry Curtains

Great purchase of 418 pairs of handsome Tapestry Curtains, including Ottoman weaves, Satin Derbies, Frou Frou; in fact, all the known varieties in the wanted shades, such as red, green and rose. On sale 1-3 to 1-2 of the regular prices.

$5.00 ones for $2.50. $10.00 ones for $ 6.25
$7.50 ones for $4.75. $11.00 ones for $ 6.75
$8.00 ones for $4.00. $15.00 ones for $ 7.50
$5.50 ones for $5.50. $20.00 ones for $10.00

MONSTER CHAIN DEFIED BRITISH

Link of Important Means of Defense Used by Washington Is Presented Here.

PROTECTED UPPER HUDSON

Lying beside the desk of General Manager J. T. Davis of the Standard Chain Company, at the general offices in the Bailey-Farrell building, in this city, is as interesting a memento of the revolutionary war as any person or collection in Pittsburgh can boast. The relic is particularly interesting to its owner because of its being a family property.

This historical curio is a chain-link, three feet and 11 inches long made of iron 3¼ inches square and to the massive chain of which this link was one of the component parts is due the fact that the upper Hudson never became a possession of the British during the Revolutionary war, and that Albany was not burned. By such documents as have survived through more than a century and a quarter it appears that Peter Townsend, great-grandfather of Mr. Davis, was the proprietor of the works which forged this chain. But family tradition differs. From tradition it seems that Hannah Townsend, widow of Peter, was the active manager of the great task. The woman, like her hero husband, was a member of the Society of Friends, but that fact did not bar the family from taking a great interest in the defense of struggling new government from its enemy and in carrying out faithfully their contract with Gen. Washington to make a chain that would bar forever Sir Henry Clinton's plan of ascending the Hudson and burning the capitol of the "rebels" at Albany. Even the treason of Benedict Arnold, who planned to destroy the chain, was not successful.

Work Started at Night.

The contract for the chain was made between "Noble Townsend & Company, proprietors of the Sterling Iron Works, in the State of New York, of the one part, and Hugh Hughes, deputy Quartermaster-General to the Army of the United States, of the other part."

The Sterling Iron Works, founded by a "Lord" Sterling in 1751, had been purchased by Abel Noble of Pennsylvania. Mr. Noble married a niece of Peter Townsend, and under the name of Noble & Townsend, took over the entire ownership. The property remained in the family until a few years ago. It belongs now to the Sterling Mountain Railway & Iron Company, and on this land is located Tuxedo, the delightful residential park of New York's wealthy.

The story of the making of the famous chain has been told by Mr. Davis recently. It was during a violent snowstorm late on a Saturday night in March, 1778, that Col. Timothy Peckering and Capt. Machin of Gen. Washington's staff arrived at the Townsend home and there that contract was made. So great was the emergency that the party, headed, according to tradition, by the valiant Quakeress widow, set out at once at after midnight for the furnaces several miles away. The woman summoned the workmen from their homes and by daylight the fires were started and in a few hours the work of making the great chain was started.

By Washington's plan the chain was to stretch from West Point to Constitution island. Its length of 1,800 feet would cover the navigable channel of the Hudson at that point and its secure anchorage on each shore, protected by batteries, made it an impassible barrier for ships.

Labor from Pennsylvania.

"We can scarcely realize what labor the forging of this chain involved," says Mr. Davis. "There was no machinery, and no skilled labor at hand. Welsh miners were brought from Pennsylvania to do the work, and Connecticut men, with their ox teams, carried the links over the rough and unbroken mountain roads, out through the forest to New Windsor, the nearest point on the river. Here, under the superintendence of an engineer, they were fastened together and fixed on boats, and by this means were sent down the river to West Point.

"We may have some idea of the immense undertaking when we consider that each link weighed 300 pounds, was more than two feet long and three and one-quarter inches square. Each 100-feet was secured by a swivel, and there was a clevis to every 1,000 feet. The whole weighed 185 tons. With it were delivered 12 tons of anchors, which were used to keep it firm when moored. In addition to these anchors the chain, which, we must remember, was stretched from Constitution island to West Point, was buoyed up by large logs of 16 feet in length, a little pointed at the end to better resist the tide.

"This chain was never broken through by the British, but it was no fault of the traitor Arnold that it was not, for he removed one of the links, on pretense of making repairs, so that the enemy's fleet might easily sail up the river. Truly, man proposes, but God disposes.

Most of Chain Now in Hudson.

"A greater part of the chain now lies at the bottom of the Hudson. It is said that about 80 tons have been recovered and are in the possession of historical and patriotic societies. At West Point there are at least 13 links with a staple, placed at what is called the "Chain Battery," near the spot where the chain was stretched across the river."

The link was given to Mr. Davis on account of his descent from the makers of this great chain which served so well to defend the upper Hudson.

It is an interesting coincidence that a direct descendent of the maker of the great chain of the revolution should be the general manager of the greatest chain company of the present day.

GERMANS MAY MONOPOLIZE BUSINESS OF THE TURKS

This Likely to Result from Expected Visit to Constantinople of Kaiser's Minister of Commerce.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The expected visit of the German minister of commerce and a large number of prominent Germans will probably result in practically all commercial business here falling into German hands, as the native merchants are too indolent and lazy to try to compete and the number of enterprising foreign merchants here having steadily declined during recent years.

The Germans will have full control of the products of the districts and towns through which the Anatolian Bagdad railroad passes, which is owned entirely by Germans, and Russia will, in consideration of the friendly position taken by Germany in regard to the far eastern war and the many services recently rendered, many of which have aroused protests from Japan, not interfere with Germany's commercial ambitions here.

All the districts through which the new railroad passes will be divided into sections and allotted to the different merchants, who will start stores and retail establishments all along the line, which will deal in nothing but German goods, brought to Constantinople on steamers of Hamburg and Bremen steamship companies.

OCTOBER

Sunset Magazine—Gives Fine Pictures of California Life.

Gen. MacArthur and other army officers describe the recent military maneuvers in California, each article being profusely illustrated with half-tones and colored drawings by Edward Cucuel. Interesting article on Olive Industry in California. How Olive Oil is Made. How Almonds Are Grown, and fine descriptions of Plumas and Sutter, two great California counties. Two hundred and twenty-four pages, articles, western stories, sketches and verses. Ten cents a copy. You can buy Sunset magazine at all news stands.

MAKING OF CHAIN IS RAPID WORK

Machines Are Utilized in Very Many Ways With Skilled Operators.

PROCESS AT BRADDOCK PLANT

Chain, an object familiar to people in all walks of life from their earliest childhood, and used by every one more or less constantly, is still to the great majority a mystery so far as the making of it is concerned. There are probably few people not directly interested residing in Allegheny county who know that one-third of the entire chain needs of the North American continent are served from Greater Pittsburgh, and that the biggest company manufacturing chain in the world, with an output of 60 per cent of the American total, has its executive headquarters and its largest plant here.

Moreover, this company is aggressively pushing wider and wider the radius of its trade. It is a large exporter to Canada and to Mexico, has sent much to the Philippines and considerable to the continent of Europe. England has its own chainmakers who have so far successfully defended their home markets from this form of American invasion, but the Americanizing of the trade with Canada has been progressing steadily, and today England's former large chain business with her dependency has been almost obliterated. This has been done in the face of a stiff tariff against the product of the United States.

Shop a Scene of Activity.

The making of chain in a large factory forms one of the most interesting scenes that a manufacturing plant can produce. The employes are of necessity vigorous. The pounding of the hammers, operated by hand and foot and by mechanical power, and the bright glow of the forge fires with sparks flying from the white-hot links beneath the blows all go to form a scene of activity which suggests the village blacksmith shop on a tremendous scale.

The largest chain works in the world is the one owned by the Standard Chain Company on the banks of the Monongahela at the foot of First street, Braddock. It is directly on the Rankin-Braddock line and is frequently mentioned as a Rankin industry. There the art of the chainmaker has been developed to its highest point, not in the artistic features of beauty and decoration, but in the quality of the product and its adaptation to commercial needs. It is claimed that the Braddock chainmakers are the most skillful in the trade and a remarkable degree of perfection has been attained by a number of them.

Plant is Five Years Old.

At the Braddock plant of this company only the regular coil chain in the common and best grades is produced. The size of the wire runs from ¾ to 1⅛ inches diameter. No fancy chain is made there. To the other factories of the company, in Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, has been delegated the manufacture of what are specialties rather than standard sizes. In all there are close upon 200 or 400 different kinds, grades and sizes of chain in the market.

This Braddock plant is less than five years old. It had its start years ago in the Baker Chain & Wagon Iron Company, but it has outgrown that limit and upon the removal to the present site and the construction of the plant, the design of the Standard company was to secure the ideal plant for economical and efficient production. This is the reason it is claimed that the plant as it stands today, undoubtedly the largest in existence, is also the best.

All chain, except that intended for cranes and certain other uses demanding a very high grade article, is made from open-hearth steel. For the finest grade bar iron is used. The supply of the Braddock plant is obtained from local steel concerns. It comes in coils like very heavy wire, the weight of a coil being from 150 to 250 pounds. With the arrival of the coil at the yard begins the work of chain production. The wire is fed into a machine which winds it about a shaft, giving the oblong shape to the successive windings. As the wire wraps around the shaft, a stripper plate forces the wound portion outward so that the coil of wire when finally through the machine is in the form of a spiral spring, of the diameter which is desired for the chain to be made. This process is used for all chain up to 1¼ inches in diameter. After that size the expense of machine operation with the heavy material becomes too great and the chain is made by hand.

Cut Into Separate Spirals.

Leaving the coil-winding machine the spiral is taken to the cutting machine, where, held in place by two men, the wrappings in the spiral are brought under a punch which cut them off from the rest. The separated spirals, which become the links, are thus obtained. They are complete except that the end is open.

The next stage is the forging. A man and a boy are needed for this work. The boy keeps the forge fires, produced by natural gas under a blast, filled with the links that have come from the cutters. As the link reaches the proper degree of heat, the chainmaker deftly takes it from the flames, with a hand hammer and with a foot or a power hammer of greater strength welds the ends together about another link and pounds the united link into its proper roundness. The chain is made and is thrown upon the floor to cool.

The testing of the product is the next feature. For railroad and government use it is required that out of every 200 feet 18 inches be submitted for tests to destruction. At the Braddock plant there has been installed a testing machine which will hold 90 feet of chain and will give a tension as great as 250,000 pounds. A chain of ¾-inch diameter should not exceed in use a strain of 600 pounds, but it is tested to 1,200 pounds, and it would break at 2,500. That is the smallest size. The large 1¼-inch diameter chains are designed for a practical working load of 24,000 pounds. They are tested to 46,000 and would break at about 96,000 pounds.

Proved by the tests to be of the right quality, the chain is shipped to the purchaser. It is packed in barrels and the arrangement of the Braddock shop allows the railroad boxcars to enter so that the door sill is level with the factory floor. This prevents the heavy lifting which would otherwise be needed.

Machines Do the Work.

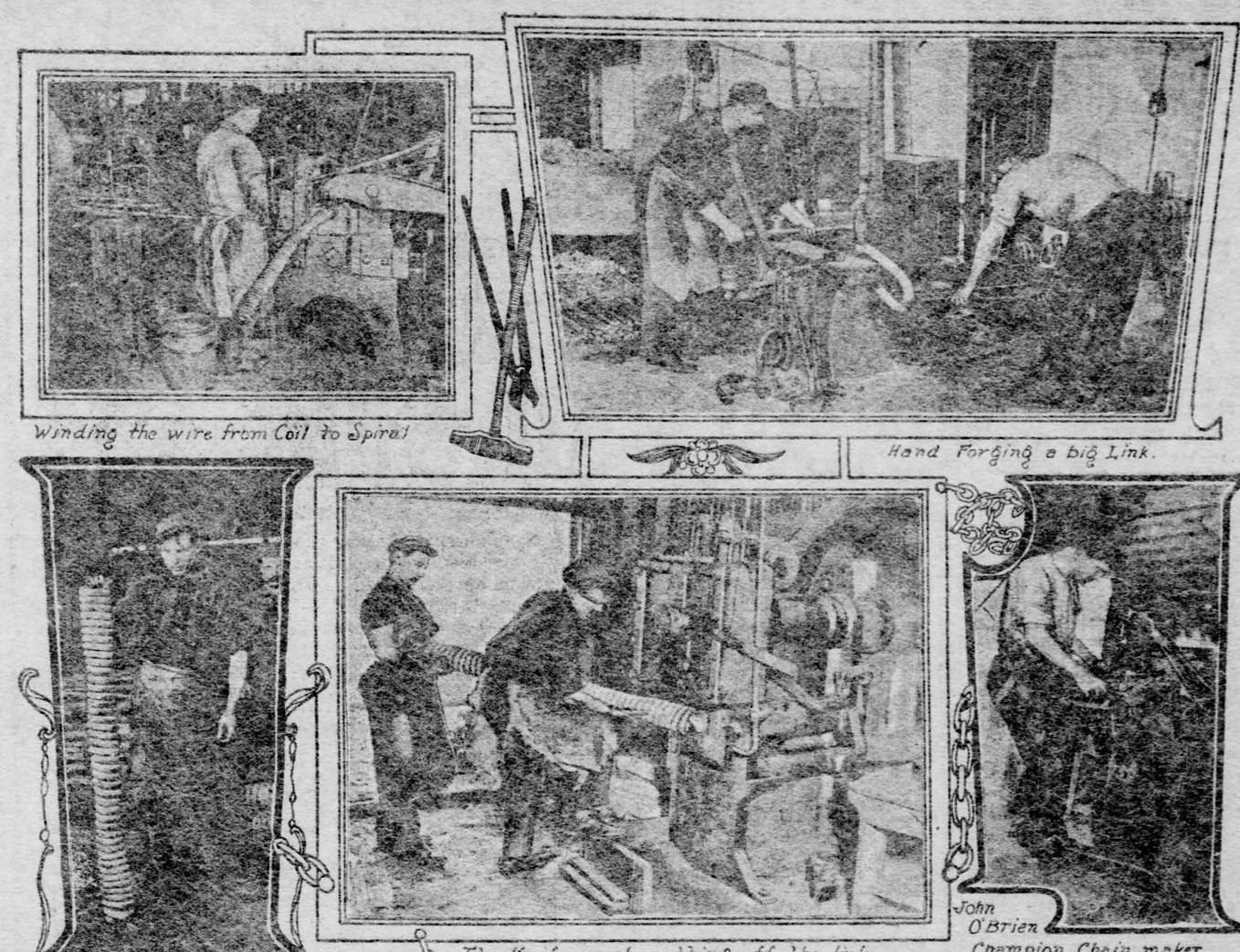
To operate the factory close to 800-horse power is required, including both the chainmaking departments and the forge room for attachments. Gas engines are used and the consumption of natural gas in the engines and in the forges where the links are heated amounts to 15,000,000 cubic feet a month.

So well has the making of chain been reduced to a machine proposition that in this factory, with an output of over 30 tons a day of completed chain the number of skilled employes is but 84. The total number of employes is 200. The chainmakers proper are well paid, however, have their union and work on a tonnage basis. The work of the men at the forges is a high grade of skilled labor and demands from $3 50 to $4 50 a day for a chainmaker of usual skill, with more for those whose rapidity enables them to produce a greater output.

As chain is to a very large extent durable, the wonder is often expressed as to what becomes of all that is made. The answer of those interested is that it is lost mainly through neglect and abuse. It is allowed to lay in mill and railroad yards to rust away and it is subjected to strains for which it was not designed. The railroads, marine vessels, construction work and logging camps are among the heaviest users of chain and the demand for it grows steadily year by year.

The great Braddock chain plant is under the direct supervision of David T. Robling, whose title is local manager. Mr. Robling has had charge of the plant ever since it started operations and has made an excellent record for himself and for the factory.

Pittsburgh Is the Center of the World's Chain Industry



Winding the wire from Coil to Spiral

Hand Forging a big Link.

After the winding machine has done its work.

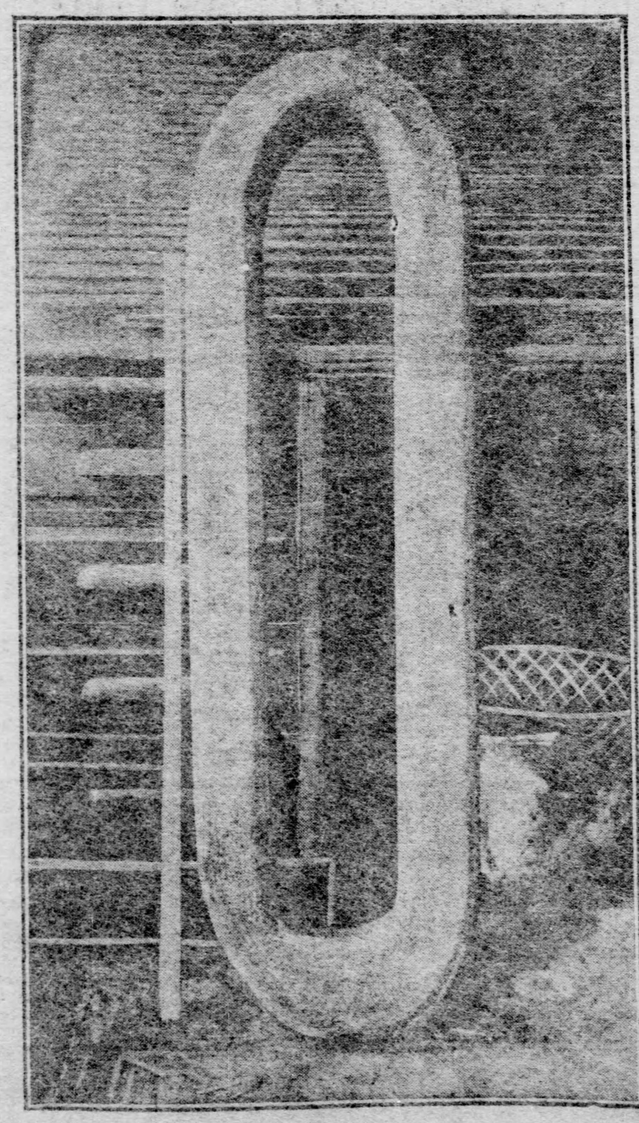
The Knife-punch cutting off the links

John O'Brien Champion Chain maker at work.

Piles of the Finished Product

Ten Clerks Lose Positions.

Ten clerks, employed in the Allegheny city treasurer's office, were dismissed yesterday, their work on the tax duplicate being finished for the year. No more additional clerks will be needed until January of next year, and then only for three months.



Link from Great Chain That Protected the Hudson. Photograph Shows It Leaning Against Mr. Davis' Desk With Yardstick Beside It.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body In Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen these dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases, as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far better, more palatable and effective preparation.

FEAR OF DOGS DID NOT PREVENT SHOW OF PRUDENCE

Afraid of Dogs, Calling at Strange House, Woman Shut Escort in With Bull Terrier.

The dressmaker had a gown to deliver in Glenwood, and it was after dark. That part of town was new to her, and after climbing up steps, going over a railroad embankment and wandering up side streets, she almost concluded to turn back and complete the errand the next day. She might have found the house sooner, but she was afraid to go into yards at night, for ever since a dog bit her when she was a child she was in mortal fear of the animals. Of course, it was to be supposed that residents of a district like Glenwood kept two or three dogs in every yard.

Finally she saw a woman at the top of a flight of steps, visible by an electric light that streamed from the porch. Could the lady tell her where Mrs. Jones lived? Yes, Mrs. Jones lived three doors above.

"I hope she has no dogs," said the dressmaker. Oh, but she had five bull terriers; dogs were bred there and were let loose at night.

The dressmaker nearly fainted, but there appeared a man, coming down the street, carrying a grip and whistling encouragingly. The woman in distress stopped him.

"Would you be kind enough to escort me to that house above there?" she said. "I have to deliver this package and I am afraid of dogs ever since one bit me. I am afraid the people may have a dog."

"I am going to the station to catch a train," said the man, "but there always time to succor the distressed. Come along, madam."

The woman's conscience troubled her sorely, for had she not concealed from the gallant man the fact that the house was a perfect dog harbor? The man opened the gate and the dressmaker stood there with her hand on the latch.

The man went into the yard. There was a vicious growl, a scramble on the gravel walk, a snarl. A big bull terrier bounded from behind the house. Vainly did the man beat the brute about the head with his grip. The dog seized him by the sole of the shoe and upset him. The sole was torn off and the dog tackled the trousers and tore them from hip to shoetop. The man got to his feet and made for the gate, but the dressmaker, afraid of dogs, shut it and held it tight.

"Open that gate, madam," he shouted, but she was too prudent for that, and besides, spellbound by the sight of the man threshing around his legs with the grip, alternating calling for the gate to be opened and adjuring the people who lived in the house to call off their dog. At last the woman of the house opened the door and called to the dog, just as the four other bull terriers loped around the corner of the house, looking for a bite.

The man was not bitten, but one shoe was disfigured beyond repair, his trousers were torn, his coat was ripped and his clothes were covered with dust. He stepped out of the gate and turned his face, not toward the railroad station, but up the hill in the direction of home.

"Oh, I am so sorry," said the dressmaker. "I was not sure they had a dog. And now, I suppose you will never again help out a woman in like distress."

"You're d—d right I won't," was the reply.

IMPERIAL PALACE BEING FITTED FOR ROYAL BRIDE

Kaiser Directing Furnishing of the Home for the Crown Prince and His Wife.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The net in which the German crown prince was caught when the kaiser officially announced his engagement to Duchess Cecilie, is tightening around him, and it is evident that he will not be allowed to escape his matrimonial fate.

For the third time the weding date has been changed, and the kaiser has now decided the ceremony shall take place in January, and has given orders to fit up a house for the young couple as quickly as possible. The future emperor and empress will live in the palace at Potsdam, and an army of decorators are fixing up the wing of the palace nearest the imperial stables to receive the young couple.

They will be given the same suite of apartments which the kaiser inhabited as crown prince. The apartments are situated on the first floor and consist of the bronze room, the new room, the Russian, blue and yellow rooms, the Etrurian room and four, so-called, kaiser rooms.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

If You Need a New Suit Or An Overcoat This Article Concerns You.

PRICES ARE SLAUGHTERED.

It's Possible Now To Buy the Most Elegant Clothing For Half Its Value.

How up-to-date, high-class clothing can be sold at a trifle of its real value is too deep a problem for the public to solve, but the fact remains that new, stylish, first-class suits, overcoats and topcoats are just now almost given away at the store of the Liberty Clothing Co.

The other dealers are complaining, but the Liberty Clothing Co. is doing a tremendous business and its customers are happy with the big bargains they are getting.

Jealous competitors intimate that the Liberty Clothing Co. simply wants to create a sensation and stir up business. But a reporter who was sent to investigate the matter, learned that the continued mild weather had caused the management of the Liberty Clothing Co. to sacrifice the stock at once rather than tempt Fate further by waiting for a fall in temperature.

In any event the bargains now offering in clothing are tremendous.

The crowds are pouring in all the time. They are no sooner waited on until others come to take their places.

You get excellent value, and you see just exactly what you are buying. In a tailor shop you only see a piece of cloth before you give your order. Here you pick out the suit, topcoat or overcoat you want and try it on. You are sure of a fit before you buy it. And you know all about it before you take it away.

You never saw bargains like these.

Look at the prices, and come before it is too late.

A lot of Men's Raincoats, light colors; all sizes; regular price $18. Our Sale Price $7.98.

Men's Oxford Gray Overcoats, 48 inches long; regular price $12. Our Sale Price $6.98.

Men's Black Imported Frieze Overcoats, extra long; regular price $15. Our Sale Price $8.98.

Men's Black and Dark Blue All-Wool Cheviot Sack Suits, the kind that sell the world over for $12. Our Sale Price $5.98. See samples in the window.

Men's Black Imported Tuibets, Sack Suits, military cut—regular price $15—Our Sale Price $8.98.

Men's fancy Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, 4 or 5 of a style, about 150 suits, comprising nine different patterns; these sold regularly at $12 to $15. Our Sale Price $7.98.

A lot of Young Men's Nobby Suits—300 in all, and including about 20 different patterns; all very stylish; regular prices $10, $12 and $15. Our Sale Price $5.98, $6.98 and $7.98.

Men's Extra Fine Black Thibet Suits; regular price $16 and $18. Our Sale Price $8.98.

Have you tried the Liberty Shoe? It's the best shoe for the money in the city. Velour Calf, Box Calf, Patent Leathers, Patent Colt; all the latest shapes and toes at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

The price is stamped on the sole of the shoe in each case. Shoes of similar quality cost at least 50 per cent more in exclusive shoe stores.

Buy the Liberty Hat—soft or stiff—in all shades and all the nobby new shapes, at $2.

LIBERTY CLOTHING CO.,
646 Liberty Street,
Cor. 6th Ave. (not 6th St.)
Pittsburgh.

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 PENN AVENUE.

MISFIT CARPETS

Cheap to You Because We Buy Them Cheap.

Big Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning

It all happens because we snapped up a great lot of misfit carpets the leading credit dealers of this city offered us. The carpets are all splendid goods and can be made to fit your rooms.

Our prices are so much below even the factory cost that you are bound to come for some of these bargains if you are alive to your own interests.

CARPETS!

23 all-wool Ingrain Misfit Carpets. All colors and sizes. Sold in other stores for 70c. Our sale price..... 37½c a yd

12 rolls very fine Body Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpet, sold in other stores for $1.15. Our sale price, made, laid and lined..... 59½c per yd

28 very heavy Tapestry Brussels, new, Misfit Carpets, sold in other stores for $1.05. Our sale price..... 45c per yd

10 Brussels and Velvet Misfit Carpets, sold in other stores for $1. Our sale price..... 49½c per yd

RUG BARGAINS!

31 extra heavy Rugs, size 6x9, sold in other stores for $8. Our sale price..... 75c

19 heavy Ingrain Room Rugs, size 9x12 feet. Sold in other stores for $10. Our sale price..... $4.98

Extra room Rugs in Velvet, Brussels and Axminster—all sizes, sold at $30, $35 and $40. Our sale price..... $16.25

Remember these Rugs come in all the latest patterns.

We buy genuine Misfit Carpets from the leading credit houses of this city—to say nothing of the hundreds we buy from dealers in other cities.

FINE FURNITURE FOR A TRIFLE.

The furniture is high class, only a little scratched. You would never notice any damage.

28 Oak and Mahogany Rockers. Sold in other stores for $3.75. Our sale price... $1.25

9 Wardrobes. Sold in other stores for $25. Our sale price $5.75

26 Sideboards. Sold in other stores for $20 to $30. Our sale price..... $12.50

25 Iron Beds, full size. Sold in other stores for $8. Our sale price..... $4.50

11 Oak and Mahogany Folding Beds. Sold in other stores for $21. Our sale price..... $11.50

21 Leather Couches. Sold in other stores for $25. Our sale price..... $14.50

14 Smoked Kitchen Chairs. Sold in other stores for $1. Our sale price..... 20c

30 pairs Pillows. Sold in other stores for $1.25. Our sale price.. 49c

19 Golden Oak Extension Tables. Sold in other stores for $15. Our sale price... $4.98

27 Bedroom Suits. Sold in other stores for $35. Our sale price..... $14.50

11 Oak Chiffoniers. Sold in other stores for $12. Our sale price..... $4.98

8 China Closets. Sold in other stores for $24 to $35. Our sale price..... $12.50

14 very fine Oak and Mahogany Bedroom Suits. Sold in other stores for $50. Our sale price..... $27.50

11 five-piece Parlor Suits. Sold in other stores for $40 to $60. Our sale price..... $20

24 Gas Ranges. Sold in other stores for $21.50. Our sale price..... $11.50

22 Odd Dinner Sets, 82 to 80 pieces. Sold in other stores for $8. Our sale price... $3.50

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD. Young People Going Housekeeping Receive Special Terms and Attention.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Bring this ad. with you, so you get just the goods you want.

We Are the Only Dealers in GENUINE MISFIT CARPETS in the City.

Household Credit & Auction Co., 815 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHAIRMAN HALL TAKING IT EASY

He Is Running Democratic State Campaign by Long Distance Telephone.

LOCAL FIGHTS INTERESTING

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 14.

Running a state campaign by long-distance telephone is a novelty in Pennsylvania politics that is now being tried by Chairman Hall of the Democratic state committee. Evidently, Hall is satisfied with the experiment, for he has found it necessary to spend only parts of two days at the state headquarters here since the St. Louis convention.

The details of the campaign are in charge of ex-Senator Meek, secretary of the state committee, who has been working at headquarters almost constantly since early in the summer. Whenever a question arises on which Meek desires Hall's opinion, he calls him up at Ridgway on the telephone and talks it over with the chairman, who usually disposes of it before leaving the instrument.

Meek makes it a rule to talk with Hall every day or two and in this way the chairman is kept advised of what is being done at headquarters and of the political conditions in those counties in which the Democrats are making a special effort for the election of their local tickets.

Whether or not this novel method of directing a state campaign is a success can only be told when the result of the election is known. The chances are, however, that even if Hall should devote all his time to campaign work at headquarters it would not change the result in this state.

New Way as Good as Any.

Hall knows this and probably it accounts for his failure to give the campaign the attention he otherwise would if the Democrats had any possible show of the election of their tickets outside of a few counties. Meek has completed all the routine work of the campaign, with the exception of the distribution of documents obtained from the Democratic national headquarters and arranging for a few mass meetings, and it is not likely that Hall's presence at headquarters will be needed during the remainder of the canvass.

There is a suspicion that Hall is tired of his job as state chairman, which he accepted to please National Committeeman Guffey, and that he will not seek reelection at the next annual meeting of the committee in April. His place will probably be taken by Meek, who has the confidence of Col. Guffey and other party leaders, and who knows the political conditions from a Democratic viewpoint in the various counties of the state better than anybody else in the Democratic party.

"Farmer" Creasy, who was called by Hall from his plow in Columbia county to come to headquarters and try to raise funds for the Democratic campaign in this state is not doing very well. Creasy has named a finance committee of 10 prominent Democrats, but only a few of these have been induced to unloosen their purse strings to help along the campaign.

Working for Local Tickets.

Hall and the rest of the campaign managers realize that there is no use wasting their time and energy trying to carry the state for Parker and Davis or for Thompson for supreme court judge, and all their efforts are being concentrated on trying to elect their local tickets in close counties. Even in such former Democratic strongholds as York county, the Republicans have more than a fighting chance of electing their tickets and Hall is having a big job on his hands trying to poll the fully party vote.

The withdrawal of James J. Blackford and the contemplated withdrawal of Dr. R. A. Walker, the Republican nominees for representative in Clarion county, practicaly assures the re-election of Representatives John A. F. Hoy and Leslie P. Arner. Mr. Blackford's formal affidavit of withdrawal has just been filed in the state department and the officials of that department have been advised by the Republican leaders of Clarion that Walker's affidavit will folow.

Starting Campaign Stories.

The Democratic state campaign managers are very anxious for the election of Hoy and they say that the withdrawal of the Republican candidates against him makes his election certain, even if the Republicans should make other nominations. The meaning of the withdrawal of these candidates is not clear to Republicans here and efforts are being made to induce the party leaders of Clarion to nominate good men to take their places.

The Democrats are trying to elect their ticket in Centre county by circulating a story that Judge John G. Love, the Republican nominee for president judge, and Philip G. Womelsdorf, Republican candidate for representative, have formed a combination to defeat the remainder of the Republican ticket. The Democrats also say that these two candidates have offered to make a trade with certain Democratic nominees, but that the Democrats will not agree to any such an arrangement because they regard their election as certain.

The truth is that the Republican candidates are loyal to each other and the stories that are being circulated by the Democrats have inspired them to greater zeal than they showed early in the campaign. Womelsdorf and Harry R. Curtin, the Republican nominees for representative in 1897, were beaten by stories that they were trading off each other, and the Republicans do not intend that this shall occur at the next election.

An attempt is being made by the Democrats in Cumberland county to foment trouble among the Republican candidates there by circulating a report that ex-Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, the nominee for president judge, and H. J. Brinkerhoff, who has again been nominated for representative, have abandoned their colleague, Fillmore Maust, candidate for representative, to save themselves from defeat. Mr. Maust says there is not a word of truth in these reports and that he is confident his colleagues on the ticket are as loyal to him as he is to them, and his loyalty has never been questioned.

Connell Is the Main Issue.

In Lackawanna county the Democrats are trying to make Congressman William Connell of Scranton the principal issue in the contest between Thomas H. Dale, Republican, and George Howell, Democrat, for congress in the Lackawanna district. Howell defeated Connell for election on the face of the returns two years ago, but it was proven in the contest which the congressman instituted that his opponent was unfairly elected and he was unseated and his place given by congress to Connell.

Now the Democrats are trying to work the sympathy racket for Howell by saying that he is poor and needs the salary of the office and that if he is elected it will be a vindication, while if Dale is elected it will be a repudiation of Mr. Connell's leadership of the Republican party in Lackawanna. Mr. Connell retired from active participation in politics at the close of the last session of congress and he has since taken no part in politics, although he is still regarded as the party leader in the county.

Lackawanna county Republicans confidently predict the election of Dale and their legislative nominees in the First and Third districts, William J. Thomas and James Watkins, respectively. They admit that the Democrats have more than a fighting chance for the election of Fred Phillips over Fred P. Eckhardt, Republican, in the Second legislative district, and Thomas A. Hendricks over Patrick A. Philbin, Republican, in the Fourth district.

Warren Democrats Asleep.

Because of the stupidity of their party leaders the Democrats of Warren county have no candidates for state representative. After failing to make a nomination before the time limit for filing certificates of nomination in the state department had expired, signatures were secured to nomination papers for a legislative candidate, and these were forwarded to the department.

Secretary Fuller refused to accept the papers, because the candidate was designated as a representative of the "Democratic" party, which is entitled to nominate only by certificate. After the party managers received this word it was too late to take out new nomination papers, and the result is the Warren Democrats, for the first time in many years, are without a candidates for assembly.

Realizing that there was no hope of the election of their ticket the Warren county Democrats ,at their convention last summer, decline to nominate a candidate for assembly, and later a futile attempt was made to have the county committee make a nomination. Chairman Hall then insisted that a nomination be made by nomination papers, and now these have been pronounced defective.

RED HOT FIGHT FOR SMALL PLUM

Columbiana County, O., Torn by Factions Within the Republican Ranks.

THREE FOR AUDITOR'S JOB

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LISBON, O., Oct. 15.—The most exciting political battle that has stirred this county for years is the fight now in progress for the county auditorship, the only important county office to be filled this fall. Three candidates are in the field, Galen A. Sheets of Hanoverton, Republican; Dr. W. N. Gilmore of St. Clair township, Democrat, and Prof. J. L. MacDonald of Wellsville, Independent. The latter, who was a Republican candidate at the primaries last spring, was defeated in the convention by two votes. Sheets, who won, had only 11 delegates at the start, while MacDonald had 70. The convention was the first ever held in Columbiana county under the delegate system, and will probably be the last. Immediately after the convention, the Wellsville and East Liverpool central committeemen, dissatisfied over the defeat of MacDonald, began talking up an independent movement. Public meetings were held in both cities, and MacDonald who had a clear majority on the popular vote at the primaries, was induced to run.

The battle is now on and it is strenuous. Barrels of ink are being used and floods of oratory loosened for both Republican candidates. The East Liverpool and Wellsville Republican central committees are committed to MacDonald's cause. The old-line Republicans of East Liverpool, who always stand by the whole ticket through thick and thin, have also an organized committee. The result is that there are two Republican committees in that city, each maintaining headquarters, ornamented with banners and streamers, and purporting to represent Simon-pure Republicanism. The newspapers of the county are taking sides, and the usual Republican plurality of 4,000 to 5,000 will be sadly split up, as far as the county ticket is concerned. All the Republican papers of the county with the exception of the Wellsville Union and East Liverpool Tribune are for the regular ticket. The Democrats are lying low, as they can well afford to do, hoping that the Republican vote will be so divided that their man may be elected.

The newspaper controversy has reached a bitter personal stage. The East Liverpool Evening Review, the leading Sheets organ, calls the independent movement a Democratic sideshow, and asserts that the East Liverpool leaders who are backing it have no motive of sincerity for doing so, alleging that they propose to throw their support to Gilmore, the Democrat, at the eleventh hour. It declares that the independent shout of a county seat ring comes with poor grace from the East Liverpool organization which has built up a ring that would "put Tammany to the blush," with more to the same effec'.

Now fuel was added to the factional fire a few days ago when Attorney Charles Boyd of Wellsville, accompanied by a man whom he introduced as an expert accountant, called at the office of Frank Adams, the present county auditor, and claiming to represent a committee of Wellsville taxpayers, demanded that they be allowed to make an examination of the auditor's books. Suspecting that they were merely on the hunt for political ammunition, Mr. Adams consulted W. D. Guilbert, auditor of state, by long-distance telephone, and by nis advice referred the committee to a statute which prescribes the manner of such investigations, requiring that a committee appointed by the common pleas court on petition of not less than 20 taxpayers, shall make the investigation, the examiners to be sworn, and the petitioners to give bond for the expense incurred in the event that the court shall find the examination to have been unnecessary. Mr. Adams urged the committee to proceed at once, in accordance with the statutory method, and promised every possible assistance. This, evidently, was not what the Wellsville men were looking for, and they returned home and reported they had been turned down. The MacDonald organs are trying to make much of this incident.

As the situation now is, MacDonald, who has been connected with the Wellsville schools for 30 years as principal and superintendent, will certainly carry Wellsville, and perhaps a few of the small districts in the county. Outside of his followers, no political observer can be found who believes he can be elected, but a very close race between the Republican and th Democratic candidates will likely result.

WILL TRAVEL IN SPECIAL.

Many Friends of Late Major Hamilton Will Attend His Funeral.

The committee appointed at the meeting of county officials have arranged for a special train to carry county employes and other friends of the late Maj. James B. Hamilton, the dead prothonotary, to the Elizabeth Methodist Episcopal church at Elizabeth, where funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2:30. The special leaves the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie depot at 12:30 o'clock city time. It will stop at Homestead, Braddock and McKeesport. Returning it will leave Elizabeth at 4:30 p. m.

The rear coach is reserved for attaches of the prothonotary's office, coming and going.

The committee on a floral design have arranged for a fitting tribute which is now being prepared.

SHARON REGRETS LOSS OF POPULAR PASTOR

SHARON, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Members of the First Methodst Episcopal church regret the departure of the Rev. J. R. Rankin, who has been appointed presiding elder of the Jamestown, N. Y., district. The Rev. Mr. Rankin was pastor of the local church for the past two years. He is a native of Butler county and one of the most popular ministers in this section. The district to which he has been assigned is one of the largest in Western Pennsylvania and New York. He and family have just removed to Jamestown where they will make their home.

MR. DAVIS' TOWN NOT PRODUCTIVE

Enthusiasm Lacking Except Where the Crowds Were Made to Order.

WEST VIRGINIANS THINKING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 15.—There was a time and that was less than eight years ago—yes, not more than four—when, during a presidential campaign, enthusiasm of the true American sort, was rampant in West Virginia. But this year things have changed, and so much that the leaders of both parties are busy endeavoring to find out the sentiment of the populace. The greatest orator can produce very little enthusiasm, and the efforts of the spellbinders have been almost fruitless so far in the campaign. Especially is this true of the Democratic orators who have been with us. Much talk was heard and much was written of the wonderful amount of enthusiasm created by the party composed of Vice Presidential Candidate Davis, David B. Hill, Senator Gorman and the other distinguished men who were on the whirlwind tour of Maryland and West Virginia, but the truth is that the crowds which greeted them were smaller than some Mr. Davis had the honor of addressing 50 years or more ago when he was in public life the first time. The speeches made from the platform along the route were listened to by those who were at the station by mere chance, employed there or happened to be in the immediate vicinity. Take the great crowd of coal miners which the dispatches called attention to that heard him. They could not help from being present. The stop was made directly in front of the mine and they had not gone to work. The mine was also partly owned by Mr. Davis. The miners had to hear him. There was no way out of it.

This Is a "Thinking Campaign."

This has been the course pursued by the citizens all through the campaign. They do not want speeches or anybody to tell them what to do. They want literature and of an evening they may be seen in every home studying the pamphlets sent out from the different headquarters. They are digging the right from the wrong and propose to vote as they think will best suit the interests of themselves and the state at large. It is what might be justly termed a "thinking campaign," with strict party politics in the background and everybody for what he thinks is just and proper.

From the reports received in this city, however, comes the assuring news that the people regardless of politics are swiftly drifting into the Republican camp, believing that it is safest to "let well enough alone" and further that the party which has helped them in the past will do the same in the future. The Republican party can be trusted. This last statement was never better borne out than at a meeting held in the lower end of the state this week by Gov. A. B. White, the father of "tax reform." In the building where the gathering was held there were 700 people—all the room would hold—hundreds were on the outside. The governor made one of his characteristic speeches, showing plainly the workings of the new tax laws and answering any and all questions asked him by the audience. When he had finished there was a rush for the platform and every Democrat in the audience—and there were many—shook his hand and pledged their support to him and the Republican party this fall. This is not the first time this has happened with the governor, but we have the first time to hear of it happening with the Democrats in any part of the state.

Pennsylvanians Favor Reform.

A large percentage of the population of the state of West Virginia is made up of former residents of Pennsylvania, who have been attracted here by the oil operations, the forests and the conditions generally existing. Several of them reside in Parkersburg and are numbered among our most prominent and wealthy citizens. They are possessed of opinons of their own, and when they express them they are sure to be listened to. Everyone of them in Parkersburg regardless of politics is in favor of the proposed reform in taxes and many have come out publicly and said so. All state that the proposed system is like unto that in vogue in Pennsylvania and it seems to be the best in the world—to hear them talk. They are doing a wonderful amount of good for tax reform and when Dawson is elected much of the glory must go to the people from Pennsylvania.

What promises to be the star attraction of the campaign will be the big Republican meeting Monday evening at which the principal address will be delivered by the Hon. "Joe" Cannon. Everybody is anxiously awaiting this event, and to say the house will be crowded is putting it mildly. On account of the inclement weather and the dampness surrounding the location of the public wigwam, it has been decided and arranged to hold the meeting in the large Camden theater in the heart of the city. Mr. Cannon should feel highly complimented on this, as it is the first time any political speaker has ever been allowed the use of this magnificent playhouse. The house will seat about 3,000 people, but it is so arranged that fully 5,000 con get in, and it is confidently believed and expected that every available inch of room will be occupied.

Bryan for Sure.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday announcing the fact that William Jennings Bryan would be with us on the afternoon of Friday, October 22. Mr. Bryan was in Parkersburg eight years ago and addressed one of the largest political gatherings in the history of the city. He made hundreds of votes for McKinley and Hobart. He returned four years ago and was met with the same cordial reception and accomplished the same feat for McKinley and Roosevelt. He is coming again this year and it is known to a certainty that he will do as much for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Senator Elkins has addressed several meetings and is doing a wonderful amount of good in many other directions. The reports sent out several weeks ago concerning his attitude are not holding good, as everybody knew who ever had anything to do with the senator. His latest effort has been an article prepared by him for the press of the state and which is being widely circulated and has proved an unanswerable argument. It tells the voter just what to expect from the new law which is being advocated concerning tax reform. It is written in plain English, supplemented with a vast amount of figures—which do not and cannot lie—and goes to the bottom of every little point. It is being read by every voter in the state and is certainly one of the finest pieces of campaign literature ever sent out.

The thousands of friends and admirers in West Virginia of the Hon. Thomas E. Davis, collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, will be sorry to learn that he is dangerously ill at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, where he was taken a short time ago. There seems to be but a slight chance for his recovery and his family and closest friends have been at his bedside for several hours awaiting the end. Mr. Davis was one of the leading Republican politicians of West Virginia and was always held in the highest esteem by all parties.

WHY NOT SEND A TWO CENT STAMP AND SAVE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS?

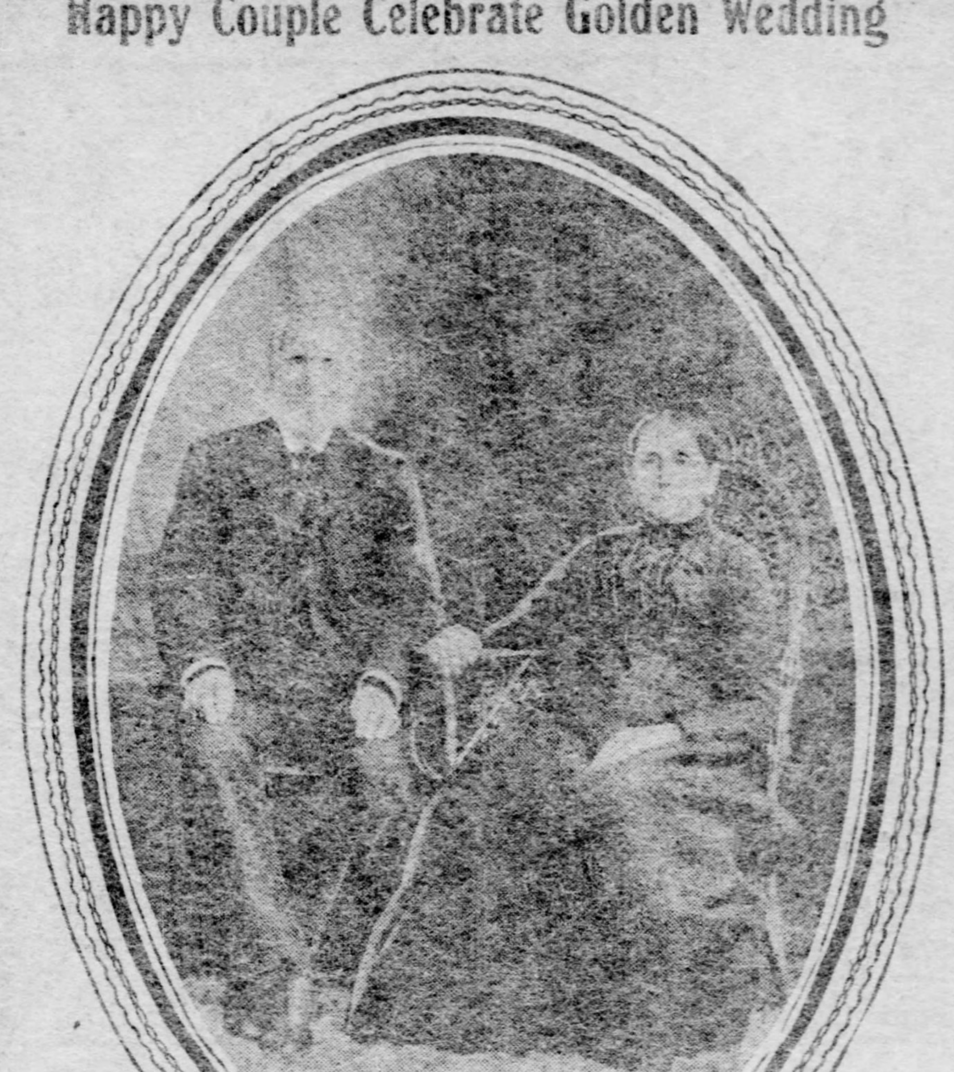
Wouldn't it be a pretty good investment? If you will send a two-cent stamp to Pretzinger Bros., chemists, Dayton, O., they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be the only immediate, specific cure for Hay Fever and all forms of Catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied—gives instant relief. Give it a trial and be convinced.

For sale by druggists. If not, a full-sized jar will be sent prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. But send for the sample first. That'll prove the claims of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

"I want to thank you for what your Catarrh Balm did for me. I was bothered with catarrh and after the first application my headache disappeared and I could breathe freely through my nostrils for the first time in six months. I continued the use of the balm until I used about one and one-half jars of it, when I was cured and now I don't know what it is to have headache or cold in the head as I had all of the time before.

"F. O. HEATON,
"217 High st., Hamilton, O."

Happy Couple Celebrate Golden Wedding



Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Rupert celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in New Waterford, O., on Wednesday last. They have always resided within a quarter of mile of their present home. Three sons, Harry of New Waterford, A. P. of Pittsburgh, and J. W. of Allegheny, and one daughter, Miss Maggie at home, were present. In their 50 years of married life Mr. and Mrs. Rupert have not had a death in their immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert both came from a line of ancestors that have been residents of Ohio for many years. Mr. Rupert's family has been represented there for over a century having emgrated from Germany. Mr. Rupert who is now 75 year old has always been a farmer and is still active in the management of his farm. Mrs. Rupert who is of German-Irish parentage is 69 years old. Other visitors were the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rudibaugh, "Uncle" John Rudibaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beck, A. L. Beck, John A. McCarty, Mrs. John Richardson, Mrs. John Warren, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rupert, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nold, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rupert, A. P. Rupert, Miss Lizzie Metz, J. W. Rupert, and Miss Maggie Rupert. The Rev. J. M. Carter and Mr. Nold made addresses.

Young Negroes Sent to Workhouse.

Frank Jones and James Williams, negroes, who were arrested while trying to break into the Hotel Lafayette, Liberty avenue, last Tuesday, were sent to the workhouse for 60 days by Magistrate Stewart yesterday. The boys were arrested while they were climbing over the transom of the front door.

FATHER AND SON ARE BITTER RIVALS FOR TRADE

The trouble between father and son is giving residents of the Ninth ward Allegheny, cheap meat, and the police at No. 3 station considerable difficulty. George Wittmer, Jr., who had been conducting a butcher shop at Preble avenue and Stirling street, in some way offended his father. The parent started a shop next door, hired a band, and began to cut prices. The son answered his father's challenge and met his prices. The crowds became so great yesterday that the police was called on to clear the street.

LOVE BROUGHT LUTZ TO SWEETHEART AND ARREST

If John Lutz of Shady avenue, Allegheny, had not loved his sweetheart so he would not now be under arrest on the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that Lutz, who was collector, took $500 or $600 of his employer's money last Saturday and started for the old country. When he reached New York Lutz decided to return for his sweetheart. While in Allegheny yesterday Lutz was apprehended and taken before Alderman John Werner where he gave bail.

Picked Out Another Bride.

Wasil Halaban, an Austrian of Dookers hollow, Braddock, applied to the marriage license clerk yesterday to have a license to marry Mary Barolles of McKeesport exchanged for one giving privilege to marry Susie Boszko of [illegible] dock. Mary rued her bargain and Wasil selected another bride.

Let Spear feather your nest.

BRYAN INVADES BUCKEYE STATE

He Is Expected to Bolster Up Many Wavering Radical Democrats.

FORAKER'S POWER GROWING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—Chairman Garber of the Democratic state executive committee has succeeded at last in his repeated efforts to bring Col. Bryan into Ohio before election day. The former presidential candidate will make 14 speeches in this state on October 24. He will enter Ohio from West Virginia, and his first stop will be in New Philadelphia, where he will be met by Mr. Garber. His special train will be kept entirely in Democratic territory, stopping for a few minutes at each of the following places: Wooster, Loudenville, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Forest, Ada, Lima, Delphos, Van Wert, Celina and Greenville. The only city where Col. Bryan will leave the train to speak is Hamilton, where an evening meeting will be held. The tour has been planned with a view of holding in line for Parker and Davis the radical vote in Democratic or close congressional districts.

Democratic opinion differs as to the wisdom of the committee's course in insisting upon Mr. Bryan's visit. The feeling is strong among gold Democrats that the free-silver advocate will lose many more conservative votes to the party than he will gain radical votes. Here in Columbus, where there is a stiff fight over the election of a congressman, this protest was so strong that the original plan to arrange a Bryan meeting in this city has been abandoned. But the evidences of a heavy defection of Bryanites in the rural districts have been so increasingly alarming to the committee that it was considered absolutely necessary to counteract the sentiment of this class against the national ticket. The committee is so fearful of losing the support of a large percentage of the Bryanites that it has even assigned Tom L. Johnson to address several meetings. He will appear with Bryan in Hamilton and will make speeches in other Democratic sections.

Cockran and Hill to Speak.

But the state committee has not surrendered unconditionally to the Bryanites. Bourke Cockran will speak in Cleveland October 18, and later in Dayton. David B. Hill will address audiences in Tiffin and Mansfield October 20, and other men who are rated as conservative Democrats have been assigned to fill Ohio dates. Distressed as it is by the wide rift in the party, the committee apparently has adopted the policy of sending radical speakers into the rural districts and conservatives to the cities. Republican leaders view the situation with equanimity and believe that each effort to bait the conservative vote will weaken the Democratic party's strength with the radicals and vice versa.

Chairman Dick of the Republican state executive committee is disposed to complain of the unwillingness of the national committee to send speakers into Ohio, a surely Republican state. While a vigorous campaign is now under way, most of the men on the stump are citizens of this state. Gov. Herrick, Lieut. Gov. Harding, Harry M. Daugherty, Gen. Grosvenor, Congressman Burton and other Ohio leaders are doing yeoman service, but they are receiving almost no assistance from outside. The committee is making an earnest effort to assure President Roosevelt of as large a plurality as McKinley had in 1900 (70,000) and could use more speakers. Those now touring the state, however, all report conditions most flattering to the Republican party.

The elaborate arrangements for the Foraker meeting, held here tonight as the opening rally of the local campaign, indicate that the senior senator's friends are attempting to restore him to his former place as undisputed leader of his party in Ohio. Charles Garrish, former clerk of the house of representatives, and other prominent Foraker men have been working for weeks to make this demonstration a conspicuous success. More than 1,000 letters were sent to Senator Foraker's former lieutenants urging them to come to Columbus today and to participate in the parade. A large number of them accepted the invitation and Senator Foraker's visit here was one continuous ovation. All elements of the Republican party of Ohio are working now heart and soul for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, but, after the election, there will be a realignment of the forces commanded so long by the late Senator Hanna. Senator Foraker, Senator Dick and Gov. Herrick all aspire to the leadership. There will be no open factional politics until after November 8, but it may be said that Senator Foraker occupies a stronger position than he has for years, and may be able to place himself again at the head of the party in his state. This he greatly desires to do, for it is an open secret that Gov. Herrick expects to contest for the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Senator Foraker when the latter's present term (his second) expires.

Surprisingly Large Registration.

The registration in Ohio last Thursday surprised the leaders of both parties. In the four larger cities of the state the number of voters registered ran far ahead of that registered on the first day set apart for this purpose last year, and, if the first day's record may be accepted as a criterion, the vote cast November 8 will be the largest ever shown in Ohio. The fact that spring elections have been abolished and that municipal and township officers are to be elected throughout the state this year may explain the conditions in part, but the party managers are inclined to the belief that the volume of the registration is due rather to the fact that the people have quietly studied the issues raised in the national campaign and have made up their minds how to vote.

MELLOR'S

THE PERFECT PIANO

There are a great many pianos in the world.

But there is only one Steinway—and it is the supreme instrument of the universe—so much superior to the next best that all other pianos are measured by the Steinway.

If you think it worth while to own a piano that is admittedly the superior of every other make, then it's a Steinway that should be in your home.

For years the Steinway has been the ideal piano in the royal courts of Europe—and in America it has always been the piano of the fastidious.

Catalogue Free by Mail.

Mellor's C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd. 319 5th AVE.

Sole depot for Steinway, Weber, Krakauer, Krell-French and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola piano player and the Regina Music Boxes.

NOTION SPECIALS.
Good 200-yard Machine Cotton, white and black, all day Monday, a spool........1c
Lest Fast Black Darning Cotton—regular 3c balls—for this sale...1c
Hump Hooks and Eyes—2 dozen on a card—for this sale........1c

TOILET SPECIALS.
Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder—Monday........9c
Kleenwell Rubber Sponges, "the original make," special........19c
J. Parker Pray's Cosmetic Rosaline; regularly 25c; Monday......12½c

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE
212 to 214 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 241 DIAMOND ST.
The Fastest Growing Store in Greater Pittsburgh.

Double Globe Trading Stamps, Monday and Tuesday till noon.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.
1,000 Stamped Center Pieces—18x18 inches—worth 10c, for this sale........3c
Silk Pillow Slips—Finished ready for use—with tassel corners—cheap at 98c, for this sale........39c
Fleisher's German Knitting Yarn—Black and all colors—you know its value; for this sale, a skein........19c
Mercerized Crochet Cotton—Looks exactly like silk; the 5c spools for this sale........2½c

AN EVERY-DAY MONEY-SAVING STORE

Past week broke all selling records throughout the store—another evidence of the ever-increasing popularity of this great center of economical supply—another evidence of the growing recognition of the fact that THE LEADER'S assortments, qualities and prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Always Lowest Prices. Your Money Back If Goods Don't Suit

Millinery Department.
For Monday and Tuesday this popular department offers a wide assortment of Street Hats and Toques, choice effects in velvets and silks; worth up to $5. Bargain Counter Price, 98c, $1.39, $1.69 and up to........$2.49

OSTRICH PLUMES.
$1.25 Black or White Amazon Ostrich Plumes........79c
Ostrich Plumes, $1.39, $1.69 and $2.39; double values at these prices.

HATS TRIMMED FREE.

Basement Bargains for Monday and Tuesday
4¾c a yard for Outing Flannel in light or dark colors, striped or checked patterns; the 7½c kind.
5c yard for Domet Flannel—heavy quality; usually sold at 8c.
8⅓c a yard for Extra quality Flannelette; double fleeced, in stripes or checks; regular value 12½c.
8¾c for Bleached Pillow Casing, 42 inches wide; fine, heavy quality; worth 12½c.
9c each for Bleached Pillow Cases with 3-inch hem; size 45x36; sold regular at 12½c.
98c for large 11-4 size Fringed White Crochet Bedspreads, with Marseilles pattern; sold regular at $1.35.

SPECIALS FROM PICTURE DEPARTMENT.
Big price cuts on a splendid range of Pictures, handsomely framed, for Christmas giving, euchre prizes, etc.
50c Gilt Photo Frames, two openings, special at........38c
35c 8x10 Oval Frames with cabinet opening special at........24c

SILK, SATIN & VELVET SALE
29c Yd. Worth up to 69c
GREATEST OF THE YEAR.
150 pieces of Silk Velvets bought for less than half value. This store's way of doing things. Satins and Taffeta Silks, plain colors, black, white, light blue, navy and brown. The best part of the purchase full 69c values. Monday and Tuesday, while they last........29c
Crushed Silk Velvets, prevailing material for Suits, Long Coats, trimming, etc., new shades; $1.00 value, Monday and Tuesday, per yard........69c
36-in. Black Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silks, $1.25 value, Monday and Tuesday, per yd........79c
Ladies' Evening Waist Patterns, 120 beautiful designs, 4-yd. lengths; many worth $3.50 a yd.; choice while they last, Monday and Tuesday, per pattern........$4.98
50 Pieces 98c Black and Colored Silk Velvets; for two days........59c
36-inch Silk Velour, ideal for ladies' coats, worth up to $6 per yd., Monday and Tuesday....$2.49

(2-Day Prices) Cloaks and Suits (2-Day Prices)
$8.98 for handsome Covert Cloth Tourist Coats, 42 inches long, pleated front and back; yoke satin lined; new style sleeves; regular value $12.00.
$5.98 for elegant Black Venetian or Covert Cloth Box Overcoats for women or misses, satin lined, tourist coat back, 3 pockets; bishop or coat sleeves; regular value $8.50.
Women's and Misses' Walking Skirts, in grey, blue or black Melton, made with cluster pleats at bottom; strictly all wool material; regular value $4.50, our price........$2.98
$4.49 beautiful Kersey Capes for elderly or stout women, full sweep; heavily lined, medici collar; worth $6.50.
Large assortment of Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits, in every desirable style and material—all colors and fancy mixtures; regular value $18, our price........$15

Best Underwear and Hosiery Bargains
Women's 50c heavy Ecru Cotton Vests and pants, including extra sizes; special........39c
Children's grey fleeced elastic ribbed Vests, Pants and Drawers, priced according to size, for 16 in.........9c
Misses' Ecru Ribbed Cotton Union Suits—Oneita make; cheap at 75c; priced at........44c
Boys' and Girls' Heavy Black Fleeced Cotton Hose—wide or narrow rib; special at........19c
Women's Imported Black Cotton Hose—"Hermsdorf Dye," full fashioned; special at........19c
200 of These $5 Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats ON SALE TOMORROW at $2.98
Last Wednesday's and Saturday's sales of this Skirt reached almost 500.

Linen Dep't.
3c a yard for Bleached Roller Toweling, plain weave, with red border, the 6c kind.
5c each for Bleached Hemmed Huck Towels, size 16x32; soft finished quality; regular value 8c.
39c a yard for all linen extra heavy half bleached Table Linen, 60 in. wide, in dice patterns, just the thing for restaurants and hotels, the 55c kind.
49c a yard for Bleached Table Damask, 64 inches wide, in all new choice designs; regular value 65c.

Lace Curtain Dep't.
(Second Floor.)
CURTAIN MUSLIN.
12½c Dotted Swisses, all size dots, yard........6½c
LACE CURTAINS.
Scotch Novelty Lace Curtains, plain or empire centers, beautiful effects, 54 in. wide, the $2.00 kind, pair........$1.19
REAL LACE HANGINGS.
Real Irish Pointe Lace Curtains, regular length and widths, wide applique borders, regular $3.00 and $3.75 ones, pair........$1.98

Wonderful Glove Sale
Ladies' $1.00 and $1.50 2-Clasp Kid Gloves—Manufacturers' repaired gloves—only a stitch dropped or some small imperfection, but all repaired in such a manner as to be scarcely noticeable. For Monday, a pair........50c
Men's $1.00 Kid Gloves—each pair guaranteed. For Monday, a pair........79c
1,000 pairs Cashmere Gloves—Black only; for Monday, a pair........9c

JAPANESE TOIL IN ARMY'S ADVANCE

Great Force Has Left But Few Wounds on the Face of the Fertile Country.

RAILWAY WAS LEFT INTACT

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

IN CAMP AT HAI-CHENG, Aug. 20.—War, as it glows in the perfervid imaginings of those who sit at ease, takes many and gallant shapes. It is a swift moving panorama of reckless charges, wild riders, grim-visaged infantry, seen against a background of rolling smoke; a chorus of brave cheers heard when the awful din slackens and stops for an instant.

All of which is only true in part—and such a small part! There are those who will tell you—and their words are to be heeded, for they have seen—that war means to them heat and cold, rain and mud, snow and slush, and, through all the changes of roads and seasons, the endless forward plodding of weary men and the long, dust-clouded line of carts that strains behind them. They will say that it is not alone or always the soldier who wins battles, but the draught horse, the pack mule and the patient bullock—or, in these days, the swift, uncaring railway. If you add to this list the Chinese coolie you will have a finger on each of the keys that in this war make the chord of Japan's successful movement.

Land Shows Few Wounds.

For many days we rode up the line of main advance, and wondered that the passage of a great army should not have left more wounds upon the face of the land. Everywhere the roads are slashed with wheel ruts, but when in dirty, disrupted China was this not so? The uncven tracks run by fresh, untrodden fields between walls of tall kowliang (the long stalked corn grass that will hide a troop of cavalry) and over plains of a fertility nothing less than astonishing. Thousands of men have gone that way, and the slog-slog of innumerable boots has left no more mark than does the hand as it swings in the circle of the clock face. The strong soil has heaved beneath the footprint and thrown up a harvest. Behind the boots come the wheels, heavy nail-studded wheels of bullock wagons, lighter iron-tired wheels of horse-drawn commisariat carts, and those others, smaller still, which circle forward as the sweating men haul between the shafts. Thus moves the food, lacking which an army becomes a mob—thus, but also, to be exact, by the railway.

Think of the Japanese occupation of the peninsula, as something quick and sentient, and the mind leaps to the knowledge that this railway track running directly north and south is a great vein the pulsing of which means life and strength. On either hand the faint tracings, as of capillaries, run where the carts move through the fields, touching the little hamlets where Chinese have crowded aside to make room for the scattered troops.

Russia's Line Helps Japan.

Think also for a moment of how in the matter of this railway Russia has helped Japan. From Dalney to Haicheng the line is intact. Here and there you will find a bridge wrested from its supports, sagging in drunken fashion from the line, while on the side of it a temporary structure carries the rails past the break to the track again. Dynamite you will think, and so thinking err. Months back, before the war, there came great floods to this land, doing damage of which the most permanent was the unsettling of these same bridges. As the waters left them they remain, and the temporary supports of heavy wood over which run the diverted rails are Russian made.

Russia has left to her enemy this work of her hands without so much as lifting a finger to spoil its usefulness. Her men have fled, taking with them all the locomotives, it is true, and much of the freight-bearing stock—but of this last not all. Day by day behind us we have heard the rumble of trains, and have turned to see a great line of rice-heaped cars—I have counted as many as 22—slowly hauled along the line by coolie power. Great box cars, with the queer topsy-turvy Russian letters marking their class, and the staring white numoer by which they are known in the shops, running end to end with long, lean open trucks, the rank and file of a railway army.

Cars Hauled by Coolies.

Behind no urgent puff of steam they move, but slowly, bound about with the straw rope harness of the line of dawdling coolies who pull them over the flat and up the gentle grades, to leap clattering on board when the downward slope of the line gives them rest. You may see 25 or 30 men to a big car, and 16 or 18 to its smaller neighbor, tolling forward, while a Japanese, at ease on the heaped load, vilifies the loiterers in the little of their language he has learned, or more rarely, bolsters a pair of lazy shoulders with a long grass stalk.

Enthroned upon the rice-piled truck, you may see and hear to right and left of the line the slow, thudding passage of the carts, hitting the high places of the trail. Between the shafts a great bullock or a sturdy, big-headed Chinese pony, on either flank of which goes a mule. Here let it be said that the mules of this country are nothing less than splendid, and the better in class the further north you go. They and the loads they pull give way to army transport, harnessed to which are the weedy horses which know Japan for home, not knowing that, despite spindle legs, narrow chests and weak quarters, they could yet drag great weights over the long miles of many weary days and fight among themselves with vicious joy at the end of the journey. And last, the men—three to each of the hand carts that bear blankets, water bottles, rice pans, cooking utensils and the like. Some in boots, some in the straw sandals (or waraji), which are the footgear of the lower classes in Japan; others bound in cloths from the knee down, they sweat under the sun and fling themselves down in any shade when the word to rest is given.

There is in this none of the romance of war, as it is dreamed by them that sit at ease. Rains may make of the road a never-ending Slough of Despond and swell the stream fords breast high, but the carts must move on. Always ahead of them is that great brown cloud of men who cannot fight without food. Remember, too, that if the white man takes more feeding he can stand more starving than the oriental, whose meal is of rice, a little—a very little—canned beef and some pickled vegetables. Napoleon's order of half rations and full ammunition pouches would be madness here.

WILLMOTT H. LEWIS.

WEALTHY RUSSIAN RAISES BEAUTIFUL HUMAN BEINGS

Two Members of Second Generation Born on His Estate Have Just Been Married.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—M. Rachatnikoff, a rich land owner near this city, who for years has devoted himself to the propagation of a beautiful race of people, has just had the pleasure of attending the marriage of two members of the second generation born on his estate.

Years ago M. Rachatnikoff attracted to his estate exceptionally handsome men and girls of more than usual beauty by offering free land to 40 men carefully picked from among a large number of applicants, and selecting for them the most beautiful girls from all parts of Russia.

The colony flourished beyond all expectation, and over a hundred children resulted from these unions—children of so much beauty that the estate became famous. It was the marriage of two of these which has just taken place.

The bride, a girl of 18, was a very paragon of beauty, while the groom, 22 years old, was a fit mate for a village queen.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly-married couple were conducted by M. Rachatnikoff to a beautiful little cottage, surrounded by a small, well-stocked farm, his wedding present to the happy pair.

A large increase in sales has necessitated another purchase of fine Suitings for this season. Among the new things are many advanced styles in weaves and colorings. You should see our $40 Suits; they appeal to good dressers.

ANDREWS & HOLL,
701 Bijou Building.

Let Sacs feather your nest.

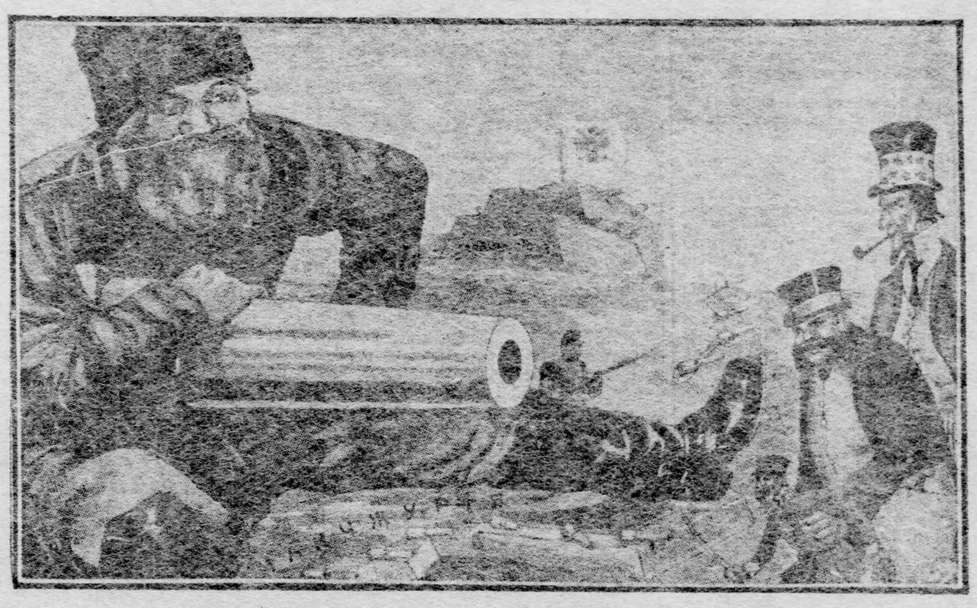
Russian "Victories" as Shown by Native Cartoonists.

A FAVORABLE VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

In this fight between a Russian and a Japanese figurehead the Russian, of course, has much the best of it, showers of Japanese teeth falling into the sea after the blow of the Russian fist.

PORT ARTHUR AS A HEDGEHOG.

This cartoon shows Port Arthur to the right as a hedgehog. Japan has tried to grip the hedgehog with the result that both hands are bleeding from the numerous spines from the hedgehog's body. Uncle Sam is made to show great concern. The cartoon reflects St. Petersburg's opinion to a very great extent.



HOW THE RUSSIAN PEASANT IS TO VIEW THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

A huge Russian peasant is seated with his arm around an equally huge gun; the legs of the figure stretch out across Manchuria, the coast-line of which bristles with guns. A little figure of a French soldier stands behind the left leg, while to the right John Bull supports a liliputian Japanese soldier.

DUKE IS INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

His Grace of Connaught Thrown from Machine While Being Carried to Dinner.

COLLISION WITH VEHICLE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—For once an automobile accident has happened and not a single voice is raised in condemnation or even criticism of the automobiles. Such a reversal of the usual procedure, where even if the unlucky automobilist proves that he was not in the wrong, there is always a multitude of people quite convinced that he ought to have been in the wrong, is to be attributed to the fact that it was the duke of Connaught and not any less notable person who was injured Thursday evening.

An excellent account of the accident is published by The Scotsman of Edinburgh, which obtained its information at first hand. Shortly after 6 o'clock the duke of Connaught set out from Edinburgh for Gosford, where he was to dine with Lord and Lady Wemyss. The car was one obtained from the Scottish Automobile Company, Ltd., and the manager of the company, Mr. Kenneth Henderson, who has a great experience as a driver, took upon himself the duty of driving the duke to East Lothian.

The lights and everything, needless to say, were in good order. The duke, who was in good spirits, bade goodby to his friends in the hotel and took the right-hand back seat of the car, and Maj. Murray, his aid de camp, was in the car beside him on the left seat. Capt. MacLaren was in front beside the driver.

Spare Car If Needed.

A second car carried a driver and Col. Hippisley, while a spare car followed with a driver in case any breakdown of the car carrying the duke.

All went right until the car had passed Pirehill and was nearing Craigentilly. It appears that at this point of the road, which is only lighted by lamps along the side of the north pavement, the car had followed a tram car going in the same direction. Suddenly the tram car stopped to put down a passenger, and in order to clear it the driver of the duke's motor proceeded to pass it on his and its right side. Unfortunately, however, a heavy cart and a janker carrying an old ship's mast was coming westward. It had no lights, and the car carrying the duke ran into it. The driver of the janker says he shouted as loudly as he could when he saw the automobile, which was going at a fair speed, shoot out from behind the tram car, but if he did it was to no avail.

The horse, frightened by the lights of the automobile, swerved to the left, pulling the janker more into the way of the automobile. The head of the automobile cleared the janker, but the body of it, in which the duke was seated, came violently into collision with some part of the vehicle with disastrous results.

Duke Was Thrown Out.

The part of the car which struck the vehicle was completely carried away, and the duke, with the driver, was thrown out, but Maj. Murray and Capt. MacLaren kept their seats and escaped without injury. The car skidded along for some 50 yards after the accident before it came to a standstill. The duke had a narrow escape. He had been thrown heavily upon the road and had been stunned by an injury to his head. From the condition in which he was found he must have been dragged a short distance along with the debris of the body of the automobile.

The moment the car came to a stand the aids ran back to where the duke was lying and gave what assistance it was possible to the duke, who at the time was quite dazed from the injuries he had received. The spare car came up and the duke was assisted into it and taken back to Edinburgh. The accident had been of so sudden a character that the gentlemen who were now in charge of the duke could hardly realize what had occurred, and needless to say that at the hotel from which the duke had set out in such high spirits scarcely half an hour before, the utmost consternation prevailed on seeing them return in so deplorable a state.

Driver Severely Shocked.

Mr. Henderson, the driver of the automobile, was suffering from severe shock and could not be seen when a reporter called, but The Scotsman states that he is a most experienced automobile driver and thoroughly practical man, having got his training at Coventry. He knows the roads in the Gosfort district well, having been employed for a time as driver to Lord Elcho, and has also driven him over many of the English roads.

Mr. Henderson is a son of the late chief constable of Edinburgh. It appears that, though the body of the automobile was injured, especially that part of it in which the duke was sitting, the machinery was not damaged, and that Mr. Henderson, suffering though he was, brought the automobile back to Edinburgh, then he collapsed. He attributes the accident, it is understood, to the fact that the janker carried no lights and could not, therefore, be seen when he emerged from behind the cable car.

WHY KAISER'S MEN ARE UNPOPULAR

A Growing Resentment Among Civilians Against Wearers of Uniforms.

EXAMPLES OF IMPUDENCE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—With great anxiety the kaiser and his government watch the growing hatred of the army, not only among the lower classes of the people, but also among the middle classes and more well-to-do business people.

The high-handedness of army officers and their plainly shown contempt of everybody who does not wear a uniform, is daily becoming more unbearable, and in many places citizens' associations have been formed whose members bind themselves to show toward army officers only the same politeness which a civilian has a right to expect, and the associations will then pay all costs of suits which any member may incur by refusing to allow officers special privileges.

While the associations recruit their members from the well-to-do middle classes, the lower classes of the population often adopt more strenuous measures to show their hatred of military uniform, even when worn by privates. Even in this city, where the streets are crowded with officers and soldiers, sharp encounters often take place between them and workingmen, and in parts of the city it has become necessary to issue orders to the soldiers not to leave their barracks without firearms.

How necessary this is is shown by an affair which took place in Potsdam the other night, when two privates of a regiment of the guard, while returning to their barracks from a dance hall, were attacked by five laborers armed with knives. The one soldier was nearly dead when the police arrived, and in the last moment arrested one of the men, a young bricklayer, who was kneeling on the chest of the dying man and about to stab him to the heart, because he refused to promise to desert from the regiment.

If this case stood alone it might be overlooked, but affairs of similar nature occur almost daily in all parts of Germany, and even more conservative papers no longer conceal the fact that high army officers are in part responsible for the bitter feeling against the army.

Officers and men have been repeatedly upheld by their supporters when they had insulted or attacked citizens, and often even praised for having maintained the honor of the army. The following incident, which recently took place at Strassburg, is typical. A young sub-lieutenant, Fachnrich, as they are called in the German army, on the street met the footman of a well-known lawyer, who, wearing the livery of his master, was riding a wheel.

Mistaking the livery for a military uniform the lieutenant began abusing him for not saluting him. The footman, a good-natured Bavarian, laughingly told the officer that he had better go back to the military academy and learn the difference between the livery of a servant and the uniform of a soldier. At this rebuke, which was heard and enjoyed by several bystanders, the officer became furious and ordered a policeman to arrest the footman, who, still smiling, went along to the police station, where he was released.

His master caused him to make a complaint to the colonel of the officer's regiment, who, however, said that his lieutenant had acted perfectly right and that he could only admire his patience as he himself would have run his sword through the man who had insulted him in the presence of civilians and made him appear ridiculous in their eyes.

SIR ALFRED AUSTIN QUITE PESSIMISTIC

Draws a Depressing Picture of the Degeneration of the British Nation.

POET LECTURES AT LEEDS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sir Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, has been taking a birdseye view of the British nation, and the result is a depressing picture of its degeneration.

In lecturing an audience at Leeds the poet said that were it his business to report to the educational department the result of his own observations, he should say that he had noted a marked deterioration in good manners, a striking diminution of the sense of reverence and an unfitting of many scholars for one career in life without fitting them for any other. He was free to avow that the gospel of "get on" in this world, so universally and sedulously preached, was a somewhat dangerous doctrine.

Love for Country Neglected.

Among the grave omissions in primary education was the total absence of inculcation by teachers of a love of country and of readiness to fight in its defense. The books widely read by boys and girls were of a demoralizing character. He looked in vain for progress in this direction. On the contrary, he saw a deplorable deterioration. It was not the highest poetry alone, it was the highest prose literature as well that was being neglected for the works of a glaringly inferior kind. He had been astonished to find young people of both sexes among what were loosely called "uneducated classes" avow that they never had read a single page, for instance, of such works as Gibbons' "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" or Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Sometimes there was heard a confession that they were unacquainted with them, even by name, though novels of the most revolting character could be enumerated. Did we then progress? Their grandfathers and grandmothers, their fathers and mothers read sounder and nobler works than these.

He Condemns the Stage.

As to the stage, there was, he suggested, a jingling and indelicate pirouetting, and if plays more serious in substance and character were occasionally placed on the boards, they were overweighted with scenery, dresses and irrelevant spectacular accompaniments and other accessories.

As for the press, it was literally placed beyond criticism by reason of the power it was supposed to possess to make or unmake or postpone a man's reputation. For his part he believed a man's reputation in the long run was made by himself and in some degree, perhaps, by his enemies. In this connection he extolled "higher journalism" as one of the precious and noble possessions of the British empire.

In conclusion Sir Alfred said he was no preacher of pessimism. Against that enervated gospel he had always protested.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more pure willow charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets.

FRENCH MERCHANT SAYS JAPANESE TIRE OF WAR

Terrible Drain in Money and Men Has Broken Their Enthusiasm.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, Oct. 15.—A French merchant, who owns a large business establishment at Tokyo, in a letter to his son, who is studying medicine at the university here, writes that the people of Japan are beginning to get heartily tired of the war.

When the war began the people were generally under the impression that it would last only a few months, and that it would be even easier to defeat the Russians than it had been to crush the Chinese, and now that every man between the ages of 18 and 45 has been called to serve in the army, there are many who accuse the government of having rushed into a war which may ruin the nation, and which, they claim, might easily have been avoided. To this comes the story that the population is beginning to feel the heavy increase in taxes, and the Socialists, whose number is rapidly increasing, are very active.

While the population at first had every confidence in the war news published, the many false official dispatches, and especially the often reported fall of Port Arthur, have caused the people to disbelieve all news of Japanese victories, which are always followed by new demands for more men and money.

British Steamers Collide.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Kildona, from Montreal, September 30, for this port, is ashore below Gravesend, having been in collision with the British steamer Montana, outward bound for Philadelphia. The port bows of both vessels are damaged about the water line and the Montana lost her port anchor. The Montana returned to Gravesend.

Emperor Appoints Delegates.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Emperor William has delegated Lieut.-Gen. Von Lowenfeldt of the emperor's military staff and Imperial Adjutant General Von Schmettow to represent him at the unveiling of the statute of Frederick the Great in Washington, November 13. Both delegates named are descendants of Frederick the Great. They will arrive in New York on the steamer Hamburg about November 13.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Don't wait until your system is polluted with disease, or until your nervous system is tottering under the strain, and you become a physical and mental wreck, unfitted for work, study, or social duties, for the simple reason that you are misled by people who impose on you to take unnecessary medicines, or undergoing unnecessary operations. If you have the following symptoms, which are, pain in the forehead or temples, of back or neck, dizzy spells, dull headache, itching or burning, and smarting; eyelids blur when reading, seeing double, pimples on eyeball, eyes water, partly closing the eyes when looking at an object, things swim or become dim after being looked at for some time, or any other nervous derangement that you cannot account for, CONSULT ME. I am the only doctor in this city extending a free and scientific examination to all, without any obligation of getting glasses or other medicines. Should you need medical attention I will so advise you. Should you need glasses I will fit them for you scientifically from $2 up. Remember I do not recommend glasses except when absolutely necessary. My reputation in this city for the last nine years and my lifetime practice and study backed with my latest apparatus for examining the eyes internally or externally enables me to give you honest, scientific aid and relief. My charges are very moderate. Dr. S. F. Mohr, Optical Specialist, 318 Smithfield st., opposite Postoffice, second floor.

Groetzinger

THIS WEEK WE OFFER

Hartford, Bigelow and Smith Axminster Carpets for $1.00 a Yd.

These goods are so well known and the bargains so apparent ($1.50 Regular) that not a word need be said in their favor.

SAMPLES SHOWN IN WINDOWS.

Groetzinger Carpet Co.
627-629 Penn Avenue.

"It's a Laundry, Not a Sawmill."

CAN'T DISGUISE A GOOD THING.

Anyone could tell that this shirt came from our plant—The quality of work is easily apparent—

We have been appointed launderers to the citizens of Weidrestville—

BRACE BROS.,

Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners,
Pittsburgh.
Both 'Phones—Wilkinsburg 23.

We clean household effects and return them to you clean—no disease germs—our place is too clean.

OFFICER IN PHILIPPINES CHARGED WITH FRAUD

MANILA, Oct. 15.—The prosecuting attorney has filed briefs in five cases against Maj. Carrington, charging falsification of vouchers of the civil government to the amount of $1,500. Maj. Carrington has been arrested. Maj. Carrington commanded the Philippine scouts. He went to the St. Louis exposition to take charge of the scouts there but was ordered back to the Philippines to answer the charges.

Woman Cut Man in Quarrel.

Ida Wagner, colored, of 4 Munns alley, cut and painfully injured Charles R. Moore, also colored, at noon yesterday. The affair occurred in the woman's house. The woman is under arrest and Moore is at the Mercy hospital. Moore was cut in the back, left side and on the left arm. The physicians do not consider the wounds dangerous.

ONLY FIFTEEN DOLLARS FOR A COMPLETE CURE

For a Limited Time Dr. Powell Will Continue to Treat All Patients for $15 Until Cured, Medicines Included—This Does Not Mean $15 a Month, But $15 for a Complete Cure—No Further Charge Will Be Made—Call at Once, as This Liberal Offer Is Liable to be Withdrawn Without Further Notice.

ANOTHER GRATEFUL PATIENT.

Mrs. Sarah J. Pore, West Newton, Pa., says: "I was led to consult the Bi-chemic Physicians through my sister, Mrs. Porter, who recommended the Bi-chemic treatment highly. I had suffered for years and had been treated by physicians in Pittsburgh and at home. My trouble started as the result of child birth. I had bearing-down pains over the abdomen, with pressure and pain over the ovaries, also pain in the back, kidney and bladder trouble, frequent voiding of contents of bladder with scalding and burning nausea, sour stomach, and torpid liver. I was completely run down and very much discouraged, but under the Bi-chemic treatment I have improved so wonderfully I hardly know myself and I want to recommend this treatment and the kindly doctors to all suffering women."

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES.

Mr. Edward Sweeney, Turtle Creek, Pa., says: "My occupation as a carpenter exposed me to all kinds of weather, which resulted in an affection of the Head, Chest and Stomach. I had severe trouble with my ears, partial deafness and head noises, with headaches and dizziness. The trouble also extended to my throat and lungs, causing hoarseness, shortness of breath and pain in the chest. My stomach became affected; I had nausea, distress, torpid liver and constipation. My nervous system finally succumbed. I could not sleep, and in the morning was more tired than as if I had worked all night. I tried different doctors without avail, and finally read of the Bi-chemic treatment. It has fixed me up all right. I can now hear as well as any one, the head noises have ceased, my general health is good, and I have no more trouble from constipation.

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Doctor Powell never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscopic attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is, and he will advise you in reference to a cure.

Making an X-Ray Examination of the Thoracic Cavity Containing the Vital Organs, the Heart and Lungs.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance are requested to write, describing symptoms of their case in detail, and literature will be forwarded to them and advice given free of charge.

DOCTOR
JONATHAN POWELL,
Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.
PERMANENT OFFICES,
432 Wood St., Sellor Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entire Third Floor.
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 P. M. to 4, 7 to 8 P. M. daily.
Sunday: 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DEFT JAPANESE RAISING PEARLS

Have Large Fields Where Gem-Producing Oysters Are Largely Cultivated.

MUCH PATIENCE IS REQUIRED

It is at last a fact that the lowly and unromantic oyster, after much scientific treatment and urging by mere man, is turning out some of the most beautiful and perfect pearls the world has ever seen. Culture pearls, they are called, and they are being grown on the oyster beds of Japan as surely as cabbages and potatoes on the farms of America. The jewelry world was astonished at first, though just why this should be so, since the oyster and the clam have been the objects of experiment along these lines for centuries, is left unexplained.

Consternation, disquietude, fear and all the other melancholy sensations of the mind have shaken some of the big precious stone dealers of the country since they first heard of this last great feat of the bivalve. Now, however, all is tranquil again because it is explained that the art or science of growing pearls is an extremely difficult one, never will become popular with the masses and is a secret process. Some dealers insist that the present stock of pearls will not be cheapened by the forced growth, and that the demand of the great buying public will not even be slightly diminished by the unusual method of adding to the world's natural supply.

Nevertheless, the new discovery of a method by which the oyster can be made to produce pearls, whether or not it is inclined by nature to do so, is beginning to play its part in the economy of things. The method is practical, and while it has not yet been developed to its highest art, more than 24,000 pearls were produced by it last year. This number of pearls, although by far the greater part of them are small, dumped on the market in one year from such an unusual source cannot fail to have some slight effect. Yet, despite this, and in the face of the fact that the increase in the yearly output of culture pearls will grow rapidly, dealers say that the demand for the gems is growing so and is so great at the present time, while the natural supply is diminishing, that enough of them cannot be obtained to meet the call of the jewelry wearers.

The Disappearing Pearl.

At the present time the American pearl fields in the Mississippi valley are almost depleted, and a territory that produced nearly $1,000,000 worth of fresh water gems three years ago will not have an output of $300,000 this season. What is true of these pearl fields is equally true of all the other sources of the world's natural supply. In the Persian gulf, among the islands of the East Indies and off the coasts and in the rivers of China and Japan, the pearl bearing mussel is rapidly passing. Precious stone dealers the world over know this, and the general public is beginning to understand it, too, when the price of pearls is increasing exorbitantly every year, until now the gem is reckoned as the most precious, elegant and chaste of all the world's natural gifts.

The present duty on unset whole pearls is 10 per cent ad valorem, while the split pearl, coming under the head of the tariff act of 1897, which provides for "non-enumerated manufactured articles," is assessed at 60 per cent. Previous to 1902 the duty was 20 per cent, but the board of classification of the United States board of general appraisers handed down a decision in that year which overruled the protests of the importers and called for an increase rather than a decrease of the duty.

What will be the result of the new pearl culture upon the American market remains to be seen, but the probabilities are that pearls will be imported as manufactured articles and come under the 60 per cent ad valorem class. If the importations are large enough to affect the market the chances are that the new pearl industry will call for a revision of the tariff regarding them and that they will stand by themselves as a class.

K. MIKIMOTO,
Who Is Raising Pearls in Japan.

Importers of gems are reticent with regard to the effect of the new industry upon the pearl market and regard it in the same light as the recent claims of the makers of diamonds by the carbon process and of rubies by the amalgamation process, neither of which has materially affected the market value of these two precious stones.

The diminishing supply is not the result of any sudden misfortune, but is the outcome of a steady and thoughtless onslaught against nature until the poor oyster or clam has been destroyed in such numbers that births in the bivalve family cannot keep up with the death rate. Knowing that some time the natural scource of pearls would be greatly diminished, various experiments have been in progress for years to discover some means of cultivating or raising pearls. It was commonly known that pearls were formed naturally by the mussel by a nacreous substance being poured on a grain of sand or some other foreign substance that gets into the shell. Starting with this as a basis, scientific experiments subjected the mussels to all sorts of indignities from inserting small grains of sand to large particles of softer substances, but without satisfactory results until K. Mikimoto, a Japanese pearl dealer, entered the field.

This was in 1890, but for centuries previous to this the Chinese, who have come the nearest to success in cultivating pearls, had a method of making mussels produce pearls of a very inferior quality and shape. The Chinese experimented with fresh mussels, inserting into them small metal stamped faces of Buddha. After this insertion the mussel was buried in the lake from which it had been taken and left about three years. When it was removed it was found that the mussel had covered the inserted particles with its secretion, forming a hard, pearly substance over the metal stamped face of Buddha. But, despite all their efforts, the Chinese experimenters, as well as other experts who were carrying on scientific investigations in other parts of the world, could not produce a perfect pearl or one that even remotely approached one from the standpoint of beauty.

Japanese Enterprise.

So far as known K. Mikimoto is the only person who has been successful. And he has succeeded to such a degree that the Japanese government has loaned him an island called Tatoku and the bay of Ago, located off the southeast coast of the mainland of Japan, for his work. There he has pearl oyster beds of about 50,000,000 square feet, and employs more than 200 workmen. Recently an American pearl expert who was sent to Japan by Maurice Brower, one of the most widely known domestic pearl buyers in the United States, to study the conditions there, returned but little wiser than when he left. Mikimoto will not give up his secret, and although the Japanese government shares in it, not a word of explanation concerning the process can be learned.

In an interview obtained in Tokyo, Japan, from Mikimoto a few weeks ago he frankly explains how he came to take up the work of pearl culture and how well he has succeeded.

"The culture pearl," said Mikimoto, "is quite different from the imitation pearl, for the former is obtained by compelling the pearl oyster to produce pearls; that is —after the seed pearls, or small round pieces of nacre (mother of pearl) are inserted into the living oyster by a certain secret method. Then the oysters are put back into the sea and are kept there for at least four years, during which time they cover the inserted particle with their secretion and thus form pearls. They look and are exactly like pearls formed in the natural manner, both as to color and luster.

"Before I began the culture of pears I had already been engaged in the pearl business, and knowing that the natural supply of pearls in our country is decreasing year by year, I was dismayed at the promise of the early extinction of the bivalves, and wanted to restore the former condition of things if possible. Therefore I studied the method of the propagation of the pearl oyster. I was assisted in this study by the late Mr. Ynestu Yanagi, then the director of the Japanese Fisheries society. At the third national industrial exhibition of Japan, held in 1890, I became acquainted with Prof. Kakichi Mitsukuri and Dr. Kamakichi Kishinone, then the commissioners of the fisheries department, who told me that the gentle art of encouraging pearl production might possibly be accomplished in some way, and encouraged me a great deal. After the exhibition was over I went to see Prof. Mitsukuri, who was then at the Marine biological station of the Imperial university of Tokyo at Misaki. The professor kindly suggested to me the production of pearls artificially by the living pearl oysters.

Experimenting With Pearls.

"I then returned to my native place and made experiments by putting some pearl oysters into the waters of the Bay of Ago, after the application of a certain treatment. Since then I have put my energy into the work and made a great many experiments, using different methods, but nothing like pearls could be found for a long time. Once during my trial there occurred the 'red water' (an unusual invasion of minute organisms), which destroyed almost all the oysters that I had put into the sea. Although it caused me much trouble and disappointment, still I continued my experiments, and one day in July, 1893, I found some pearls in several oysters planted for trial. At last I had found success and was overjoyed. I then established pearl banks on the shore of Takoku island, an uninhabited place in the Bay of Ago, and settled there with my family, determined to make the business my life work. I made rapid progress and at present a great number of pearls are cultured within about 15 nautical miles of the banks, which were granted by license of the Japanese government for my private use.

"In the culture of pearls there are many enemies, chief among which is the 'red water,' which kills the oysters; a kind of seaweed called 'mirumo' (Codium tomentosum), which prevents their growth; next the octopus and the star fish, that feed upon them, and last of all the chill of winter. A great many diving men and women are employed in removing the seaweed and in killing the octopus, but the struggle against natural animosities is the hardest task of all. Furthermore, my work is one of the most dangerous tasks tried by men, and it is quite certain that the culture pearl cannot be produced easily.

"In 1900 some specimens of the culture pearl were exhibited in the Paris international exhibition, and a silver medal was awarded. The art of growing them had progressed so in 1902, the time at which the Russian international fisheries exposition was held, that a gold medal was awarded me. A year later I was awarded a first prize medal at the Japanese national industrial exhibition.

Under a Royal Favor.

"The late Prince Komatsu, with his attendants, came to Takoku island to see my work and after he had inspected it he told me he was quite satisfied with it and exhorted me further to continue my research. After he returned to Tokyo he sent me a large silver cup, on which is engraved in fac-simile of the prince's handwriting 'The works of men help nature.' The minister of the agricultural department, many ladies and gentlemen and some English and American gentlemen come to visit me and my works. I have the honor of receiving orders from his imperial majesty of Japan, through the emperor's household department."

Maurice Brower, who has done more than any other one individual to bring the American pearl into prominence, and who is recognized as one of the leading connoisseurs on all matters concerning the precious gem, says that culture pearls are just beginning to appear in the American market.

"And they are coming to stay," says Mr. Brower. "The only trouble with them at the present time is that they are rather small and the vast majority of them are not round. So many of them are of the so-called "button" shaped variety that their exact effect on the market cannot be felt. I understand that a great many of the culture pearls are beginning to appear in Paris and London, the European market centers for pearls, and that they are gradually gaining ground there; but there is some prejudice against them on the part of the buying public because it is hard for the average individual to get over the impression that they are artificial and not genuine.

"In time, however, I believe the culture pearl will be considerable of a factor in the market. I do not believe that fresh water mussels, such as we have in American waters, can be made to produce pearls of any value, for the simple reason that conditions in this country are not adaptable to the requirements as they are in Japan. It has been proven by experience that pearls in any quantity worth mentioning have been found only in the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and it would be next to impossible to apportion any of these rivers to parties interested in pearl breeding even if the inclination and patience for years of experimenting existed here."

Pearls in Season.

The best seasons for pearl culture in Japan are the beginning of summer and late autumn. Ninety per cent of the persons employed in the work are women. This is because they are able to dive deeper and remain under water longer than a man. The average pay is 25 sen, or 12½ cents, while the experienced diver receives about 70 sen, or 35 cents. The average working hour is from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays included, with rest between work from 30 minutes to an hour every two hours. The 1st and 15th of each month are holidays.

ACTIVE MINING WORK RESUMED

Buffalo & Susquehanna Company Producing After Shut-Down of Two Years.

REPORTS OF OTHER CONCERNS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., Oct. 15.—The Buffalo and Susquehanna Company is resuming active mining work in the upper peninsula, and its Munro mine, near Norway, Menominee range, has been shipping at the rate of 500 tons a day for the past two weeks. The property resumed operations after a two-year shut down only recently, and is producing in good shape. The company may also take over the old Perkins mine, near Norway, where a local mining man has been conducting exploratory work for some time with good results. The property was recently inspected in the interest of the Buffalo and Susquehanna people. It was a profitable producer in the first decade of Menominee range mining. It was opened in 1879 and was closed in 1890, when the limestone in the foot and the hasper in the hanging wall came together and pinched out the ore body at a depth of 400 feet. The recent explorations indicate that there are other good deposits in the Perkins mine land.

The Florence Mining Company, a Wisconsin corporation, has taken to a new style of product this year. With little work to offer its men while the iron trade was at its ebb, the company decided to develop its farming land above the iron deposits, and has sold sufficient hay and oats to pay at least the expenses of the men who were given employment. The Commonwealth company, controlled by Oglebay, Norton & Co. of Cleveland, also has a large farm under cultivation near Florence and harvested 1,850 bushels of oats this season.

Important development work is projected by the Verona Mining Company, a Pickands-Mather concern operating in the Baltic, Caspian and other iron county properties. Chief among the improvements is the construction of a combined shaft house and crushing plant. The shaft will be sunk another level.

The Schlesinger company's Palm mine, at Bessemer, has resumed work after a year's shut down.

Pickands, Mather & Co. have taken over the lease of the Mesaba property now held by A. B. Coates of Virginia for a bonus of $50,000 contingent on an ore body being found of the dimensions indicated by diamond drill borings.

The forwarding of ore continues. The Chapin mine at Iron Mountain has shipped nearly all its stock, at the rate of 25,000 tons a week. The Minnesota mines are shipping large quantities, and the prospect is now that the season's record of shipments will be about 20,000,000 tons. This estimate is 4,000,000 below the records of 1903, but much in excess of expectations, all of which indicates a revival of the iron industry.

Latrobe Firm Bankrupt.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Latrobe Stock Company, doing a general mercantile business, today acknowledged insolvency and made application for a receiver. The assets are $7,860. The liabilities are $6,240. Charles R. Smith, cashier of the First National bank, was appointed receiver. The bond is $16,500. The stockholders are from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Greensburg and Latrobe.

Let Spear feather your nest.

ISSUED PAPER ON STRANDED TRAIN

The Passengers Adopted Novel Method of Killing Time While Flood-Bound for Week.

PITTSBURGHER WAS EDITOR

Passengers, some of whom were Pittsburghers, of two Santa Fe expresses eastbound from California, were water-bound for a week by the floods of the Rio Grande at San Marcial, N. M., until Tuesday, and to while away the time the train was kept waiting for the waters to subside they ventured into journalism and issued The High Water Growler, which was printed on vivid red paper.

P. M. Maher of San Francisco was editor; Dr. J. R. Bangert of Pittsburgh associate editor, and Don I. Skinner collector. This sheet calls attention to a dance and entertainment given at the opera house for stranded passengers. After a list of some of the passengers, "Stranded, not broke," the balance of the publication consisted of a number of personals and local items under the caption, "Raindrops." Some of the choicest specimens of the first number of The Growler were as follows:

Don't go to the Harvey house for fresh butter.

Hoop skirts are all the rage in New York. George B. M. Rogers can furnish the steel.

If you are contemplating a suit for damages W. R. Clarke of Michigan is your man. Divorce cases not considered.

To forget the water drink Old Cambridge Rye, purer than the Rio Grande water. Simon Bros. of Louisville, Ky., are responsible for these goods.

Tramps are protesting against their detention at poor "hand-out" stations. They claim they are too well watered and not enough well fed.

"Chicken" Brown, porter of car 1068, declares that the feathered population of San Marcial took to the tall timbers when they saw him enter the town.

Mrs. Maher danced the soles off her shoes and begged the baggageman to get her another pair from her trunk. She was the last to scan the breakfast bill-of-fare. When the Santa Fe auditor examines her meal ticket he will wire all agents.

The ladies say that C. L. Drake of Long Beach is a duck.

Cupid watches over the destinies of E. H. Taylor of Minneapolis, Minn.

The Kaiser William sailed without Comte D. Alvirila. He is water-bound.

Dr. Murray of Pasadena is going to Buffalo to get married, or buffaloed.

Conductor Carson acted as dancing master of some of the fair ones at the hop.

The dog Florence is in distress because her mistress is under the weather.

The bridge at Rincon is out. Until it returns home we will have to wait at San Marcial.

If we are detained much longer there may be much business for the Rev. Lea of Louisiana.

Bars are serving toothpicks with drinks. It is impossible to remove all the sand when mixing the whisky.

The Railroad Men's Glee club rendered some excellent music this afternoon, for which a vote of thanks is hereby tendered.

Hen fruit is high, strong and scarce.

J. L. D. Walp, oil producer of Coalinga, Cal., is on his way to the fair.

Clarence E. Smith of the Crown piano, Chicago, is bound for St. Louis.

The Mimbres river is three feet higher than it has been in the past 50 years.

It is not safe to eat eggs at the Harvey house; to be correct you must call for ham and egg.

W. H. Thomas, Twenty-fourth field battery, is on his way to Springfield, Mo. Can't show him yet.

Extra gangs are at work on all the washouts. There will be a move in some direction before noon tomorrow.

Dr. Bangert has a claim in Yellowstone National park. We don't know whether it is a mining claim or not. We call it Cupid.

"The Watch on the Rio Grande" is a new song in contemplation. When ready, send for copies to Doctor Bangert, postoffice box 15963, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. R. Snyder, alias Uncle Josh, a Pennsylvania oil operator, was seen at the hop last evening chaperoned by Mrs. W. A. Mensch, the Arizona mining queen.

Judge D. A. Dickinson of San Diego, Cal., says that he got left at Albuquerque, but sauntered along the Rio Grande and caught up with his train at San Marcial.

Some recent innovations were seen at the dance last night. The Bowery bend and the Telephone glide were much admired and amused the southwest corner of the room.

Mr. Bert Cooley and Sons of Pine Top, Ariz., are on their way east to see the fair. Mr. Cooley is an old veteran of the union army and has seen service in this locality.

Maj. W. A. Mensch, Jr., is going to Port Arthur to take care of the American interests there. He is noted for his bravery, as he has lived out in Arizona among the savages for five years.

The passengers of the two delayed trains from the west wish to take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of this flourishing little city for the pleasant evening at the opera house and the many other courtesies they have received.

INSURANCE FOR AUTOS.

Proprietors of Machines and Machines Themselves, but Not Chauffeurs, Admitted to Provisions.

The latest development in insurance has come to Pittsburgh and is increasing with considerable rapidity. It prescribes accident insurance, especially for automobilists. The companies doing this business give personal accident protection to the owner of the automobile, and also protection to the machine from damage. It is said theat they specifically exempt chauffeurs from admission to this insurance.

The proposition is of such a character that some of the best-known automobilists of the city are said to have been favorably impressed with it. Among those mentioned are W. C. Temple and George E. Turner. Both of these gentlemen have had some thrilling experiences in the course of their auto exploits and both appreciate the fact that the horseless car is not without its dangerous elements.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, feeble appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, this producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

LORD CURZON, EMPIRE BUILDER

By A DIPLOMAT

The severe illness of Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India, has aroused an excitement far beyond the agitation created even by the death of personages of imperial or royal blood in recent years. Is this due merely to the romantic fact that an American lady of particular loveliness has become the first lady of the legend-wreathed Indian empire? While this is true to a certain extent, there are, however, more important motives for the widespread interest taken by Europe and America in the fates of Lord and Lady Curzon.

The fact is that Lord Curzon is at the present time the greatest British empire builder since Clive and Cecil Rhodes, without the disastrous consequences of the latter's conscienceless policy which cost England so dear in blood and treasure and spread the seeds of hate far and wide among the Dutch element in South Africa. Lord Curzon's conquests are carried on peaceably, or nearly so, with systematic statesmanship based upon a knowledge of those vast Asiatic regions acquired by the youthful traveler, scholar and foremost author on Central Asia, Mr. Curzon. To understand Lord Curzon's policy it is necessary to study his works: "Russia in Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Question;" "Persia and the Persian Question;" "Problems of the Far East." These works contain the germs of all his future actions in his well-nigh sovereign position in India, a position which the British government has wisely renewed to permit the viceroy the consummation of his mission, which is indeed on the point of being crowned with success.

The bitter criticisms of Lord Curzon's "break-neck" policy which he inaugurated since his appointment to Calcutta, and the extraordinary boldness with which he approached the most difficult and delicate inner problems, have been silenced owing to his success in consolidating the various races, and in solving the still more arduous task of satisfying the rigid differences of the Brahmanic, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Mussulman and Christian religions. After having accomplished his task in the interior of the vast realm, and strengthened the army by bringing about the command of England's greatest soldier, Lord Kitchener, Curzon took up the other great problem of insuring the frontiers of the Indian empire. So long as Great Britain remains the foremost naval power in the world, India is secured from the sea. The inner difficulties and possibilities of revolt from the interior having been removed, there remains only the immense northern frontier to be well guarded and protected, so far as the natural barriers of the Himalayas do not accomplish the task.

* * *

In this mission, it is true, Curzon was greatly aided by the circumstances. So long as Russia's strength lasted unimpaired, or at least so long as the legend of Russia's supreme military power was generally accepted, the insurance of India's vast northern semi-circle was very doubtful and precarious. How far Mr. Curzon may have been instrumental in the Anglo-Japanese alliance and its consequences so disastrous to Russia may never become known. But this complication has removed for a long time to come the weight of the Russian colossus from India. Gen. Kuropatkin, the framer of an ingenious plan of invasion of British India, will exhaust his military talent in the effort of disentangling Russia's available European and Asiatic forces in his masterly retreat from the pressing forces of the mikado. The Russo-Japanese war, while it certainly will cost England her cherished hopes for Chinese territory in the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley, has nevertheless enabled the Indian viceroy to pluck the fruits of his policy in India; in fact, he has already triumphed over the last obstacle in his way in those regions. The South African war had greatly eclipsed British influence in Central Asia, and Russia did, indeed, all in her power to make this impression and its consequences lasting. Lord Curzon has simply given Russia a dose of her own medicine during her troubles. He has broken Russia's influence in Persia. It is true that the shrewd oriental policy of the shah of Persia has not readily put the English in the place of their rivals, but has engaged a large number of officials from a smaller state which can constitute no political danger to the country. A large number of Belgians administrate today the inner economic affairs of Persia, especially the treasury, custom, mail and coinage department. The building of the port of Enseli on the Caspian sea, which is destined to be the principal point of communication with Europe, and the irrigation system of South Persia, is in Dutch and Belgian hands. While this is not especially gratifying to Lord Curzon, it is enough that Russian influence should have been broken.

In Arabia Curzon's agents have succeeded in greatly enlarging the British territory of Aden, and England practically rules the sultanate of Mascate today. The most important sheiks (Arabian princes), like Moubarak Sabah in Koweit and Abdul Aziz in Nejd, on the Persian gulf, are at present nothing but vassals of the Indian government.

* * *

The emir of Afghanistan, Habib-Oulah, who, at the beginning of his reign several years ago, seemed to be drawn closely to Russia, is now entirely under British influence, an immense gain, since any attack against India would have to be directed from and through Afghanistan. The new arsenals to be erected in Herat are to be intrusted to engineers selected from Calcutta, so that Afghanistan really becomes an Indian foreland. The telegraph system of Persia has now been permitted to be connected with that of India through a line to be built in Afghanistan, which will bind the capitals of Persia and Afghanistan with Calcutta. The British military surgeon, Maj. Bird, being the body physician of the emir of Afghanistan, also wields a great power in the interest of his country.

When the Chinese resident or amban in the Tibetan capital of Lassa publicly announced, in the name of the emperor of China, the deposition of the dalai lama as the spiritual and secular lord of that nominal Chinese dependency, the British supremacy over that immense territory, forced by the successful expedition of Col. Younghusband, was legalized and authenticated. That is the only task which poor Chinese suzerainty over Tibet had to fulfill. After the official announcement the Indian government takes charge of the rest. The Tibetan markets at Gyangtse, Yatung and Kotako are opened to British trade; no import duties must be imposed upon British goods, and no custom houses must be established on the frontier roads between India and the three said market places. Tibetan officials must be appointed, authorized to facilitate the diplomatic and commercial intercourse. Tibet will pay a sum of £500,000 in three installments, beginning January 1, 1906. British troops will occupy Tshumbi valley for three years or so long until the three market places are safely established. The meaning of this clause is made clear by the occupation of Egypt, which was begun under similar arrangements, but is not terminated yet. It is further stipulated that all fortifications between the Indian frontier and the interior of Tibet must be razed. Without the consent of Great Britain no Tibetan territory can be sold, leased or pledged to any foreign power; no foreign power shall be permitted to interfere with the inner administration of Tibet, or build roads or railways.

* * *

Therewith the British protectorate over Tibet is firmly established, if not de nomine, so de facto. And with this protectorate India reaches deep into the very heart of China from the south. Indeed, Lord Curzon can regard with keen satisfaction his work of almost bloodless conquest which adds an empire to the vast Indian empire already in safe possession. The acquisition of the holy city of Buddhism, as well as the progress to the moslem Arabian centers, from Aden, on the Red sea, to Koweit, on the Persian gulf, where the German Bagdad railway is to terminate, insures to British rule a fascinating interest and an irresistible prestige among the hundreds of millions of fatalistic adherents of Buddha and of Mohamet.

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FIRE UNDERWRITERS AN ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION

Court Declares Object of Body Is to Maintain Insurance Rate and Prevent Competition.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

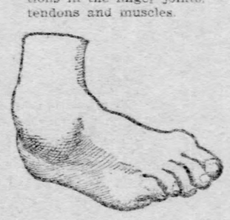
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—Judge Harper of common pleas court here today decided that the Toledo Fire Underwriters' association is an illegal body. His conclusion is that the object of the combination is to maintain rates and to eliminate competition, and that the scheme is contrary to public policy and unlawful, and the compact between members is null and void.

The case came into court on an action by a local firm praying for an injunction to prevent expulsion from the association because of rate cutting. The judge refused to grant plaintiffs any relief, on the grounds of the illegal character of the whole plan. The case will be carried up.

50,000 Packages Free!

Rheumatism Cured by a New Remedy.

Deformity due to Rheumatic poison accumulations in the finger joints, tendons and muscles.



Inflammatory Rheumatism, showing painful swelling of foot and ankle.

While an invalid from Rheumatism, when nothing in the world would even relieve me, I succeeded in combining five rare drugs into a compound, which completely cured me, contrary to the predictions of my doctor. I then tried this remedy on my friends and neighbors suffering from rheumatism, also on hospital patients, with such wonderful results that even prominent physicians had to admit that my remedy was a positive success.

Since then the remedy has cured hundreds of decrepit persons who could neither clothe nor feed themselves, among them persons of 70 and 80 years of age, who had suffered for more than 40 years. So positive am I what this remedy will do, that I have set aside 50,000 Boxes for free distribution so that other unfortunate sufferers may profit by my good luck. It is a wonderful remedy and there is no doubt that it will cure cases given up by doctors and hospitals.

Remember that I ask you for no money, simply send your name and address for free box, and should you need more you can have it at a small cost. It is not my intention to accumulate a big fortune out of my discovery, but what I want is to relieve misery and torture. Address, JOHN A. SMITH, 25 Gloria Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

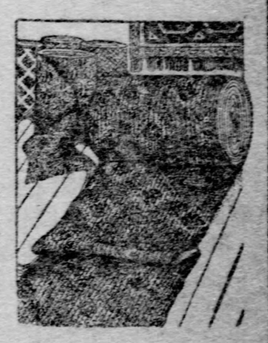
Rosenthal's BIG FIFTH AVE. STORE

816-818 FIFTH AVENUE
3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

Such was the first week's sale of that large purchase of the West Side Furniture & Carpet Co., of Chicago, Ill., which we bought at 47c on the dollar. Commencing tomorrow the second week of this Great Chicago Sale starts, and whatever yet remains will positively all be closed out in three days. It will well pay you to call even if you live 200 miles from here. We prepay all charges on out-of-town orders.

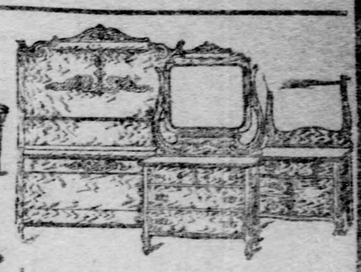
The Greatest Carpet Bargains on Earth!



Fine Wilton Velvets, in up-to-date designs.....Now $1.25 Yd.
Beautiful Velvets, in Red, Green or Blue patterns...Now 90c Yd.
Body Brussels, a wide choice of patterns.....Now 88c Yd.
10-Wire Tapestry, all new Fall designs.....Now 59c Yd.
9x12 Velvet Druggets, worth $35.00.....Now at only $20.00
9x12 Body Brussels Druggets.....Now at only $14.00
9x12 Tap. Brussels Druggets.....Now at only $10.98

Iron Bed Outfit
Here is the greatest snap ever heard of. A beautiful Malleable Iron Bed, together with a substantial spring and a felt top mattress, worth fully $18, now for only..... $8.90

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT
with polished mahogany frames and Verona upholstering. All hair filled and worth fully $40, now for only..... $16.75



Solid Oak Bedroom Suit
with large French Plate Mirror. The finish is as fine as on an ordinary piano—and the carvings are deep and rich. You actually cannot duplicate this suit under $38, but during this sale at only..... $15

SPECIAL OFFER TO YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES
We will furnish a Bedroom and Kitchen complete with each and every article ready for housekeeping and on very reasonable terms of credit for only..... $58.00

SON IS VICTOR OVER HIS FATHER

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Is Western Pennsylvania Golf Champion, Winning Out in Finals.

TOURNEY WAS A SUCCESS

W. C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Country club yesterday won the amateur golf championship of Western Pennsylvania by defeating his father, H. C. Fownes, in the finals, 10 and 8, in the sixth annual championship competition held this year on the links of his club. He won the title of open champion as well on the first day of the tournament, Wednesday, and on Thursday had the lowest qualifying score in the competition for the amateur championship. Mr. Fownes' titles are without a flaw, as he presented golf that was practically unbeatable. It is, moreover, gratifying that he achieved these honors, for he was the runner-up in the amateur competitions in 1901, 1902 and 1903.

The tournament concluded yesterday with the finals at 36 holes in the championship eight, second, third and fourth eights and handicap at 18 holes. The results of the day's play were as follows:

Championship eight—W. C. Fownes, Jr., beat H. C. Fownes, both of the Oakmont Country club, 10 and 8. The Oakmont club will hold the Western Pennsylvania cup for the ensuing year, the champion receives a gold medal and H. C. Fownes as runner up receives a silver medal.

Second eight—C. C. Preston, Pittsburgh Field club, beat J. E. Porter, Allegheny Country club, 1 up 37 holes. Both were awarded cups.

Third eight—E. E. Giles, Pittsburgh Golf club, beat G. E. McCague, Edgeworth club, 3 and 2. Both were awarded cups.

The finals between C. C. Preston and J. E. Porter, second eight, was the most hard-fought of the day. In the morning round Preston was 3 up on Porter, but in the afternoon the latter drew up and was himself 2 up at the twenty-seventh hole. At the thirty-second hole some one in the gallery tramped on Porter's ball and he had to dig it out and lost the hole, 6-4. Preston squared the match on the home hole and the contest went to the thirty-seventh hole, which Preston won, Porter topping his brassey and Preston had the match by 1 up. Preston had three hard matches. T. K. Laughlin had him dormie 3 in the first round and he won out at twentieth hole and R. L. James gave him a battle in the semi-finals and Preston was only one hole to the good at the end of play. The cards in this match were:

C. C. Preston—
In .... 7 4 6 4 4 5 4 4 4—42
Out .... 5 5 6 6 5 3 4 4 6—44—86
In .... 6 4 5 5 3 3 5 4 6—43
Out .... 6 4 5 3 4 5 3 5 3—38—81
Extra hole—4.

J. E. Porter—
Out .... 6 5 5 7 5 3 6 3 5—45
In .... 6 5 7 3 5 6 4 4 5—45—90
Out .... 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 3 5—38
In .... 5 5 6 3 6 5 4 4 4—42—80
Extra hole—5.

Fourth eight—L. C. Liddell, Pittsburgh Field club, beat B. H. Evans, Allegheny Country club, 6 and 5. Both were awarded cups.

Handicap—R. L. James, Brighton Country club, won with a 87-2-85, and was awarded a cup. B. H. Evans, Allegheny Country club; W. A. Nicholson, Oakmont Country club; C. C. Preston, Pittsburgh Field club, and Dr. G. A. Mueller, Oakmont Country club, were tied for second and third handicap cups with 86, which ties will probably be played off next Saturday at 18 holes.

There was really nothing very much to the championship final match, as it was a foregone conclusion that young Fownes would beat his father. He won the first five holes and then the elder Fownes took a hand and captured two. The next two were halved. The young man then won the eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth and was 6 up at the end of the morning round. His father won the first in the afternoon, but he had shot his bolt, as the young man took six in quick succession and was dormie 9 at the 27th hole. The end came at the 28th which went to the younger 4-5 and he was 10 up with 8 to play. Their cards were:

W. C. Fownes, Jr.—
Out .... 4 4 4 5 4 4 6 4 6—41
In .... 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 6 4—40—81
Out .... 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 2 5—38
In 4

Henry C. Fownes—
Out .... 6 5 5 6 5 3 5 4 6—45
In .... 6 6 6 3 5 5 4 3 6—44—89
Out .... 4 5 5 6 5 3 5 4 5—42
In 5

The contest between E. E. Giles and G. E. McCague, third eight, was a battle. Giles won the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth holes before he was checked. Mr. McCague won three in succession and Giles the ninth and the latter was 2 up at the first turn. The match was all square at the 15th and at the 17th Mr. McCague took the lead and won the next one, too, and was 2 up at the end of the morning play. In the afternoon Giles took the 26th and was never after caught, annexing the 30th, 31st and 32d, losing the 33d and halving the next. The match was brought to a close with Giles 3 up and 2 to play. Their cards were:

E. E. Giles—
Out .... 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 5—41
In .... 6 5 9 4 6 6 4 5 7—52—93
Out .... 5 5 5 5 8 4 5 3 6—46
In 7 5 7 3 5 6 4

G. E. McCague—
Out .... 7 4 6 6 6 4 4 3 6—46
In .... 6 5 8 3 4 8 6 4 6—48—94
Out .... 5 6 6 7 4 5 4 6—48
In 7 5 8 4 6 5 4

The finals between L. C. Liddell and B. H. Evans, fourth eight, proved rather an easy victory for Liddell. Evans has only been playing the game a short while and is regarded by experts as having before him quite a career as a golfer. Liddell was six up at the end of the morning round and while Evans reduced this to three in the afternoon, Liddell drew away again and won the match, 6 and 5. Their medal scores were:

L. C. Liddell—
Out .... 5 4 5 6 4 3 5 3 5—40
In .... 7 4 8 4 5 6 4 5 5—48—88
Out .... 6 5 6 7 4 4 5 4 5—46
In 5 6 7 4

B. H. Eavns—
Out .... 4 5 6 6 5 4 5 3 6—45
In .... 4 5 6 4 6 4 5 6 5—45 90
Out .... 6 4 5 6 5 4 5 4 6—45
In 6 5 7 5

For the handicap there were 81 entries from which 33 withdrew. For the first time in the Western Pennsylvania Golf association, under whose auspices the tournament was held, did not bar the eight finalists from the handicap. Their morning scores counted and match players were allowed to lift in stymies. The scores in the handicap wese as follows:

R. L. James ....6 4 5 7 4 3 5 3 5—42
5 5 7 3 4 6 4 5 6—45 87 2 85

Name.	Out	In	G'ss	Hd'p	Net
B. H. Evans	45	45	90	4	86
W. A. Nicholson	48	48	96	10	86
C. C. Preston	44	42	86	0	86
G. A. Mueller	49	55	109	18	86
T. K. Laughlin	46	45	91	4	87
J. Rea Patterson	42	49	91	3	88
J. N. Anderson, Jr.	51	51	102	12	88
G. H. Ferguson	49	49	98	9	89
W. C. Fownes	42	46	89	0	89
W. H. Haines	47	47	94	5	89
T. S. Viele	50	49	99	10	89
J. G. Anderson	51	51	102	12	90
L. C. Liddell	49	48	98 pls	2	90
H. D. Shute	47	49	96	6	90
C. B. Fownes	44	47	91	0	91
H. C. Fownes	45	44	89 pls	2	91
G. S. Proctor	50	49	99	8	91
E. Z. Smith	52	55	107	16	91
M. A. Preston	52	47	99	7	92
R. F. Nevin, Jr.	42	46	88 pls	4	92
G. E. McCague	46	48	94	2	92
J. E. Porter	45	45	90 pls	2	92
G. A. Ormiston	43	43	86 pls	6	92
M. D. Ritchie	47	51	98	5	93
W. W. Patterson	50	52	102	9	93
R. C. Long	47	49	96	3	96
E. E. Giles	41	52	93	0	93
R. V. Messler	58	54	112	18	94
D. D. Pendleton	49	48	97	3	94
J. S. McCormick	56	49	105	10	95
G. M. Laughlin, Jr.	51	53	104	8	96
C. A. Tucker	50	51	101	5	96
E. L. Allen	46	53	99	2	97
A. G. Roenigk	59	56	115	18	97
S. W. B. Moorhead	55	59	114	16	98
J. W. Dix	52	53	105	6	99
R. M. Sherrard	52	56	108	9	99
C. A. Verner	50	59	109	10	99
W. S. Eyster	52	49	101	2	99
E. H. Brainard	52	57	109	1	99
W. E. Stevenson	51	52	103	3	100
S. M. McMunn	53	52	105	4	101
H. A. Marlin	61	56	117	16	101
J. M. Jenkinson	53	61	114	12	102
L. L. Voight	65	50	115	8	107
G. A. Macrum	61	62	123	14	109
W. B. Hambley	63	58	121	9	112

Withdrew—H. G. Brown, T. H. Bakewell, Louis Brown, W. R. Blair, A. Callow, W. H. Duff II., F. C. Ewart, D. L. Gillespie, W. G. Carr, E. R. Hugus, F. G. High, T. H. Marshall, Jr., W. N. Kerr, C. M. Laughlin, John Moorhead, Jr., J. T. Moore, J. S. Martin, Thomas Rodd, H. R. Rea, W. H. Rea, J. H. Reed, Jr., W. Lindford Smith, J. B. Shea, J. Ramsey Speer, A. B. Taylor, W. T. Taylor, W. T. Wentworth, A. C. Whitcomb, G. W. Wurzell, J. C. Neale and A. K. Oliver.

FIVE GENERATIONS ARE ABLE TO FACE THE CAMERA

Five generations are here represented. The aged woman seated in the wicker chair is Mrs. Eva Marberger, aged 90, who lives with one of her sons a short distance east of Callery Junction. The woman at the right of Mrs. Marberger is her daughter, Mrs. Carolina Miller, aged 69, who lives at Downeyville, Butler county. The man standing up is Mrs. Miller's son, John M. Miller, aged 50, who also lives at Downeyville. The young man seated at the left of the picture is John M. Miller's son, Harry B. Miller, aged 25, who lives at 1515 Howard avenue, Allegheny, and is employed as a clerk in the Duquesne freight station of the Pennsylvania railroad, this city and the child is his son, Harold J. Miller, aged 15 months, the great-great-grandson of Mrs. Marberger. Mrs. Marberger is the mother of 12 children, the grandmother of 62 people, the great-grandmother of 49 and the great-great-grandmother of three. She came to this country with her parents when only eight years old and was one of the early settlers in this section. She is still a remarkably preserved woman, despite her years.

BITTER DISPUTE OF METHODISTS

Epworth Leaguers Take Offense at Criticism of Secretary of Foreign Mission Board.

THEIR MISSIONARY REJECTED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LEECHBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—An arraignment of Bishop Potter's subway tavern, a hearty indorsement of the Sabbath Observance association and a lively controversy between the younger members of the conference and the more conservative element enlivened the two busiest sessions of the Pittsburgh annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Leechburg today.

At the morning session the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York, missionary secretary, severely criticised the sending of the Rev. J. R. Denyes as a missionary to Java by the Epworth league of the Pittsburgh conference and said:

"We have more missionary work now than we can care for and the general committee will not find itself able to send out a new missionary." Dr. Leonard's remarks and his assumption that the general committee would not accept the missionary appointed by the Epworth league were objected to by the Rev. W. W. Youngson of Crafton and the Rev. Appleton Bash of Beaver. At the request of the Rev. Bash, Dr. Leonard reiterated and emphasized his statement.

Dr. Leonard's remarks created bitterness among the younger members of the conference who regarded them as a deliberate slap at the league taking part in the missionary work of the church, the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Denyes as missionary being an innovation. The Rev. R. M. Fowles, one of the Epworth workers, presented a resolution practically forbidding the league to raise money for any object. The introduction of this resolution raised another lively debate. It was withdrawn after being objected to by Presiding Elder Thomas N. Boyle. The Rev. M. H. Lichliter, assistant secretary of the conference, then presented the following resolution, with a view to restoring peace:

Must Use the Regular Channels.

"In view of the misunderstanding that obtains concerning the missionary subscription from the Epworth league of the conference and believing that the cooperation of the pastors is essential to the success of any movement:

"Be it resolved, That until the Pittsburgh conference Epworth league shall present a definite policy of missionary activity, approved by the presiding elders and the missionary society, the members of the conference shall urge the various chapters of the Epworth league to contribute to missionary funds through the regular channels of the church."

After the adoption of this resolution the Rev. W. W. Youngson explained the position of the league protesting against the action of Dr. Leonard and the treatment accorded the league by the conservative members of the missionary board in New York, who Dr. Leonard represents. He asked if the league was to be made a "football," subject to the "politics" in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Youngson's remarks promised to stir further dissension and he was checked by Bishop Fowler, who ordered the business of the conference to be resumed. The bishop rebuked the ministers several times as they continued to talk among themselves, while he was examining Antonimo De Micello for admission under elders' order to work among the Italians of Canada.

Sabbath Observance Advocated.

The report of the committee on education was read and adopted. It reported a successful year and the establishment of 30 free scholarships at Allegheny college and mentioned the death of Dr. James H. Montgomery. The report was followed by an address by Dr. W. K. Crawford, president of Allegheny college.

The Rev. C. C. Emerson and the Rev. A. S. Hunter were ordered superannuated and the Rev. W. E. Varner was changed from the superannuated to the effective list. The Sabbath observance question was introduced and the following resolutions adopted:

"In these days of great and widespread world-lines we feel it is incumbent that the Christian Sabbath is in danger from the spirit of the age and to urge them to a more consistent and conscientious observance of this sacred institution. As citizens we insist on the impartial and faithful enforcement of all civil laws, protecting the first day of the week as a day for rest from secular pursuits and as such laws are construed by the courts, and we earnestly call upon the officers of the law to see that such enforcement is made.

"We approve the efforts of such voluntary associations of citizens as seek to call the attention of the civil authorities to violations of these laws, and to urge them to put a stop to such wrongs, and we pledge to these civil authorities and voluntary associations of citizens our sympathy and support in all proper efforts in the direction to the end that this institution, which is both civil and divine, may be preserved and civilization and religion thereby greatly promoted and established."

Purse to Presiding Elder.

The following were appointed members of the conference deaconess board: President, the Rev. C. L. Smith; secretary, the Rev. M. B. Lichliter; the Rev. T. N. Boyle, the Rev. G. W. Terbush, Mrs. S. D. Whitfield, Mrs. H. H. Ingersoll, Mrs. Kate Cunningham, Dr. W. H. Knox, J. M. Thornberg, Jr.

The Rev. H. Lloyd of McDonald was appointed a missionary to India and will sail within 30 days to take charge of the church at Marahti, Bombay. One feature of the session, which was enthusiastically applauded by the members of the conference, was the presentation of a purse containing $200 in gold to James Mechem, presiding elder of the Washington district, who is retiring at the expiration of his six years' term of office. The presentation was made by the Rev. W. C. Weaver of Homestead, on behalf of the preachers of the district. The board of stewards delivered their report for the year, giving $12,940 80 as total receipts. A resolution appreciating the past services of former Secretary N. P. Kerr was unanimously adopted.

The Epworth league committee reported a successful year and an increasing work in the coke regions among the foreigners. Resolutions were adopted that T. N. Eaton, J. J. Hill and G. S. Holmes act as auditing committee; that the work of the Rev. Allan Blackmore, who will leave for England soon, has been appreciated by the conference. At the special request of Bishop Fowler the conference adjourned at noon to meet for a special afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

Sub-Way Tavern Denounced.

The feature of the afternoon session, at which C. W. Smith presided, was the adoption of the following report of the committee on temperance: "The Methodist Episcopal church can assume only one attitude toward the temperance question. It must fight strong drink to the death. There is an irreconcilable antagonism between the church and the saloon."

"Opening the subway tavern in New York with doxology and bishop's (not a Methodist bishop) blessing will not make barrooms respectable or drunkenness less obnoxious. As a conference we protest against any attempt of the church or church dignitary to give the sanction of religion to the selling of whisky. The only way to elevate saloons is to destroy them. Our hope is not for moderate drinking in a refined atmosphere, but for total abstinence on the part of all. Scientific and religious teachings combine to show that the best man in the world is entirely sober and entirely sober all the time.

"We heartily approve therefore of every movement which has for its end the destruction of the drinking place. We indorse the work of the Anti-Saloon league and commend with pleasure its successful effort to cut down the number of licenses granted this year in Allegheny and other counties. We stand with the league and every movement which insists on a rigid enforcement of the present laws and demand prohibitory legislation. The Methodist Episcopal church is irrevocably committed to the destruction of the drink curse. We shall take no backward step.

"We call upon every Methodist minister to use his influence socially and politically in wiping out the saloon. Faith in God and the church assures us that the time will come when the barroom shall vanish from our midst, when drunkenness and its attendant evils and crimes shall be nothing but a hideous dream of by-gone years. Let every pastor hasten that day by courageous standing for the greatest moral movement of the times."

Blow Up Saloons.

After the adoption of the temperance report Dr. E. L. Eaton offered the following amendment: "The only way to elevate the saloon is to blow it up." This amendment was adopted amid deafening applause and in reply to the question as to what kind of explosive was to be used, Dr. Eaton replied "ballots."

Dr. Arthur Staples, president of Beaver college, delivered an address on the college work and the Rev. W. F. Connor spoke on the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, eulogizing Dr. C. W. Smith and Dr. W. Dixon of that publication. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Pittsburgh conference was held, Mrs. William Van Kirk, conference secretary, presiding.

MISS BISHOP IS THE WOMAN GOLF CHAMPION

Won the National Title by Defeating Mrs. Sanford by Steady Play in the Finals.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15. — Miss Georgeanna Bishop of the Brooklawn Country club, Bridgeport, Conn., today won the National Woman's Golf championship by defeating Mrs. E. F. Sanford of the Essex County club of Orange by 5 up and 3 to play. Outside of a high wind the day was perfect for golf.

Miss Bishop won the first hole 5 to 6, and thereafter maintained the lead throughout. She was 2 up at the turn and captured the first two holes on the inward journey, making her 4 up on the first eleven holes. The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth holes were halved, and Miss Bishop won the fifteenth, giving her the match 5 up.

Mrs. Sanford, who had played steady golf all through the tournament, was slightly off in today's play. This was particularly so in her short game, as she missed several short puts, her last faults being a miss of a four-foot put on the tenth green and an even shorts, one on the fifteenth green. A remarkable feature of the match was the number of holes halved, there being no less than eight in the 15. The cards:

Miss Bishop, out.....5 6 5 6 4 6 5 5 6—48
In 5 5 5 6 5 6
Mrs. Sanford, out....6 6 5 6 5 5 5 6 6—50
In 6 6 5 6 5 7

BIG DEALERS ARE TIRED LOSING MONEY ON EGGS

Swift and Armour Cannot Control Market as in Former Years and It Is Said Will Quit the Business.

Egg dealers throughout the country, that is, the men who deal in eggs by carload lots, are feeling good over the report that the Armour & Swift companies wish to get out of the business and have closed a great many of their collecting houses.

It is only a comparatively few years since the great meat packers went into the poultry and egg business. With their limitless capital, their cold storage warehouses and their refrigerator cars, they were able to set a new pace which the ordinary egg dealer could not follow. These large companies proved that eggs could be kept for months in cold storage. Before that all eggs were packed away in oats, salt, lime water or some other simple way which kept them edible, if not exactly sweet tasting, for several weeks, possibly a couple of months. The big packers stored them in their cold storage houses and kept them for months, and they were even then better than those otherwise packed for only a few weeks.

But the big meat companies, so the egg dealers say, have learned that it is not all profit in the egg business. The dealers say the big fellows have had a great advantage in shipping by sending out their eggs in meat cars. They get a meat rate, which is less than half the rate on eggs. The railroads know this and wink at the imposition. A couple of thousand pounds of meat in a car which is otherwise filled with eggs gives the packing company an advantage which the ordinary egg shipper does not dream of. The result is that egg dealers have had to see the Armours and the Swifts for some years when they wanted eggs.

The big packing companies made a business of buying up eggs all summer and selling them all winter. They have thousands and thousands of cases of them in cold storage now. Any one of them is old enough to go on the stage. They will begin to go on the market in another month or two. The reason eggs never get cheap in the summer time any more is because the great packing companies are buying up every egg they can get hold of during the warm weather to sell during cold weather. The fact that they are musty makes no difference. They are the best city folks can expect.

But the egg dealers learn that the big fellows are going to quit. The egg business has not proved to be a profitable side line. At the local houses of the Armour and Swift companies nothing is known of the matter, as all those things are attended to in Chicago. It was known indirectly, however, but not officially, that some of the collecting depots in the far west had been closed.

Speaking of eggs, the dealers are watching a little speculation it is said Thomas Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, has been indulging in. It is said he has bought 10 carloads of eggs, 4,000 cases, at 20 cents a dozen for interest, storage and insurance, and is holding them for the January market. The egg dealers are smiling. They claim storage eggs will be below 17 cents January 1, but Mr. Wanamaker is said to be congratulating himself on his purchase and has figured out a profit of not less than $1,000 on his four carloads.

Grand Prize to Pillsbury Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Pillsbury's best flour takes everything that is high in the way of prizes at the St. Louis fair.

Pillsbury's Best takes the Grand Prize for the best flour, the Grand Prize for the finest exhibit and the Grand Prize for the best bread.

RAILROADS WERE HEAVY BUYERS

They Have Invested More Than $11,000,000 in Pittsburgh Real Estate Since 1901.

BIG BUYING HAS CEASED

A map of Pittsburgh today would be a puzzle to the man who was well acquainted with the city 10 years ago. The shifting of business centers, the wiping out of old landmarks, the depopulating of residence districts and the marvelous growth in building and in business have made the former outlines of the Smoky City indistinct. The railroads of Pittsburgh have been foremost in bringing about this transformation in the last few years, for it is within that time that the greatest changes in the railroad history of Pittsburgh have been accomplished.

From a real estate standpoint the railroads have been invaluable to Pittsburgh business interests. Their purchases have been the most buoyant force in the realty market. Properties that for years hardly paid the taxes levied upon them suddenly came into market as the result of the wants of the railroads, and grew in value at a rate never dreamed of by their former owners. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid to corporations and private individuals for land needed by the railroads. Other fortunes have been made easily by persons who anticipated the wants of the extensions of the railroads and bought in line with them before the general public became cognizant of their purposes.

Big Fortunes Have Been Made.

Big fortunes in cash have been poured into the business arteries of Pittsburgh by these purchases, and the sums thus accumulated have in many instances been reinvested in real estate in other localities in the city, thus creating broader and higher values. Pittsburgh real estate interests never experienced a boon equal to that which the railroads have afforded in late years, is the opinion of the majority of brokers all over the city.

Since January 1, 1901, railroads that enter Pittsburgh or have their terminals here have paid out over $11,000,000 for property within the city limits. Not a railroad that does business in the city but has invested large sums in real estate. The rapidly growing business interests of Pittsburgh demanded more and better transportation facilities. Quick to see the opportunity and forced by keen competition to take advantage of it, the railroads began to extend and broaden their facilities. More tracks and new buildings meant more land. Real estate departments were reinforced to take care of the purchasing of this property and dozens of agents were put to work to buy the land within the limits laid out by the larger surveys.

Afraid of the Wabash.

The coming of the Wabash to Pittsburgh may be taken as a prime cause for the sudden spirited buying movement on the part of other roads. They bought for protection, for they recognized in the new road a most formidable rival which must not get too firmly rooted in the city. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be said to have made many of its big purchases on this account and the liberal buying policy inaugurated by some other railroads has often been attributed to the same cause.

The Wabash has been an aggressive buyer and showed from the first its determination to get in touch with the big freight producers in this city, as well as to secure its share of the passenger traffic. Its real estate investments are conservatively estimated at $3,000,000. Nearly $500,000 was paid or will be when the claims now pending in court are settled for the station site at Fourth and Liberty avenues and Ferry street. The holdings of the Wabash between Fourth avenue and Water street, exclusive of the property along Blockhouse way recently condemned cost nearly or quite $1,000,000. Another $1,000,000 was spent for property on the South Side and back of Mt. Washington. At least $400,000 was paid for property below Liberty avenue and in Allegheny. These purchases have not only contributed greatly to the total realty sales, but have resulted in the greatest change ever wrought in the same time by any Pittsburgh railroad.

Purchases at the Point.

The Pennsylvania railroad purchases at the Point, which were first heralded as a scheme of business philanthropy on the part of a few men to build a great system of warehouses similar to the Cupples group in St. Louis, resulted in that railroad paying H. C. Frick $2,750,000 for the property, which has now been cleared for a site for a freight station and for yards. Another year will see its elevated tracks and $1,000,000 freight station well under way, and one of the most thickly populated districts of the city changed into a great railroad terminal. The same railroad has paid out over $500,000 for other downtown properties in the last three years. This, it should be remembered, does not include the purchases made at the time the Union station was started, which came in before 1901. The other big project of the Pennsylvania, the new Brilliant cut-off in the East End, has necessitated the purchase of about $800,000 worth of property. A majority of the properties bought for this improvement were small residence holdings, although many large properties near Hamilton avenue and near the Allegheny river were secured.

On the South Side railroad buying has been the chief stimulus to real estate dealing. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company alone bought nearly $1,500,000 worth of property. This included many old manufacturing sites, as well as a large number of small holdings.

The Panhandle's purchases on the South Side in the last three years amount to at least $500,000. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which had previously been a large buyer of South Side real estate, has invested about $400,000. The West Side Belt line, whose purchases have been comparatively insignificant compared to those of other railroads or to the importance of the road itself, bought over $200,000 worth of real estate in the city limits before it sold out recently to the Wabash.

In the Twenty-third ward alone the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has bought over $300,000 worth of land within the last three years. Most of this was for its new yards and tracks at Glenwood. Another $100,000 has been invested by that road lately in property nearer its station. The Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company has bought over $150,000 worth of small properties.

In Allegheny the real estate purchases of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and the West Penn railroads are estimated to total $800,000. This does not include the latter road's purchases in Sharpsburg and Aspinwall, which aggregate nearly one-half that amount. The larger deals were for the property between Federal and Anderson streets and for manufacturing sites farther up the Allegheny river.

Pittsburgh & Western Purchases.

The Pittsburgh & Western Railroad Company has been in the market for a considerable amount of small property, and on the opposite side of the Allegheny river the deals made by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company total over $400,000.

The height of the buying movement among railroads was reached in 1902 and 1903. For a year past comparatively little buying has been done. Dozens of deals, where it was necessary to condemn the property, have been settled in court, generally to the disadvantage of the defendant. For it has been the general rule that the price first offered by a railroad company was considerabaly in advance, oftentimes double or treble that awarded by a jury after the property and conditions of the deal had been carefully viewed.

At present most of the railroads are apparently out of the market. An occasional deal bobs up to show that isolated properties are still wanted to complete the routes laid out by railroad officials, but there is no general and well-defined buying movement, such as was evident two or three years ago.

FUN PROVED COSTLY.

An Ardent Lover Who Threatened to Kill is Forced to Pay for His Little Joke.

Leopold Pachinski told Magistrate Kirby he was only in fun when he pointed a revolver at Emily Kutzke and threatened to kill her unless she agreed to marry him. He had so much fun the magistrate thought it no more than fair that he should pay $50 fine or go to the workhouse.

Pachinski is a mill laborer. The girl works in a Penn avenue store. They were reared in the same town in Poland. Pachinski came to this country first. Shortly after the girl arrived she met the man on the street. He proposed marriage, but she did not favor his suit. Last Saturday night he met her on her way home and pushed a revolver against her head, saying if she did not marry him she would marry no other and it was time for her to pray her last prayer.

She dropped to her knees and begged for her life. He finally let her go. Friday evening she learned he was again waiting for her. She appealed to an officer who arrested Pachinski as a suspicious character. He was found waiting for the girl at a dark street corner.

Let Spear feather your nest.

THE PUBLIC'S EYE ON THE TUNNEL

Think what the effect will be when the first cars go dashing through the Tunnel next month. Try to realize what will happen to property in the great Mt. Lebanon district, especially to that part where the wonderful new underground trolley system intersects with the Hilltop lines.

That part is Lebanon Heights, and across from it is

FETTERMAN

where a special clearance of remnant spots is being conducted. A clearance of the few lots that were left over from last year's great public sale.

These lots, 30x120 feet, are going at

$175, $300 to $400

On 5 Per Cent Down and 2½ Per Cent a Month.

You won't get anything approaching them for less than twice the prices. Values on all the real estate of this section are now flying up, and will soar higher and higher. No question about it. Ask investigators.

Until November take the Hilltop cars, marked Mt. Lebanon or Castle Shannon, anywhere on Smithfield street.

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
334 Fourth Ave., First Floor, Times Bldg., Pittsburg, are the selling agents.

LAMB'S 939 Liberty St.

Liberty and Smithfield Streets.

HIGH GRADE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. And Remember You Can Have it Charged.

QUARTERED OAK BUFFET Like Cut, Our Price $25 FACTORY PRICES.

QUARTERED OAK Extension Table Like Cut, $18 FACTORY PRICES.

QUARTERED OAK Leather Seat Chairs, like cut $1.85

HIGH GRADE BRASS BEDS for only........... $26

Solid Mahogany Beds—like cut—for only.......... $60

Genuine Turkish Rockers, covered with best leather, for.......... $38

MAIL ORDERS Receive Prompt Attention.

LAMB FURNITURE CO., 939 LIBERTY ST.

LIVER TROUBLE CURED TO STAY CURED.

Send Your Name for Free Package.

To prove our faith in Podophylets as a positive cure for all diseased conditions of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and to show our willingness to subject them to any test without cost, we will mail you, postpaid, a free package, enough to convince you of the merits and medicinal value of these tablets in curing all ailments arising from a diseased liver, such as indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, flatulence, foul breath, muddy complexion, heartburn, impure blood, catarrh, constipation (in its worst form), sick or bilious headache, sleeplessness, weakness and nervousness. They are nature's internal antiseptic and digestive assistant. Podophylets cure by removing the cause. They contain no calomel and will not gripe or nauseate. Sold on a positive guarantee.

Mr. Thomas Glimp of Burnett, Tex., writes: "I received your sample of Podophylets and have used them with wonderful results. The sample has proven so beneficial I send you one dollar for four boxes, a complete course. Please send at once. I do not want to be without them."

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1 for a complete course to Podophylet Medicine Co., 615 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

The Podophylet Medicine Co. of Atlanta, Ga., will remove their main offices to Sittsburgh, Pa., on November first, and as a special introductory offer will sell a limited amount of their

Full Paid and Non-Assessable Stock at $3.00 Per Share.

PAR VALUE OF $10.00.

The business is established in the Southern States and is a safe and profitable investment with large earning capacity.

ESCAPED DEATH AND IS SET FREE

Three Attempts to Hang John Lee Proved Futile and He Is Now Pardoned.

PROVIDENCE WAS WITH HIM

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Dramatic as anything in fiction, not only as a whole but in every detail, is the story of John Lee, whom men condemned to die, but who is soon to walk the earth in freedom—Providence itself having apparently intervened in his behalf. Lee is the convicted murderer to hang whom three attempts were made at Exeter, all of them, however, proving abortive because on each occasion the drop mysteriously refused to work. That was in 1885, and soon afterward the man's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Now, as the result of good conduct, he is about to be released, and there is abundant excuse for recalling and bringing up to date his almost incredible story.

A dispute over wages was alleged to have precipitated the crime of which he was convicted. As he was but 20 years old when a woman named Keyse at Babmacombe hired him for a man servant, he received rather small pay, and almost from the time he entered her employ he seemed to have been dissatisfied. When his employer was murdered the prosecution submitted that he had taken her by surprise in the night, killed her with a hatchet, and after mutilating the body and setting fire to the house, raised an alarm of burglars to divert suspicion from himself.

A striking feature of the trial was the prisoner's bearing and expressed confidence in his Maker.

The judge remarked on his calmness, saying that it did not show that he was innocent. "Please, my lord," replied Lee, "the reason I am so calm is because I trusted to my Lord, and my Lord knows I am innocent."

The evidence, almost wholly circumstantial though it was, brought a verdict of murder, first degree, from the jury, and three weeks later the day of execution arrived.

Trap Would Not Work.

In the half light of an early February morning Lee was led out into the yard of Exeter jail. On the way thither from his cell he repeated responses to the burial service read by a chaplain walking beside him, and from the scaffold he declared his innocence in the same calm manner which had made him so remarkable a figure in his trial. Within a minute the executioner had Lee ready, and, stepping back, pulled the lever. The drop did not respond. Then while Lee prayed loudly, with no signs of fear, executioner and warders tried again and again to spring the drop, but to no purpose. It was said afterward that a pure white dove circled about the jailyard while this was taking place, settling on the scaffold for a moment just as the men were giving up.

After nearly 10 minutes of fruitless effort Lee was removed to a shed in the yard and the scaffold mechanism tested. It worked perfectly, the hinged part of the platform folding into the pit below at the slightest pull of the lever. After pounding about beneath the floor and satisfying themselves that everything was ready, the warders put the condemned man back under the rope and adjusted the noose, but for some mysterious reason they could not budge the trap.

Fell on His Knees to Pray.

Once more the wretched man stood by listening to workmen hammer and saw, examine and stamp about until by repeated successful trials they assured themselves that nothing could interfere with the next attempt.

Crying "Oh, God, help me!" Lee stood over the hinged paltrom a third time. Another failure, after witnessing which the governor of the prison ordered Lee back to his cell, remarking that the execution would not take place that day. Back behind the bars once more, Lee fell upon his knees, thanking God for what he called a miracle.

Three days later Lee, writing to a sister who had believed in his innocence from the first, said: "I have been dead to this world three times. I believe what has happened was a miracle. I had a dream on Sunday night that the scaffold was not ready, and that they had to make another one."

Another who faithfully stood by Lee from the first day of his imprisonment was his sweetheart, who vowed never to marry should her lover be put to death. At this writing it is not known certainly if this girl is still alive.

Lee, who is now 40, will come from confinement in good health except for the nervous attacks from which he has suffered ever since the third attempt to hang him. At Portland prison he is known as "the man they could not hang," and is quite a hero among his fellow-convicts.

LORD CURZON MAY RESIGN AS VICEROY OF INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A story was printed in the St. James Gazette this afternoon, to the effect that Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, will not return to his post on account of his wife's illness and that Lord Milner, who recently resigned the high commissionership of South Africa, is likely to be appointed his successor.

Enormous Vault for Braddock Bank.

The largest safety deposit vault ever brought to the Monongahela valley arrived in Braddock yesterday. It is to be installed in the new building in Braddock avenue by the Braddock National bank. The vault weighs 64 tons. It had to be shipped on a specially constructed car. The vault is one of the largest in the United States, and cost $30,000.

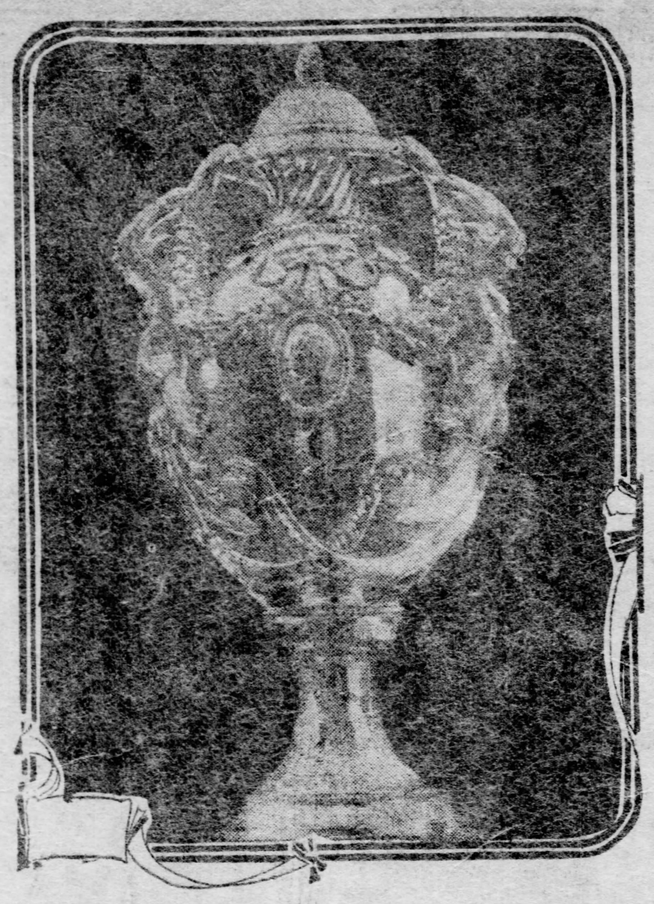
A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE NEW M'CREERY STORE

A Handsome Book, Describing All Points of Interest and Containing Full Information Regarding the Establishment, Is Being Distributed.

Not only every Pittsburgher but even the most casual visitor to the city must have been impressed by the imposing size and architectural magnificence of the McCreery & Company store. Its ivory whiteness and flawlessly beautiful exterior make it a conspicuous landmark of which Pittsburghers are justly proud.

Refinement and luxury are the dominant and all-pervading notes of this palatial home of trade, and one naturally feels a desire to know something of the detail by which the effect is produced. This information is supplied in a handsome book descriptive of the new store and illustrated with four full-paged photogravures, which McCreery & Company are now distributing to the public. The book is exceedingly artistic in design and execution, and is worthy of the establishment which it describes. The book not only furnishes a complete and convenient directory of the store, but every interesting feature is noted and described. And the simple, unostentatious presentation of the facts makes a story beside which the fabled wonders of the "Arabian Nights" grow tame and commonplace.

There is a package conveyor, consisting of a tube passing from every floor to the receiving room, which will transfer the lightest piece of paper or a heavy parcel, with equal facility, to the receiving table in the delivery department. There is a ladies' reception room which is as exquisitely beautiful as the most lavish expenditure of money and the highest artistic taste could make it, and which supplies all the luxuries and conveniences of the most perfectly-appointed club. There is a patrons' hospital completely equipped for cases of emergency and with two trained nurses in constant attendance. But it is useless to attempt to describe the wonders of the McCreery store since the book leaves nothing to be desired in the way of description. And everybody who wishes may have one of the books for the asking at the McCreery & Company store.



First picture taken of the great silver cup designed by the kaiser, which he intends to offer as a prize to the yacht which crosses the Atlantic ocean in the shortest time. The kaiser had hoped that this transatlantic yacht race should have taken place this year, but the jealousy between American cups and questions of etiquette have so far delayed this important sporting event.

MORGAN BUYS $4,000 PLACQUE

Engages in Bidding for Piece of Japanese Lacquer Over Long Distance 'Phone.

MRS. GARDNER HIS OPPONENT

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—One of the most successful transactions ever conducted by J. Pierpont Morgan was concluded today through the unusual medium of the long-distance telephone. The only person supposed not to be pleased is Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston, but there are those who even suggest she accomplished her purpose.

The deal started when a poorly-clad but worthy youth of artistic aspirations defied the pickets stationed at Wall street and Broad, denied that he was a book agent and by sheer force of will obtained admittance to Mr. Morgan's office. He then displayed a piece of Japanese lacquer work, about the size of a head plate, and announced that it was for sale. "Mrs. Jack Gardner is very anxious to have it, but I thought before I sold it to her," said he, "I would see you."

Mr. Morgan became interested at once. The lacquer market is hunted, and the only fine pieces in the country—almost—are at Mrs. Jack Gardner's, in the Fenway (Boston) palace, or in the Morgan collection at the Museum of Art. This was a fine piece, inlaid, and all that, but it was cracked in the middle.

"I will give you $500 for it," said Mr. Morgan, promptly.

"And may I use your long distance?" asked the young man. The request was granted. In three minutes Mrs. Jack Gardner was on the other end of the wire.

"Hello, Mrs. Jack Gardner," quoth the solicitor. "This is Pierre. Five hundred dollars is offered for that piece of lacquer I showed you recently. Thank you." The young man turned.

"Six hundred is offered by Mrs. Gardner," he remarked.

Then followed an unabated bidding contest over the long-distance telephone, which resulted in Mr. Morgan getting the placque for $4,000.

LAST WEEK OF EXPO.

Damrosch Remains for Closing Concerts and Exceptionally Fine Program Will Be Rendered.

This is the last week of the exposition. The sixteenth annual season closes next Saturday night. Mr. Walter Damrosch and his Symphony orchestra remain this week. Since his opening here last Monday, Mr. Damrosch has nearly doubled music hall attendance.

One of the features of the week will be Grand Symphony night, on Tuesday, when the first concert will be given over entirely to the Beethoven Symphony, No. 3, "Eroica," a composition which will occupy the full hour allotted to a concert. "Parsifal" music will also be heard on Tuesday night, when David Mannes plays as violin solo "The Good Friday Spell." The programs last night were popular in their make-up. A splendid attendance filled Music hall. Mr. Damrosch's programs for tomorrow evening, when Dan T. Beddoe appears, are as follows:

7:30 P. M.

Overture—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
(a) Minuet ..... Boccherini
(b) Icelandic Melody ..... Soendsen
Suite—"L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
"Whisperings of the Flowers" ..... Von Blon
March movement from "Symphonic Pathetique" ..... Tschaikowsky

9:30 P. M.

Overture—"Robespierre" ..... Litolff
(The last days of the "Reign of Terror.")
Air from "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Mr. Dan Beddoe.
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 ..... Liszt
Song—"Still wie die Nacht" ..... Bohm
March—"The Rough Riders" ..... Burkhardt

Saved Brother With Grapevine.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Little Edith Williams of Edinburg, this county, last night saved her brother Alfred from drowning in the Mahoning river by throwing a grapevine to him. The boy stepped on loose earth, which caved in. The sister tore down a wild grapevine from a fence and threw one end to her brother, who seized it.

EXPOSITION VISITORS.

When you visit the great Pittsburgh Exposition do not fail to call at the exhibit of Stieff Pianos and see the beautiful display of instruments which this firm manufactures and which they sell direct to the buyer. Also hear the wonderful AUTOPIANO, the greatest instrument of the kind now made. It is the latest invention in this style of players. Nothing like it is sold elsewhere in Pittsburgh. It is what most people not musicians have been looking for. Any child can operate it. Requires no attaching, as it is always ready for use and in no way interferes with playing piano with fingers in the usual manner. The STIEFF Exhibit is in Main Aisle of Exposition Building, near Music Hall. The STIEFF STORE is located at 638 Penn avenue. Known as the FACTORY STORE. E. S. Wallover, Mgr.

Let Spear feather your nest.

M. & M. GREETINGS TO EXECUTIVES

Trade Boomers to Talk With President and Several State Governors by 'Phone.

WARM WELCOME IS PLANNED

The territory to be covered by the second trade extension excursion of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, which leaves Pittsburgh tomorrow morning, will embrace much beyond the comparatively narrow limits reached by the special train. At Columbus, O., while the Pittsburghers sit around the board at the Chittenden hotel as the guests of the Columbus chamber of commerce, they will reach out over thin strands of telephone wire and send their greetings to President Roosevelt, while he sits in the bosom of his family at the White House.

This unique part of the official program of the trade boomers was arranged by J. A. Connel, contract agent of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, with B. A. Kaiser, special agent of the railway department of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. After an exchange of greetings with the president they will talk with Gov. Herrick of Ohio, Gov. White of West Virginia, Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Gov. Durbin of Indiana and President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They may even go southward and invade the sacred ground of Kentucky and talk to Gov. Beckham at Frankfort.

A Feast of Oratory.

The Pittsburghers, however, will not do all their talking over a metallic circuit. The best orators of Columbus are expected to be on hand and Pittsburgh will be equally well represented. The telephone conversation will be introduced in the way of novelty and will show Pittsburgh's enterprise in being the first city to foster the practicability of bringing guests from a distance and invisible into the very presence of the banquetters. While this is a new scheme now, it is one that is regarded as likely to be in common vogue five years hence.

Manager James W. Wardrop yesterday received letters from trade organizations in many of the towns to be visited and all indicated that the keenest interest is being taken in the coming of the association. The people of Canal Dover will meet the excursionists in New Philadelphia and escort them to special trolley cars which will take the party across the country to the thriving little city of Canal Dover. The board of trade at Lancaster has an elaborate program arranged and will show the tourists the Ohio Boys' Industrial school, which is said to be one of the largest manual training institutions in the country. The people of Zanesville are busy and in Bellaire a busy evening will be spent. The program in the other towns where shorter stops will be made indicate that the local merchants will do all in their power to make a short stay pleasant and profitable.

Short Stops Cut Out.

On the first excursion it was found that some of the towns where only a few minutes were spent had made arrangements for a much longer sojourn, and there was much disappointment. In Piedmont the travelers enjoyed a jolly hour and were surprised at the enterprise of the people of that little mountain town, and there was regret expressed both by travelers and entertainers when the train left. To obviate a repetition of this there will be no 15-minute stops on the present tour.

The representatives of the firms represented expect to do the most of their work in daylight, and the evenings will be given over by many to social enjoyment. Manager Wardrop thought that some might want relaxation in the evenings and had the thoughtfulness to write to local theatrical managers and get the list of attractions in the towns on the nights the excursionists would arrive. In consequence several theater parties may be formed.

MILLION IS AT STAKE.

Suit by Creditors of Indorser to Set Aside Conveyance to Wife and Son-In-Law.

AKRON, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—A suit to set aside the conveyance of nearly $1,000,000 worth of property was filed in the common pleas court here this afternoon by the creditors of George Crouse, former president of and principal indorser for Aultman, Miller & Company, who failed two years ago. Crouse was declared a bankrupt in the United States court and the creditors obtained permission in the same court to begin the suit.

The creditors filing suits are Mercantile National bank, the First National bank, Cleveland National bank and the Bank of America, New York. The suits are against Martha P. Crouse, wife of the former president, and Horace M. Houser, a son-in-law.

It is alleged that Crouse knew of his liabilities as indorser for and stockholder in the defunct company and in other concerns as far back as 1893, and in that year he made transfers of his stock in solvent companies and real estate to his wife and son-in-law with intent to defraud creditors.

HALL LIGHT BILL IS TO BE PASSED

Opposition Consents in Return to Permit Pittsburgh Railways Ordinances to Go Through.

DEAL WITH VERNER SYNDICATE

The ordinance of the Duquesne Light Company, which is controlled by the Hall traction interests, is to be passed by select council tomorrow and also all the ordinances of the Pittsburgh Railways Company for the downtown loops and the Morningside line in the East End. This announcement was made yesterday by Director Bigelow and also by the councilmen who have been supporting the Hall measures in the select branch.

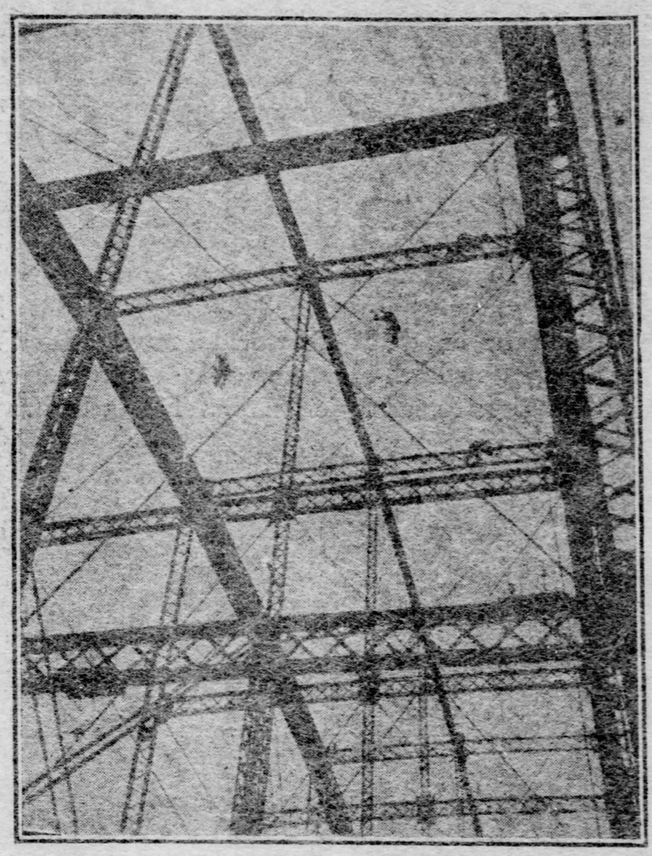
The Hall people and the administration have entered into a deal whereby the Hall people are to give up their traction rights and to accept an electric light franchise instead. It is yet unknown whether the traction charters of the Hall syndicate have been bought outright or not, but it was the opinion of select councilmen yesterday that such a bargain had been made and that no attempt would be made by the Hall people to put their ordinances through councils.

The withdrawal of the Hall traction ordinances and the passage of the Pittsburgh Railways measures will settle the fight in select council and also put Murry A. Verner and his associates in a better position to make a good bargain with the Philadelphia Company. There is a great deal of conjecture whether the Duquesne Light Company will be operated by the Hall company or whether it will eventualy become the property of the Philadelphia Company. It is the general opinion that it is the only concession that the Hall company has been able to secure from the administration, and to get it the Hall company has been forced to assign its traction interests to the Verner syndicate.

Dr. E. R. Walters of the Twentieth ward, who has fought for the Hall company because he is a close personal and political friend of Director James W. Clark, treasurer of the Hall company, said yesterday that there would be a quorum of select council Monday.

Other councilmen who have been opposed to the administration said that the corporations committee would report out the Duquesne light ordinance, but none of the Hall traction ordinances. It was stated also that the Pittsburgh Railways ordinances would go through with little opposition.

Great Archway Over Allegheny River Is Receiving New Dress



PAINTING SIXTH STREET BRIDGE.

Swinging over the heads of the hurrying crowd that pours into Pittsburgh from Federal street, Allegheny, a gang of painters are giving the Sixth street bridge a coat of gray. Like steeple climbers and others who working in high places they are much given to song, and the danger of the work seems only to increase their recklessness. When quitting time comes there is a scramble to reach the ground, and down they come over ropes and girders like so many squirrels. Yesterday one the more venturesome ran from the top of one of the large arches to the ground.

And the work of painting the bridge is no mean task. Before the workmen have finished the contract they will have spread 50,000 pounds of paint over the structure. This would cover 300,000 square yards, or all of the Farmers National Bank building.

It has been seven years since the Sixth street bridge has received the attention of the painters. It will cost the company over $6,000 to put it in new attire. Before the bridge has paid for its new coat it will have to collect 600,000 fares, or assist more people across the river, than the entire population of Pittsburgh.

NEW HIGH RECORDS IN MANY ISSUES

Stocks Developed Even Greater Activity in Wall Street Yesterday Than Previous Day.

U. S. STEEL FIGURED WELL

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

Stocks developed even greater activity than yesterday during the early trading today, and new high records for the year were reached in many issues, the railroad issues being the features. Industrials for the most part remained in the background, although United States Steel, American Sugar Refining, Peoples Gas, Tennessee Coal and several others were exceptions to the rule. United States Steel issues were really the leaders in the sense that they seemed to many to point the way to still greater recovery in business, thus justifying the belief that railroad traffic would expand.

Extreme gains of 1 to 2 points were scored in a number of issues during the first hour, United States Steel preferred touching 81, or 1¼ points above yesterday's closing; Steel common 21⅛, or ⅞ up; Baltimore & Ohio 95, or 1¼ up; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 68½, or 1 point up; New York Central 135½, or 1⅝ up; Pennsylvania 135¾, or ½ up; Southern Pacific 61⅛, or ¾ up, and Union Pacific 107½, or ⅝ up. Later some of these issues advanced still further.

The opening was exciting, with large blocks of 2,000 to 5,000 shares coming out at the same time, United States Steel common changing hands all the way from 20⅝ to 20⅞, the preferred between 80⅛ and 80½, and Southern Pacific between 60¾ and 61. There was a small boom in American stocks in London before the local opening, with gains extending to 1⅝ in Louisville. The preponderance of business today was on out of town orders, which usually are in the minority. This indicated, it was thought, an increase in commission business, though for the most part of a speculative character. There was a notable increase in customers in brokerage offices, which is an evidence of increased public interest.

There was a good deal of profit-taking around the room during the early part of the second hour, which caused numerous recessions, but most of the offerings were well absorbed and prices held their own well up to the time the bank statement appeared.

SAFEST FOOD

In Any Time of Trouble Is Grape-Nuts.

Food to rebuild the strength and that is predigested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be, but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my housework, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble, and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre-digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well-known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories, and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days' trial proves.

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

DRILLERS GET GREAT FRESH WATER WELL

Flooding Surrounding Country and Promises to Make the Desert Bloom.

MONTEREY, Oct. 15.—Drillers on the Baker oil well at Seaside have been obliged to suspend operations owing to a tremendous flow of water that has flooded the engine room and threatens to inundate the surrounding country. At a depth of 835 feet the drill penetrated a subterranean cavern and the point of further resistance cannot be determined until the phenomenal flow of water can be restrained.

The flow is estimated to exceed 2,000 barrels an hour, and although the well is but 1,000 yards distant from the ocean the water is absolutely pure and sweet.

The strike is hailed with delight by residents of Seaside and Vista del Rey, adjoining and should the flow continue the question of an abundant water supply for Monterey, Oak Grove and the entire bay region may be considered settled beyond argument. The practical value of the strike is incalculable, as its application for purposes of irrigation would make thousands of acres of now arid land desirable for agricultural purposes.

WHITE CHILDREN HELD IN INDIAN BONDAGE

Canadian Government Investigating and Will Rescue Little Ones.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 15.—A blue-eyed baby, less than 14 months old, and the child of people now supposed to be in Vancouver, has just been carried north by Alert Bay Indians, according to Provincial Constable Walacott, who is determined that it shall not stay among the red men.

It is asserted that the Northern British Columbia Indians are holding half a dozen white children. The attention of the provincial government was drawn to the subject some time ago, and it communicated with the Children's Aid society, which is doing its best to find out the truth of the reports. If white children are being held by the red men on any pretext, the association will try to rescue them.

Obstinate Cows Derail Train.

BAY CITY, Oct. 15.—Three cows on the Michigan Central track derailed a train. The locomotive toppled into a ditch and the engineer was killed.

PERSONALS

At the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish association, held at Buffalo, October 13, Charles D. Wettach of W. W. Lawrence & Co., of this city, was elected first vice president.

J. W. Arkway of Alaska passed through the city last evening over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on his way to Washington. When seen at the Water Street station he said: "Alaska has been very much neglected by the general government. Its mines, fisheries, and its forests team with wealth, only waiting for capital and enterprise to develop them. In the Alaska building at the world's fair is a pyramid representing the amount which Alaska cost the United States, by its side is a pyramid representing the output of gold from the Treadwell mine alone. The latter is several times larger than the former. Juneau is the center of a very rich and extensive mining district. Wrangell and Ketchikan are very busy and prosperous towns."

R. B. and R. J. Coil, local real estate dealers, left last night with their families for St. Louis. After visiting the fair they will proceed to Venida, Indian territory, where they will inspect oil lands in which they are interested. They expect to be away for a month.

Judge U. S. Kendall of Fairmont is in the city on business and is registered at the Lincoln.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Residents of nearby towns at the local hotels last night were:

Henry—W. H. Riggle, Bridgeville; John Marks, Wheeling; L. N. Pritchard, Brownsville; W. J. Day, New Castle.

Lincoln—A. W. Calloway, Punxsutawney; V. B. Mitchell, Wheeling.

Duquesne—J. M. Evans, Sharon; A. M. Stewart, Indiana; G. B. Manton, Wheeling.

Colonial—L. A. Gates, Arnold; C. H. Beach, McDonald; C. R. Callahan, Wheeling.

Monongahela House—R. W. Torrence, Washington; W. C. Hood, Connellsville; J. Bigham, Waynesburg; C. D. Elliott, Parkersburg.

Griswold—J. K. Chesney, Franklin; E. P. Smith, Youngstown; J. L. Wyatt, Altoona.

Seventh Avenue—F. N. Hastings, Bridgeport; A. M. McClain, Ridgway; G. S. Davenport, Meadville; J. E. Boyle, Johnstown.

Newell's—S. R. Johnston, Latrobe.

No Score at Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Maplewoods of Pittsburgh and the Greensburg eleven played an interesting no score game today.

TREATMENT OF PILES.

Permanence of Cure the True Test.

Many so-called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of those afflicted do not expect more than this.

The average sufferer, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of piles, comes to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation, and rather than undergo this "last resort" he suffers on, resigned to the situation, so far as may be. The attention of those interested is invited to the following experience.

"After 10 years of suffering from blind, bleeding and protruding piles and after using every remedy I could hear of without any benefit, I finally bought a 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure, and used it with such good results I bought next a dollar box, which finished up the job. That was nearly six years ago, and as far as piles are concerned I am cured, and have never felt a symptom of them since.

"Many others have used this remedy by my advice, with the same results, and I always recommend it to sufferers with piles. C. H. Potts, Burlington, Kas."

Testimony like this should convince the most skeptical the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures, but cures to stay cured. It is in the form of a suppository, can be applied in the privacy of the home, directly to the parts affected and does its work quickly and painlessly.

Druggists generally sell this famous remedy for 50 cents a package and sufferers are urged to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no substitutes.

A little book describing the causes and cure of piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., and same will be sent free to any address for the asking.

Don't Dread "A Head"

RE-SPLITS

Will fix you up all right

A Mild, Pleasant, Certain Laxative—

It Soothes the Stomach and Quickly Quiets the Nerves.

It Is the Great Morning Drink!

15c—AT ALL DRUG STORES AND CAFES—15c

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON CO., Sole Distributers for Allegheny County.
412 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Closing Week of the Exposition

This is the closing week of the great Pittsburgh Exposition and the many out-of-town visitors who will flock to the city for this event are made more than welcome at our store. The women's retiring rooms, toilet rooms, the writing desks, the public telephones, the call desk where packages may be checked free of charge—all these are at your disposal. You can make appointments to meet friends here, come here and spend a half hour or half day in looking through our handsome, newly remodeled store, and see the beautiful fall stocks which are examples of the best that Pittsburgh can provide for its visiting friends.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Jewelry Dept.

Alarm Clocks, nickel silver, in different patterns. Perfect timekeepers and regular 89c values, Monday only..... 59c

Silver Chatelaine Purses, 25c to $6.98.

Ribbon Dept.

$1 Veils, 49c. Silk chiffon veils, in all colors. Full 1¼ yards long. Very specially priced Monday at..... 49c

50c Wide Ribbons for girdles, etc., yd. 39c.

Display of Women's Outergarments Which Baffles All Description

Words cannot fitly describe the grandeur and completeness of the showing which greets the customer on our great second floor. There are more styles to be found here than ever before gathered in one single store. Women recognize this as the most commodious and best appointed floor in the two cities, crowded as it is with the finest of ready-to-wear attire, fresh from the hands of the world's most skilled designers and makers. Our position as the largest operators in tailored garments in this section enables us to quote the lowest prices on high-class apparel—a fact that can be readily proven by examination of our selling prices. Every day brings new arrivals from the fashion centers, which adds to our prestige as style-leaders. Never before was such a bazar of beautiful apparel so filled with suits, coats, waists and furs at such tempting prices.

Suits. Made of broadcloths, mixtures and Venetians, in various colors. Tourist or fitted coats, strapped or neatly trimmed. Flat or notch collars, newest sleeves. Lined with silk. Pleated or kilted skirts. Valued at $15 and $16.50. Special offering at..... $12

Suits. Tailored to fit women and misses. Made of mixtures and plain cloths, in all the correct colorings, including black. Neatly trimmed with silk braids. Flat collars and bishop sleeves. Silk lined, correct fitting skirts. $25 values at the very attractive price of..... $16.50

Suits. A large variety of tailor-made walking suits of fancy herringbones, cheviots and broadcloths, in pretty fall shades, as well as black. Some are beautifully trimmed, others plain made. Lined with silk. Walking skirts. Best of workmanship. $35 garments at..... $25

Waists. Made of taffeta silks, peau de soies, Louisines and crepe de chines, in all the leading shades, including black. Finished with circular yokes or box pleats. Newest bishop sleeves and perfect fitting. All sizes. Beautiful waists at the special price of..... $4.95

Coats. Raincoats, in full lengths. Made of water-proof materials, in olives, oxfords and tans. Plain or with shoulder capes. Pleated backs and finished with zig-zag collar. Belted and latest sleeves. Unequal showing of these $20 garments at Monday's Sale price of..... $13.75

Coats. Three-quarter length coats, made of tan water-proof materials, with loose backs and broad belts. Notch collars and latest sleeves. Also covert coats, in various lengths. Finished with pleats and silk lined. Are well worth $20, choice at..... $15

Suits. Newest blouse coat styles, as well as three-quarter and plain fitting jackets. Made of plain broadcloths, Zibelines and herringbone. Latest sleeves and best of silk linings. Side or box pleated skirts, in walking or dress lengths. Unequal display at..... $30

Suits. Fine silk crushed velvets, in blues or browns. Blouse or three-quarter length coats, with fancy vests and newest sleeves. Pleated skirts. Also tailor-made suits of best broadcloths, in various shades, well lined and perfect workmanship. A charming selection at..... $50

Skirts. Walking skirts of plain cloths or mixtures, in blues, browns, greys and black. Pleated, kilted and strapped. Perfectly tailored and correct in fit. All sizes for both women and misses. Should bring $8 and $9, your choice here at the extraordinary figure of..... $6.95

Coats. Splendid coats for women and misses. Made of light-weight kerseys, in wanted fall colorings. Loose or fitted backs. Also tan coverts, in fitted or loose styles, strapped or belted and lined throughout with satin. Cleverly tailored garments at only..... $6.95

Coats. Made of tan coverts, in three-quarter lengths, with pleats in backs. Double-breasted or fly fronts. Also novelty mixtures, in correct shades. Belted and with notch collars or collarless. The best coats that ever sold in the two cities at our low price of..... $10

Coats. Medium-weight kersey and broadcloths, in black, castor and browns. Half fitted or loose backs and broad shoulders. Newest sleeves and neatly strapped. Also tourist coats, in various lengths. Well lined and tailored to fit women and misses. Choice at..... $12

Charming Autumn Millinery

(Third Floor.)

Hats Trimmed Free.

Tomorrow we show for the first time some exclusive millinery modes in large French sailors, dainty little toques, clever turbans and beautiful picture hats. These are in all the new shadings and combinations, including terra cotta, golden brown, reseda and hunters' green. These creations reflect the very latest ideas from the recognized centers of fashion and are, indeed, high-grade millinery at very moderate prices. Choice at

$5, $7.50, $10

Sale of Fine Ostrich Plumes, 16, 18 and 20 inches long. Not pieced, but solid stems. Choice of black or white at Sale Prices of..... $1.98 and $2.48

Our "New French Sailor." Hand-made of mohair felt cloth, with stitched brim. Trimmed with silk folds around crown and leather pompon. Tomorrow..... $2.48

Trimmed Hats, made of velvets, silks and felt cloths, becomingly trimmed. Very chic and effective styles at the moderate prices of..... $3.95 and $2.95

Underwear Rightly Priced

(Third Floor.)

Women's Fine Grade Knit Underwear.

A good quality Swiss ribbed vests and drawers; also open or closed tights. Choice of black, white or natural colors. The women of Pittsburgh never saw as fine undergarments as these which we offer at the very popular price of, per garment..... $1.00

Women's Vests, also drawers with French bands. Heavily fleeced garments, in white or black at the special Monday price of..... 50c

Women's Union Suits. Black silk union suits, in Oneita styles, which are unequaled in the two cities at our price of..... $4.98

Children's Union Suits of fine Maco yarn, fleece lined. Drop seat and buttoned to waist, choice offering at..... 48c

Children's Vests, also drawers, as well as union suits. Fleeced-lined garments, in grey, ecru and white, at the low figure of..... 23c

Special—Women's Fleeced Lined Union Suits, 85c.

Special Sale of Negligee Wear

(Third Floor.)

Prettily Made Dressing Sacques.

All-wool elderdown dressing sacques, with fitted backs. Finished with large collar and crocheted edge. Choice of all the wanted colorings, such as red, pink, blue and grey. A very attractive showing at the special Monday price of..... 98c

Dressing Sacques of neat flannelettes, in pretty figured effects. Bishop sleeves and tight back. Large collar. Extra values at..... 75c

Elderdown Robes, made of heavy ripple elderdown, with satin edge and heavy cord tassels. Sailor collar. Attractive display at..... $3.98

Women's Wrappers, made of flannelettes, in pretty colored figured and striped effects. Some with ruffles on shoulders. Choice at..... 90c

Flannelette Wrappers, very heavy, in figures or stripes. Tight linings. Finished with deep flounce. Tailor finish. Monday..... $1.50

Cashmere Wrappers, in all colors, special, $1.50.

Items to Interest Economical Housekeepers

Curtains and Bedding at Little Prices

Third Floor.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in Brussels, Cluny or Irish pointe effects. Your choice of curtains which sold up to $3 at the Monday price of, per pair $1.19

Bonne Femme Curtains, in white or Arabian colors. Actual $6 values at the special Monday Price of, each..... $3.75

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, 3 yards long. Full ruffles, with wide lace edge and insertion. Choice of five different patterns which are positively $2 grades at the Sale Price of, per pair..... $1.24

Tapestry Portieres, in greens, reds, or combination colors. Heavily fringed or with Persian borders. Never intended to sell for less than $5, here Monday, per pair..... $3.85

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in spotted, striped or plain effects. Other stores would ask $1.50, our price is, per pair..... 69c

Fine Down Comforts, covered with silk and filled with best quality down. Regular $10 values at..... $6.95

White Blankets, with pink, red or blue borders. 11-4 size. Guaranteed to be strictly all-wool. Other stores would ask $5.50, here, per pair..... $3.75

Fine White California Blankets, finished with white silk ribbon edge. Guaranteed to be all-wool and non-shrinkable. Monday only, per pair..... $5.50

White Felt Mattress, covered with best quality A. C. A. ticking. Sell all over town at $10, our price is, each..... $6.48

$2 Silkoline Covered Comforts, $1.35.
$3 White Blankets, 12-4 size, $1.69.

Clothing That Excels at Every Point

There is not a point of comparison at which our clothing does not surpass—price, quality, style and character, all will stand rigid inspection. By concentrating with the best of modern methods in the cutting, tailoring and selling of these garments we can give superior service to clothing buyers—at attractive prices.

Men's Long Overcoats

The long overcoat is beginning to make its appearance for late fall and winter wear and is destined to be very fashionable. We are showing authoritative styles in these handsome coats, in brown and grey mixtures, which will be most worn, as well as plain colorings. These coats are cut long, either single or double-breasted, with broad shoulders, belted or plain backs and bell bottoms. Never before have ready-to-wear garments reached the perfection shown in these overcoats priced from

$15 to $35

Men's Smart Suits

A pleasing selection of fashionable single or double-breasted sack suits, made of fancy cheviots and cassimeres, as well as plain colorings. These are unusually well tailored and have all the appearance of a suit which costs more money — and will wear fully as good. At this price we also include lightweight topcoats of tan or olive coverts, lined with dependable linings and tailored in the correct short box styles. Not one of these suits or topcoats should bring less than $12.50, exceptional inducements at..... $9.75

Boys' Suits, in all the wanted styles for fall and winter wear. Norfolk, double-breasted, Eton or Russian-blouse effects, made of mixtures, cheviots, cassimeres and serges. Some of the trousers are in Bloomer styles. Ages 2½ to 16. Unequal display at..... $3.90

Boys' Overcoats, in ages 2½ to 16. The smaller sizes are made of blue, brown and red kerseys, also oxford grey or plain cheviots. Finished with emblems on sleeves and fancy buttons. The larger sizes are of plain black or oxford grey cheviots and fancy materials. Choice at..... $5.00

Dainty Neckwear—Fine Hosiery

(First Floor—Left of Main Aisle.)

Neckwear Which Should Bring 50c at 25c.

Some made of bands of taffeta silk and fagotting. Others are of silk decorated with steel beads. Also Oriental and Venise lace collars, in white and cream. Should bring 50c, choice Monday..... 25c

Women's Hosiery. Fine black cashmere hose, with spliced heels and toes. Also extra heavy wool ribbed stockings. Monday, per pair..... 25c

Children's Hose. Heavy wide ribbed, fleece lined, black stockings, with double knees and soles. Regular 25c quality at Monday's price, per pair..... 15c

New Ideas In Art Needlework

Fine Imported Drawn-Work Linens, consisting of sideboard scarfs, 2 yards long; squares 30x30 inches; and lunch cloths, 36x36 inches and 45x45 inches. Made of fine art linen, neatly hemstitched and with hand-drawn work on inside of border. Values up to $4.00, go on sale at, each..... $1.98

Fine Satin Pillows, in Oriental designs, with cord and tassel, Monday at..... $1.39

Lithograph Pillow Tops, in neat effects, which should bring every cent of 50c, to go on sale at, each..... 25c

Hemstitched Linen Center Pieces, with open-drawn work and strapped in newest designs. Size 24. Very special values at Monday's figure of..... 25c

Fine Imported Tapestry Pillow Tops in new designs. Considered a bargain at 50c, our price for a few days will be, each... 25c

Fine Fall Shoes for Women

(First Floor—Direct Entrance From Smithfield St.)

A COMPLETE LINE OF WOMEN'S MANNISH SHOES.

Our beautiful and newly remodeled women's shoe section is showing the largest line of high-class shoes ever placed on sale in Pittsburgh. All the newest styles and leathers—especially mentioning the new mannish shoes, with short tops and extension soles. The size of our stock insures perfect fit and absolute satisfaction — priced, per pair..... $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00

Our Cushion Sole Shoes for Women. The ideal shoe for those who want absolute comfort. This is without a doubt the easiest shoe made and it is also neat appearing and dressy. In different styles at, per pair..... $3.50

Misses' and Children's Shoes. Box calf, patent colt or Vici Kid. We take as much care in fitting children's feet as older persons. Our complete lines enable us to give perfect satisfaction. Priced from

$1.25 to $2.50

Men's Seasonable Furnishings

(First Floor—Left of Main Aisle.)

GOOD UNDERWEAR AT A LOW PRICE.

Here is a very special offering which should attract men who are looking for really good underwear at a very moderate figure—in fact, it is the best woven fleece-lined, heavy weight Balbriggan underwear we ever saw at, per garment..... 50c

Men's Natural Wool Underwear. Extremely fine grade in non-irritating all-wool underwear. Well finished and worth $1.50 per garment. As extraordinary inducements here at..... $1.00

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c. A line of fine silk neckwear which usually sells at 50c, including the new colorings, such as blue, brown and wine. On sale for a few days only at half price — choice..... 25c

Men's Fine Wool Underwear of very best quality and makes. Full fashioned garments which will please the most critical buyers. Full line of sizes at, per garment..... $1.98

Men's New Laundered Bosom Shirts. A complete showing of all the new fall patterns and colorings in shirts that are leaders at the price of..... $1.00

Men's Silk Embroidered Cashmere Half Hose, 25c.

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

IRELAND AND HER PEOPLE'S TROUBLE

Reform Acts and Other Irish Matters Are Discussed at Length.

TIMES ARE GROWING BETTER

By SEUMAS M'MANUS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—The new Irish Reform association, founded by the landlords and ex-landlords, forges its way steadily ahead amid the many rocks and shoals that lie in its course. It was evidently not conceived suddenly; but was well thought out before a whisper of it was given to the world.

There is very little doubt, too, but before the launching of the association counsel was taken unofficially with the leading Liberal politicians, and even with leading Unionist politicians, and its policy shaped by this counsel.

There is little doubt, too, that the policy of the association has the tacit approval of every Liberal statesman of Rosebegrite hue. The great majority of the Liberals of England and Scotland, and a significant portion of the Unionists even, look on the association with favor.

Unionist statesmen are chary of expressing approval of it; but if they dared many of them would probably give it a hearty greeting. In writing and in speaking a few of them, touching on the subject, made light of it without condemning it—which is a safe thing to do, let the wind blow as it may by and by.

The association has put forth a manifesto stating definitely its objects, which, boiled down, come under three heads; first, economy in the application of public moneys in Ireland—which they say can be secured by Irish money being applied to Irish purposes by Irish officials; second, an amendment of the procedure of private bills legislation for Ireland—such bills being presently an obstruction in the British parliament, and at the same time not receiving the prompt attention they should; third, the construction of a legislative assembly for Ireland.

People Well Controlled.

This legislative assembly would consist of members, half of whom would be elected by the people and the other half nominated by the powers that be. The Nationalist organization in Ireland balk at this system or organizing the assembly.

Some of them think that it would place Ireland in a worse plight than before, since, as the nominated half of the assembly would be almost certainly pro-British, and a certain portion of the elected half likewise pro-British, and, that, as moreover, the lord lieutenant would hold a casting vote, even if the popular side equalled in numerical strength the Imperial side, the voice of the people would, in such an assembly, be impotent.

Mr. George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, wrote to The Times immediately on the appearance of the Reform association's manifesto, pointing out that he disapproved of it, but said that as no correspondent had invited his opinion on the aim and proposed methods of the association, and as he might not get an opportunity of referring to it on a public platform for some time to come, he feared his silence might be misunderstood.

Legislatures Not Wanted.

Referring to the third object of the association, namely the institution of a legislative assembly for Ireland, he says that without reserve or qualification, the Unionist government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom, whether in pursuance of the policy generally known as home rule for Ireland or in pursuance of the policy known as home rule all around. He thinks that this third object of the association is not only a blemish on the surface but a fault in the foundation of the association's propaganda, and prevents Unionists from joining with them in what is otherwise legitimate and laudable in their aspirations.

By the death of Sir Thomas Brady, inspector of Irish fisheries, the poor fishermen on the west coast of Ireland have lost a truly kind-hearted and most valuable friend.

Knew Wants of the People.

Sir Thomas, who was one of the most kindly of men, made himself intimately acquainted with the circumstances and conditions of the fishers and fisheries on every tract of the coast, and he did all that was in his power, both in official capacity and non-official capacity, to alleviate the hard lot of the fisher folk of the western highlands and islands. Whenever a particular case of distress came under his notice his purse was open to render aid, and, moreover, he appealed to his friends and to the public if need were, for help for the fishermen or for the widow or for the orphans in distress.

Many a poor fisherman who today is comfortable and happy blesses the memory of Sir Thomas Brady for enabling him to face and fight the world once more after his all, his boats and his fishing gear were lost to him, and after he and his family were left without means of making tomorrow's living.

In his official position he had boats and nets supplied from time to time to thousands of fishermen upon terms that were very easy to meet. A good man may now take his place, but as good as Sir Thomas we can hardly hope him to be.

Splitting the Difference.

Sales under the new land act, which were at first very slow, are at length belords held out for the highest penny, and the tenants held back for the lowest price. They are now temporizing upon a middle course, and quite a number of the small estates of the country are changing hands at terms averaging between 21 and 24 years purchase. Terms have in some cases risen as high as 28 and fallen as low as 14 years purchase.

The hay crop, one of the most important in Ireland, has been badly damaged by the excessive rains that fell throughout August. The past two Summers have been the rainiest that Ireland knew for a long time.

Our climate is undoubtedly getting wetter as the years go by and the lot of the farmer is accordingly worse meteorologically—just as it is getting better and better legislatively.

CANAL FOR ETERNAL CITY.

Rome Will Probably Become an Important Seaport Within a Few Years.

ROME, Oct. 15.—(Special Cable.)—The city of Rome will probably within a few years become an important seaport. For many years enterprising business men of this city have been interested in the plans of digging a canal through the Campagna and thus make it possible for the largest steamers to run into the Eternal City.

Years ago a society, "Pro Roma Maritima," was founded and has received much encouragement from King Victor Emanuel, who is an enthusiastic member. M. Orlando, a prominent engineer, has now finished the plans of the canal to the smallest details, and was recently received in audience by the king, to whom he explained the project, which, it is found, may be carried out at considerable less expense than it had been expected.

The society has already a large amount available, and next spring will probably see the beginning of the actual work.

AMERICAN COLONY IN OLD ENGLAND

A Most Popular Place is Chiddingfold, Where Kate Greenaway Got Her Inspirations.

JULIE OPP IS A FAVORITE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is doubtful if many Americans know how popular the little village of Chiddingfold, in Surrey, is with their countrymen, and how many other claims to interest the place possesses. This year Chiddingfold has had a charming "Lady Bountiful" in the person of Miss Julie Opp—Mrs. William Faversham—who, with her husband, has spent the summer in the Manor House, which overlooks the village green and which the couple have rented from Richard Le Gallienne, who has had it for some time. At the summer fete of the village school, which is an affair of supreme importance in Chiddingfold, the beautiful actress gave away the prizes and completely won the hearts of the children who came to receive them from her hands. Most of these prizes were books, and these Miss Opp not only distributed but chose and bought them herself.

At Chiddingfold, too, lives with her husband the beautiful Mrs. Ryde, who was formerly Miss Cutler, of St. Louis. As the wife of a wealthy ship owner, retired, Mrs. Ryde is quite settled in this country, but she makes a point of visiting the United States at least wice a year. Her house at Chiddingfold, where she is fond of entertaining her countrymen, is one of the finest in the village, large and rambling, with a splendid hall and a long gallery hung with wonderful tapestries and also boasting several famous masterpieces. Mrs. Ryde takes a really personal interest in the rustic folks on her estate, and even swell London functions are less fun to her than the pursuit of looking after her "cottagers."

Chiddingfold was, of course, Kate Greenaway's village—the spot that figures in all her pictures—and it was from the village school children that she drew inspiration for her bewitching little toddlers. Fortuantely, in spite of motor cars that bring fashionable parties down from London to this veritable American colony, the town and neighborhood still retain their old world charm and aspect.

Anthony Hope is devoted to Chiddingfold. He spent his honeymoon there, and the place probably suggested to him the name of one of the characters in his new novel, "Double Harness"—Godfrey Chiddingfold. Dr. Conan Doyle also knows the neighborhood well, for he lives only a few miles away, at Hindhead. Mrs. Maude Egerton King, the novelist, also lives nearby, and likewise Mr. Methuen, one of the best-known of London publishers.

THE GREEN AT CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY.

This English village, immortalized by Kate Greenaway, is the home of several prominent Americans and possesses many other claims to interest. The Manor House, on the left, is now occupied by Julie Opp—Mrs. William Faversham.

MARRIED HER VALET TO GET BACK TO DEAR FRANCE

Countess of Horn Forms Matrimonial Alliance to Defeat French Court.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The countess of Horn is going to take cruel revenge on the French authorities who some time ago expelled her from France as an undesirable alien, after she had been implicated in an affair by which a Parisian jeweler lost considerable money.

When the countess left Paris she swore that she would soon return, and is now on the point of doing so, having become a French citizen by marrying in London her valet, Louis Grosse, who is a native of France. Her first meeting with her present husband took place under rather romantic circumstances. On one of her rambles through the slums of Paris the countess lost her pet dog, and seeing a man asleep under Pont Neuf she offered him a franc if he found the animal. After a long search he finally succeeded in finding the dog and brought it to the house of the countess, who in her joy engaged him on the spot.

It was also her who proposed marriage to him, and though he was greatly surprised, he immediately consented.

The countess, whose title is genuine, and who comes of a very fine family, has from her childhood been an "enfant terrible," and for many years has nearly always worn masculine dress. She is very wealthy, and will on her return here take up her old business as a money lender.

PLAYED BILLIARDS 24 HOURS.

French Contestants in Match Game Subsist Solely on "Liquids."

PARIS, Oct. 15.—(Copyright Cable.)—The two Parisian billiardists, Jules Cohen and Pierre Janssaud, have just played an 18-inch balk line game for 24 consecutive hours. They were only allowed to leave the game for one minute 50 seconds. The nourishment was mostly liquid. Janssaud made 3,238 points against Cohen's 3,106. Both were comparatively fresh after the game.

The distracting headaches from which so many women suffer make life a daily purgatory. If men suffered with headache as women do, business would be almost at a standstill. Does not the fact that men do not suffer from these severe headaches suggest that there must be a womanly cause for them?

When the womanly organism is diseased, headache, backache, nervousness and sleeplessness are consequences which are sure to follow.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures headaches and other aches and pains by curing their cause. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It soothes pain and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenzie, of Lorway Mines, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, pain in the side and headache. After taking your medicines I got well. You may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps for the the book in paper covers, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ECCENTRIC COUNT PAYS VISIT TO IMPERIAL CITY

Employs None But Ex-Convicts at His Castle—Has No Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—This city has just had the honor of a visit of Count Feodar von Zubovitz, colonel in the Royal Hungarian Hussars, inventor of the famous land torpedoes and automatic vedets, which have been adopted by the Austrian, Swiss, Swedish, Danish, Turkish and Chinese armies, and which are now also to be introduced in the German army.

There is probably in all Europe no more talented and eccentric army officer than Count Zubovitz, who is also many times a millionaire. In his magnificent Castle Migazzi, in Hungaria, the center of a splendid feudal estate, the count employs as servants none but ex-convicts, and the count says that they are the most reliable and devoted servants imaginable.

Feodar von Zubovitz has fought countless duels, in which he was always victorious, and many are the royal persons who have heard from his lips the plain, untarnished truth, or who have smarted under his wit, for he treats peasant and prince alike.

In the sporting world he is known as the winner of the military long distance ride, from Vienna to Paris. It is said that during his visit here he sold a number of his land torpedoes to Russia.

FRANCE HAS NO SEAL.

Republic Is Thirty Years Old and One Is Just Now to Be Engraved.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Though the third French republic is now more than 30 years old, it has never had any official seal, but the keeper of seals, M. Valle, has now ordered one engraved, which is to be used from the beginning of next year. Until now documents of state have been stamped with the seal of the second republic, which dates from 1848, and shows the figure of France, seated, very much like that on the French postage stamps.

Headache?

No matter how severe, DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS will cure you. 4 doses 10 cents.

NEURALGYLINE cures nervous prostration. 25 cts. Nature's relief—DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL.

LET SPEAR FEATHER YOUR NEST.

SPEAR & CO

908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE

HANDSOME $8 WARDROBE, Worth $13. It's easy to see that Spear offers the biggest bargains.

FINE $12 DRESSER, Sells in other stores for $18 and is well worth that price.

LISTENING TO THE PUBLIC'S VOICE

(With apologies to a well-known advertisement.)

Wherever you go you'll hear the same words—

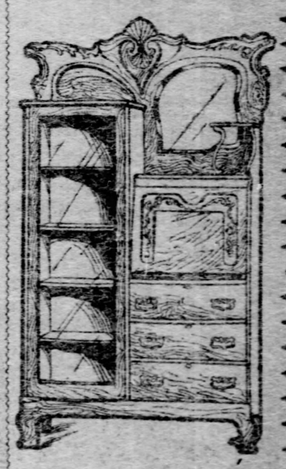
SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS.

No wonder people everywhere will tell you it's a

"BAD HABIT TO GET IT ELSEWHERE"

The whole thing resolves itself into this: If you want to select Furniture and Carpets where choice is practically unlimited—where values are always greatest—where terms are the most favorable—then Spear's is the store you'll come to for everything in these lines.

Largest in the World.



This Combination Bookcase..... $12

Worth $17. This offer should interest all who want to save money on a bookcase.

Iron and Brass Bed..... $4

It is worth in actual value at least $7.50. Always remember that Spear has the largest variety of Iron and Brass Beds — and best values.

CARPET HEADQUARTERS

Brussels Carpets, regular 75c a yard quality; Spear & Co.'s price	45c	Velvet Carpets, worth $1.15 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	70c
Brussels Carpets, generally sold at $1 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	79c	Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	$1.00
Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	35c	Axminster Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	90c
Ingrain Carpets, worth 85c a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	60c	English Wilton Carpets, worth $1.75 a yard; Spear & Co.'s price	$1.25

BEAUTIFUL ROOM RUGS

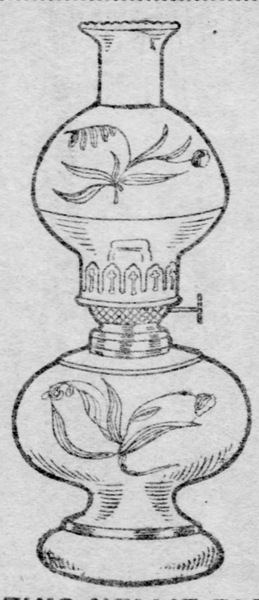
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, always popular, choicest patterns; Spear's price,	$16.50
Rich Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, soft and beautifully blended colors; Spear's price,	$22.50
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, choice new patterns, bright colors; Spear's price,	$12.00
Fine Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, heavy and firm, all good patterns; Spear's price,	$11.00

4 ROOMS— Parlor, Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included)..... $125

3 ROOMS— Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included)..... $85

2 ROOMS— Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included)..... $55

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS—A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO.



THIS NELLIE BLY NIGHT LAMP

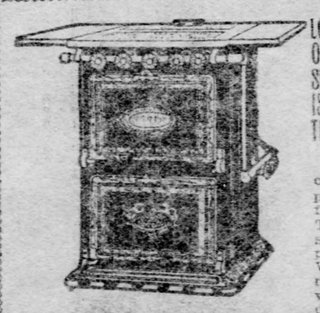
15c

(Actual value 50c.)

Nine inches high and each is complete with burner and wick. The bowl is white and the base of the chimney is white with tasteful floral decorations hand-painted in colors. A very pretty lamp, indeed, and useful in every home where a small light is needed at night. Each is packed in a neat pasteboard box.

On sale Monday at 15c.

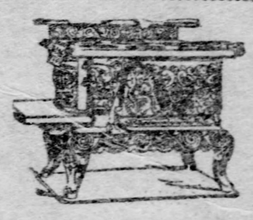
Please bring the exact change.



LOOK! ONLY SEVEN CENTS A DAY IS ALL YOU PAY FOR THIS STEEL RANGE!

Made of polished casting (not a Japan painted range) and fully guaranteed. The parts which show white in the picture are nickeled. We will replace this range free any time within one year if it does not cook or bake satisfactorily, which shows our confidence in it. Our price is $18—but it's worth $30. Delivered on payment of one dollar. After that you pay only seven cents a day, or 50 cents a week.

Seven Cents a Day Buys This Coal Range



And if you ever saw its equal for less than $25 we won't ask you to buy. Spear's price is only $15. Dollar first payment and 7c a day (or 50c a week for balance).

Visit the Stove and Range Department and see the variety Spear has. Of course, Spear sells Stoves and Ranges for less.

THIS BEAUTIFUL SIDEBOARD

$23

Isn't it a beauty? It's worth every cent of $35. Other Sideboards from $12 up.

DINING TABLE, $7.50

Square top, solid oak and is substantially built; well worth $12.

See Spear's big line of Tables. Prices always the lowest.

ELEGANT BEDROOM SUIT

$28

Not the ordinary kind, but a fine Bedroom Suit. We assure you that the same Bedroom Suit sells at $30 to $40 in other stores.

STORES IN PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

SPEAR & CO., 908 and 910 PENN AVENUE

CREDIT FREE TO ALL.

MIDDIES' DEFEAT OF TIGERS FIRST BIG SURPRISE OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON

SURPRISES SPRUNG ON BIG ELEVENS

Princeton and Columbia Beaten and Others Given a Scare by Smaller Teams.

RESULTS OF THE BIG GAMES

College Results.

EAST.

W. U. P.	38	Westminster	0
Annapolis	10	Princeton	9
Yale	17	Syracuse	9
Harvard	4	West Point	0
U. of P.	6	Brown	0
Cornell	24	Bucknell	12
Amherst	12	Columbia	0
Dartmouth	11	Williams	0
Carlisle Indians	100	Albright	0
State	34	West Virginia	0
Georgetown	17	Villanova	0
W. & J.	6	California Normal	0
Grove City	0	Franklin Y. M. C. A.	0
Sharon A. C.	6	Beaver	0
Moundsville	6	Waynesburg	5
Haverford	6	Lehigh	0
Ursinus	37	Rutgers	0
Lafayette	33	Bloomburg	0
Dickinson	57	F. & M.	0
Holy Cross	34	Tufts	0
Fordham	22	Renesslaer	0
Hobart	0	Watertown	0
Rochester	6	New York Univ.	5
Maine	6	N. Hampshire State	0
Colby	0	Kents Hill School	0
Vermont	10	St. Laurence	0

WEST.

Michigan	31	Ohio State	6
Minnesota	32	Ames	0
Illinois	10	Indiana	0
Drake	52	Coe	0
Chicago	39	Iowa	0
Wisconsin	58	Notre Dame	0
Northwestern	34	Beloit Academy	0
St. John's M. A.	12	Beloit	0
Iowa State Nor.	17	Cornell	10
Mt. Union	16	Scio	0
Ohio Wesleyan	22	Oberlin	11
Depauw	35	Earlham	0

Never have the football teams of the great universities of the east, suffered such a Waterloo as they did yesterday. Every one of the big six were in trouble from minor institutions. Princeton and Columbia being actually defeated. The Annapolis midshipmen took the measure of the Tigers, the champions of last year, and, who experts believe have a good chance for this year's championship. The score was close, the Middies making 10 points to none for Princeton.

Columbia's defeat was disastrous, Amherst scoring 12 points to nothing. Yale narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of the Syracuse team, the score standing 9 to 17. The fact that Syracuse made her score against a team largely composed of substitutes, does not dissipate the gloom at New Haven. Harvard's varsity players had a narrow escape at West Point, scoring only four points, while the soldiers came very near earning a victory.

Cornell beat Bucknell, but was unable to keep the Ohio team from scoring two touchdowns, from which goals were kicked.

Pennsylvania with Brown as her opponent, barely pulled through with one score. To the Carlisle Indians belong the credit of making the biggest score so far made this season, making an even 100 points against Albright.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 15.—The Navy football team, so hopelessly defeated by its army rivals last year, today worsted last year's college champions, the Princeton Tigers, the score being 10 to 9. The first score was made by Princeton, through a field goal by Tocker. After getting the ball in mid field, the Tigers sent Foulke around the Navy's left end for 25 yards, King following this by clearing the opposite end for 25 more, placing the pigskin on the Navy's 20-yard line, where the Navy forced her on this kick. After this score honors were about even until Douglass, in the middle of the field, punted for the Navy. The ball went behind the goal posts, was touched by Buck, who fumbled through Farley's jostling him. Whiting falling on the pigskin for the Navy. Whiting kicked goal.

The Tigers became desperate after this and forced their opponents back until Foulke got around the end for a 40-yard run and score near the side line. The ball was punted out for a try for goal, which, however, was blocked. The advantage through the second half was entirely with the Navy, Princeton's fine team work being offset by the brilliant incidental work of the midshipmen. With the ball in its possession on their 20-yard line, the third down called, and its inability to gain staring them in the face, the midshipmen called upon Norton, a youth who has never played on the varsity before. He was sent in to replace Wilcox at quarter. He received the ball from McClentic, taking most infinite care to place it squarely between the post for a field goal, which drove the score up to 10 against Princeton's 9 points. Douglass, "the plebes' mainstay on the navy team, was put out of the game by a broken leg.

It can safely be said that there is not a happier body of people anywhere tonight than the youths who comprise the brigade of midshipmen. When the game was over, and the navy had won, the band struck up a march and the whole brigade of midshipmen followed around the field and then out into town, cheering every step of the way.

On the Princeton side of the field the scene was pitiful. Several of the players wept, while Foulke, the Tiger captain, cried and moaned like a person in the most intense agony. The players suffered with great keenness over the unexpected defeat, and it was especially bitter because it was the team coached by Paul Dashiell, against whom Princeton has some unkind feelings. The line-up:

Navy—10.		Princeton—9.
Whiting-Burnham	L.E.	Crawford
Farley	L.T.	Cooney
Goss	L.G.	Waller
McClintic-Woodruff	C.	Dutcher
Smith-O'Bryan	R.G.	Short
Chambers	R.T.	Stannard-Crothers
Howard	R.E.	Tooker
Wilcox-Norton	Q.B.	Burke
Douglass-Decker	L.H.	King
Doherty	R.H.	Foulke
Spencer	F.B.	McCormick

Umpire—Mr. Bergen. Referee—Okeson. Linesmen—Chief, Dr. Bogert; assistants, Strassberg, Miller. Time of halves—20 minutes. Touchdowns—Whiting, Foulke. Goal from field—Tooker, Norton. Goal from touchdown—Wilcox.

HARVARD IS LUCKY.

Goal from Placement Wins for Crimson from West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—West Point was defeated today by Harvard, 4 to 0. In the first half, after both sides had done some fumbling, the ball was punted to Prince of West Point on the five-yard line. Prince returned the punt to Harvard's 35-yard line, where Noyes caught the ball and tried for a fair catch. He was interfered with, however, and the Harvard team was given a trial for goal from placement from this point. Parker kicked an easy goal and the score was Harvard 4, West Point 0. This was early in the first half, and thereafter West Point held the Harvard offense at all stages.

In the second half Harvard had the kick-off and the West Points, by successive line plunges, brought the ball back 50 yards to the visitors' 45-yard line before they lost it on downs. Then Harvard, after several trials of line bucking, punted and the West Points fumbled on their 15-yard line. It looked a sure touchdown for Harvard, but West Point took the ball away and rushed it back to the visitors' 25-yard line before they were held for downs. Harvard lost on an exchange of punts and West Point again started down the field on their onward march toward the Harvard goal line. When time was finally called the ball rested on the Harvard's 35-yard line in West Point's possession. West Point excelled in generalship and fast playing, but was handicapped by fumbling.

About the middle of the first half Captain Graves of West Point made the discovery that some of Harvard's men were wearing aluminum armor over their shins contrary to rules, and, after an examination, three of the crimsons were excused until they divested themselves of the armor.

West Point—0.		Harvard—4.
Hammond	L.E.	Filley
Doe	L.T.	Meier
Weeks-Erwin	L.G.	Parker-McFadon
Tipton	C.	Barney-White
Seagrave	R.G.	Squires
Graves	R.T.	Oveson-Paul
Gillespie	R.E.	Lear-Shurtleff
Gary	Q.B.	Noyes-Kernan
Hill-Harlow	R.H.	Hurley
Prince	L.H.	Nichols-Osborn-Sperry
Torney	F.B.	Mills

Umpire—Dr. Stauffer, Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Linesman—Mr. Minds. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Leechburg Loses Game.

SALTSBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Saltsburg won a close contest today from Leechburg High school, 11 to 0. Both teams showed a lack of experience. Touchdowns—Hill and Pierce. Goal—Johnson. Referee—McCullough. Umpire—Prof. Dixon.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR THE COMING WEEK

Following is the football schedule for next week:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Annapolis vs. St. John's college, at Annapolis.

Yale, 1908, vs. St. Paul's, at Garden City.

New York university vs. Rutgers, at New York.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Harvard vs. Carlisle, at Cambridge.

Yale vs. West Point, at West Point.

Princeton vs. Lehigh, at Princeton.

Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Cornell vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Ithaca.

Annapolis vs. Columbian, at Annapolis.

Lafayette vs. Swarthmore, at Easton.

Susquehanna vs. Western university, Pittsburgh.

Syracuse vs. Allegheny, at Syracuse.

Washington and Jefferson vs. Bethany, at Washington, Pa.

Wesleyan vs. Rutgers, at Middletown.

Michigan vs. West Virginia, at Ann Arbor.

Chicago vs. Northwestern, at Chicago.

Union vs. Rensselaer P. I., at Schenectady.

Harvard, 1908, vs. Andover, at Andover.

Yale, 1908, vs. Hotchkiss, at Lakeville.

Illinois vs. Purdue, at Lafayette.

Wisconsin vs. Drake, at Madison.

Williams vs. Hamilton, at Albany.

Colgate vs. Bucknell, at Lewisburg.

Virginia vs. Virginia Military, at Charlottsville.

Rochester vs. Onondaga Indians, at Rochester.

SHADYSIDE BEATS RAYEN IN A SLUGGING MATCH

Pittsburghers Run Up 30 Points on Youngstown Preps—Capt. Williams Is Star of the Game.

School Games.

Williston	0	Yale Freshmen	0
Erie H. S.	36	Ashtabula H. S.	0
Shadyside	30	Rayen H. S.	0
Pgh. Col. Soph.	22	McDonald H. S.	0
Pgh. Col. Jr.	12	Plymouth A. C.	0
Pgh. Col. Fresh.	6	Oakland II.	0
Salisburg	11	Leechburg H. S.	0
Westlake H. S.	5	Reliance	0
Warren (Pa.) H.S.	6	Titusville H. S.	6
Bellefonte Acad.	28	Altoona H. S.	0
Exeter Academy	11	Harvard Freshmen	0
Mansfield H. S.	25	Ravenna H. S.	0
Steubenville H. S.	10	Linsly Institute	0

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 15.—Although outweighed the Rayen High school played a plucky game against Shadyside Academy today, losing 30 to 0. The game was not as clean as it should have been, both sides indulging in slugging. Capt. Williams of Shadyside put up a great game, as did Curry, the visitors' left halfback. Two Rayen players were stars—Leibman and Alexander. They, with Parrock, were the best ground gainers for Rayen. Liebman played right half until he had to retire on account of injuries, and then Alexander took his place. Both made runs of 50 to 70 yards. They were good for gains almost every time called upon until the Shadyside men payed them individual attention, when they were balked in attempts.

Alexander carried the ball to Shadyside's 5-yard line in the second half, when time was called. Shadyside started to score at the start owing to Rayen's weak defense. Williams, Curry and J. McCutcheon did the advancing until Williams was pushed over after five minutes of playing. He kicked goal.

It was all Shadyside could do to make three touchdowns, but between Williams and Curry it managed to do so, and at the end of the first half the score was 18 to 0. In the second half McCracken and McCutcheon did some fine work and although Rayen got the ball several times the visitors got two more touchdowns, one by Curry and the other by McCracken. Williams kicked goal each time. The line-up:

Rayen H. S.—0.		Shadyside—30.
Asbaugh	R.E.	Babst
Mauser	R.T.	J. McCutcheon
Gray	R.G.	Darsie
McLean	C.	F. McCutcheon
Rosenquist	L.G.	Martin
Parks	R.T.	McCoy
Miller	L.E.	Gillespie
Smith	Q.B.	Paterson
Liebau-Alexander	R.H.	McCracken
Parrock-Maxwell	L.H.	Curry
Wick	F.B.	Williams

Referee—Resch, Case. Umpire—Warmcastle, Yale. Timekeeper—Chatterton of Rayen and Shettler of Shadyside. Touchdowns—Williams, 2; Curry, 2; McCracken, 1. Goals—Williams, 5.

STATE PLAYS FINE FOOTBALL.

Beats West Virginia, Which Offers Strong Resistance, by 34 to 0.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The State eleven played fine football today, and in spite of the stubborn defense of the West Virginia university team, succeeded in pushing the ball over for six touchdowns, Captain Forkum kicking four goals. Seventeen points were scored in each half. West Virginia managed to hold State for downs no less than five times, twice with the ball on its two-yard line. On the offensive, the visitors were almost powerless. Their only chance for a score came in the first half, when Captain Martin made a brilliant 70-yard run from a kick-off on a double pass when Smith's flying tackle saved a touchdown. Tackle Smith played great ball, as did also Captain Forkum. State's team was weakened by the absence of Yiechley and Mcserip. The lineup:

State—34.		West Virginia—0.
Barr	L.E.	Hall
Smith	L.T.	Leady
White	L.G.	Post
Dunn	C.	Yeardley-Wilson
Woodward	R.G.	Bachman
Gray	R.T.	Ruble-Ernst
Moorehead	R.E.	Tell-MacDonald
Saunders	Q.B.	Fleming
Partridge	L.H.	Martin (capt.)
Fawkes-McGee	R.H.	Hineman
Forkum (capt.)	F.B.	Ellson

Touchdowns—Smith 3, Forkum, Partridge, Moorehead. Goals from touchdown—Forkum 4. Referee—Dr. J. Robinson. Umpire—Dr. F. Robinson. Linesmen—Dean and Lenker. Time—22½ and 20 minute halves.

CORNELL WINS FROM BUCKNELL BY 24 TO 12

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Cornell today defeated Bucknell by a score of 24 to 12 in a hard-fought game. Bucknell outweighed Cornell and was able to gain first downs many times by smashing through the line, but on the defense failed to stop Cornell's long runs. Rice of Cornell ran 45 yards for a touchdown. Five minutes later he made a second score from the 15-yard line. Bucknell earned the first touchdown by hard line pounding. The second was made by Cockill picking up Cornell's fumble and, with a clear field, running 55 yards. Johnson of Bucknell sustained a broken rib.

Cornell—24.		Bucknell—12.
Oderkirk-Middlebach	L.E.	Corkill
Cook	L.T.	Baldwin
Dann-Sheldon	L.G.	Cooper
Wilder	C.	Smiley
Furman	R.G.	Lasher-Williams
Halliday	R.T.	Lenhard-Lasher
Vanorman	R.E.	Wheeler
Lynch-Bird	Q.B.	Frank
Rice-Gibson	L.H.	McKeever
Birmingham-Dewey	R.H.	Shepard-Morris
Cox-Davis	F.B.	Johnson-Lenhard

Touchdowns—Rice 2, Baldwin, Birmingham, Corkill, Dewey. Goals from touchdowns—Birmingham 3, Johnson 2, Halliday. Umpire—Case of Hobart. Referee—Sumter of Wallingsport. Linesmen—Wright of Columbia, Crouthers of Bucknell, Costello of Cornell. Timekeepers—Hoskins of Bucknell, Vonnegut of Cornell. Time of halves—25 minutes.

Lisbon Wins Fast Game.

LISBON, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Imperials of Canton and the locals played a snappy game here this afternoon, Lisbon winning 17 to 5. The features were the bucking of Steele, Kirk and Jones. Archibald and Curry circled Canton for 85 yards each. Touchdowns—Archibald, 2; Evans, C. Berger. Goals—Archibald, 2. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Officials, alternating—Connell and Armstrong.

Let Spear feather your nest.

THE CARISLE INDIANS WHO RUN UP 100 POINTS ON ALBRIGHT

Top row: Manager Thompson, Tomahawk, Nephew, La Roque, White Crow, Bearlo, Baker, Saul, Eagle Man, Little Old Man Heac Coach Rodgers. Second row: Dillon, Bradley, Daniels, Kennedy, Exendine, Sheldon, Fisher, Gardner, Jackson, Lubo. Third row: Metoxen, Flores, Jude, Libby, Charles, Andrews, Tremont, White, Roy, Denny. Lower row: Hendricks, Isham, Doxator, Jones, Jamison.

WAGNER AGAIN LEADS LEAGUE

The Carnegie Boy Is Not Only Best Batsman, but He Is First in Many Other Respects.

JAKE BECKLEY RAN SECOND

Hans Wagner, the pride of all local fans, again leads the National league in batting, having an average of 348, as against Beckley, who finished second, with 325, giving Wagner a lead of 28 points. The worth of this wonderful player can be better judged when his work year after year is looked into. Last season Wagner played in 129 games and scored 97 times, exactly the same as this season. He made 182 hits for a total of 265, against 170 for a total of 221 this season. Last year Wagner was in excellent condition the greater part of the season, while this season he has been out of condition the greater part of the year so that his record is far superior to that of last.

This season the big shortstop leads the league in stolen bases, with 55 against 46 last year. He also leads in doubles, with 44, with Delehanty and Mertes second, with 29 each. In triples he is second to Lumley, while in runs scored he is third. The work of Beaumont this season was of the highest class. He again leads the league in hits, with 189, against his own 209 last season, when he also led.

But eight players finished the season as 300-hitters, and of this number Pittsburgh furnished three—Wagner, the leader, Beaumont fifth and Clarke eighth. St. Louis has two, Beckley, who passed Donlin into second place the last day of the race, and Grady, who finished fourth. Cincinnati, New York and Chicago have only one representative each in the circle, Seymour, Donlin and Chance.

Gleason of the Philadelphias leads the league in sacrifice hits, with 36, with Shannon 29 and Browne 27. Wagner leads in stolen bases, with 55, followed by Mertes with 41 and Chance and Dahlen with 38. Lumley leads with home runs, with 9, and triples, with 18, giving him the extra base record of 86, two more than Wagner.

The Pittsburghers lead the league in both fielding and batting this season. In batting the team has 260, against Chicago's 255. In fielding the Pirates finished with 955 and had 6,574 chances, 24 more chances than Boston, which finished next to last in fielding. The complete record of the 140 players who have taken part in 15 or more games follows:

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
1—Wagner, Pgh.	132	97	170	55	5	.348
2—Beckley, St. L.	142	72	177	17	15	.325
3—Donlin, N. Y.	96	61	120	23	5	.324
4—Grady, St. L.	93	44	102	4	8	.319
5—Beaumont, Pgh.	153	98	189	30	22	.309
6—Seymour, Cin.	131	71	164	10	4	.308
7—Chance, Chi.	124	90	137	38	13	.306
8—Clarke, Pgh.	70	51	85	9	7	.305
9—Dunn, N. Y.	55	26	54	10	3	.293
10—Lush, Phila.	102	32	103	10	4	.291
11—Thomas, Phila.	139	92	143	28	7	.289
12—Dolan, Cin.	126	93	133	15	13	.287
13—Gessler, Brook.	89	39	98	13	6	.286
14—Delehanty, Bos.	138	54	142	17	5	.285
14—Smoot, St. L.	139	58	148	28	13	.285
15—Browne, N. Y.	151	99	160	20	27	.284
16—Odwell, Cin.	126	75	132	29	11	.283
17—Kelley, Cin.	122	75	126	14	16	.282
17—Shannon, St. L.	131	84	139	36	29	.282
17—Shulte, Chi.	20	14	24	1	6	.282
18—McGann, N. Y.	142	81	144	37	11	.280
18—McGee, Phila.	95	52	102	10	3	.280
19—Devlin, N. Y.	130	82	131	28	19	.279
19—Gleason, Phila.	153	61	161	13	36	.279
20—McCormick, Pgh.	122	52	121	15	8	.278
21—McCarthy, Chi.	113	37	116	12	14	.274
22—Lumley, Brook.	150	80	158	31	9	.273
23—Bresnahan, N. Y.	109	80	109	11	2	.271
24—Cooley, Bos.	123	40	125	13	0	.269
24—Lauterborn, Bos.	20	7	18	2	1	.269
25—Mertes, N. Y.	149	82	142	41	22	.268
26—Dahlen, N. Y.	144	80	139	38	12	.267
26—Casey, Chi.	136	71	145	21	18	.267
27—Brain, St. L.	125	57	130	19	11	.266
28—Wolverton, Phil.	102	43	106	18	8	.265
28—Tenney, Bos.	147	78	141	17	19	.265
29—Leever, Pgh.	34	12	26	0	2	.263
29—D. Jones, Chi.	98	43	85	13	3	.263
29—Evers, Chi.	152	50	140	24	20	.263
30—Slagle, Chi.	119	73	126	27	3	.261
31—Leach, Pgh.	146	93	151	27	4	.259
31—Ritchey, Pgh.	156	79	140	12	12	.259
31—Hulswitt, Phila.	113	36	102	8	13	.259
32—Ewing, Cin.	30	10	23	2	0	.258
33—Huggins, Cin.	140	96	125	11	14	.256
33—Shay, St. L.	138	45	87	34	7	.256
34—Dillon, Brook.	135	60	130	12	8	.255
34—Smith, Pgh.	47	17	36	5	3	.255
35—Babb, Brook.	153	48	134	30	9	.254
35—Abbattichio, Bos.	154	72	148	21	11	.254
36—Balch, Bky.	27	9	23	6	2	.253
36—McChesney, Chi.	22	9	22	2	1	.253
37—Farrell, St. L.	13	71	130	14	5	.251
38—Phelps, Pgh.	90	28	75	2	12	.250
38—O'Neil, St. L.	28	9	22	0	6	.250
39—Needham, Bos.	78	18	67	8	0	.249
39—Sebring, Cin.	136	49	134	16	1	.249
39—Dooin, Phila.	104	41	87	14	5	.249
40—W. Gilbert, N. Y.	147	57	119	29	17	.248
41—Steinfeldt, Cin.	88	34	86	15	12	.247
42—Ritter, Bkn.	64	22	52	17	4	.246
42—Carisch, Pgh.	35	8	30	2	1	.246
43—Dobbs, Bkn.	92	36	88	10	9	.244
44—Wiltse, N. Y.	25	9	16	0	1	.242
45—Geier, Bos.	147	70	139	16	6	.241
46—Kling, Chi.	119	40	109	8	14	.240
47—Pietz, Cin.	83	32	65	1	3	.239
48—Sheckard, Bkn.	142	69	120	21	17	.236
49—Roth, Phila.	67	28	54	8	3	.235
49—Dunleavy, St. L.	51	23	40	8	1	.235
49—Lynch, Pgh.	21	6	20	0	1	.235
50—Jacklitsch, Bkn.	24	8	18	6	1	.234
51—Corcoran, Cin.	150	55	133	19	11	.230
51—Schlie, Cin.	89	25	67	6	4	.230
52—Burke, St. L.	117	38	92	19	15	.229
53—Mathewson, N. Y.	47	15	29	3	9	.228
54—Donohue, Phila.	62	22	49	10	1	.227
55—Cannell, Bos.	96	32	78	10	5	.225
55—Brown, Chi.	27	6	20	0	1	.225
54—Moran, Bos.	110	28	89	10	3	.227
56—Bransfield, Pgh.	140	47	118	11	14	.224
57—Searfoss, St. L.	27	7	18	0	0	.222
58—O'Neil, Chi.	49	8	36	0	4	.220
58—Lundgren, Chi.	31	7	20	1	2	.220
59—Tucker, Chi.	141	55	109	40	13	.218
60—Mitchell, Bkn.	33	12	23	1	4	.217
60—Hill, St. L.	23	12	20	3	1	.217
61—Bowerman, N. Y.	87	32	61	5	9	.215
62—Wicker, Chi.	49	17	33	4	4	.214
63—Barry, Chi.	107	41	92	14	11	.213
63—Byers, St. L.	17	3	13	2	1	.213
64—Fisher, Bos.	35	8	21	0	0	.212
65—Carney, Bos.	75	24	58	5	4	.211
65—Doyle, Phila.	73	21	54	6	3	.211
66—Corndon, Phila.	30	7	19	0	1	.209
67—Marshall, N. Y.	22	7	16	2	1	.208
68—Williams, Chi.	54	19	38	9	5	.207
69—Taylor, St. L.	41	9	27	3	1	.206
70—Barclay, Bos.	123	46	91	21	11	.205
71—Raymer, Bos.	114	27	85	16	19	.204
72—Flaherty, Pgh.	32	10	21	0	4	.202
73—Warner, N. Y.	86	30	55	6	9	.201
74—Kruger, Pgh.	75	34	53	9	9	.199
75—Strang, Brook.	77	29	32	12	4	.193
76—Weimer, Chi.	37	6	22	2	2	.191
77—Bergen, Brook.	93	18	61	2	8	.189
78—McCormick, Bkn.	105	28	63	21	6	.183
79—Suthoff, Phila.	31	8	17	1	3	.179
79—Woodruff, Cin.	87	19	55	9	11	.179
80—Willis, Bos.	49	8	26	1	2	.174
81—Hahn, Cin.	35	7	17	1	4	.173
82—McLean, St. L.	25	5	14	1	0	.171
83—Case, Pgh.	18	3	9	0	0	.170
84—Duggleby, Phila.	31	6	14	0	1	.169
85—Jones, Brook.	46	8	23	4	4	.169
85—Jordan, Brook.	83	21	43	5	15	.168
86—Hall, Phila.	46	11	26	5	3	.160
87—Harper, Cin.	35	14	18	3	3	.159
88—McGinnity, N. Y.	51	10	22	1	11	.157
88—Nichols, St. L.	36	7	17	0	0	.157
89—Cronin, Brook.	39	5	17	0	3	.156
90—Taylor, N. Y.	37	7	16	0	6	.154
91—Briggs, Chi.	34	7	15	0	0	.153
92—Fraser, Phila.	44	6	16	0	5	.148
92—Kellum, Cin.	35	14	12	2	3	.148
93—Walker, Cin.	24	6	9	0	3	.132
94—McFarland, St. L.	32	8	13	0	2	.131
95—Poole, Brook.	24	3	9	0	3	.125
96—Ames, N. Y.	16	3	5	0	0	.122
97—Garvin, Brook.	23	0	8	0	0	.119
97—Scanlon, Brook.	17	2	5	0	4	.119
98—Phillippe, Pgh.	21	4	8	0	1	.116
99—Gilbert, Pgh.	25	13	21	3	0	.114
100—Pittinger, Bos.	38	2	13	0	2	.107
101—Sparks, Phila.	26	6	8	0	0	.105
102—McNichols, Bos.	17	2	4	0	1	.095
103—Wilhelm, Bos.	38	3	7	0	4	.071
104—McPherson, Phil.	15	0	3	0	1	.065
105—Miller, Pgh.	19	2	2	0	0	.043

Club Batting Records.

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
Pittsburgh	156	674	1333	179	121	.260
Chicago	156	597	1304	212	123	.255
Cincinnati	157	700	1323	169	121	.253
St. Louis	154	602	1257	208	126	.253
New York	157	740	1312	241	164	.248
Philadelphia	155	570	1263	152	117	.246
Boston	155	491	1197	135	86	.238
Brooklyn	155	499	1128	196	111	.228

Club Fielding Records.

	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
Pittsburgh	156	4213	2065	296	6574	.955
St. Louis	154	4066	2056	300	6422	.953
New York	157	4059	2134	308	6501	.953
Chicago	156	4055	2049	304	6408	.952
Cincinnati	157	4002	2010	315	6327	.952
Brooklyn	155	4073	1899	339	6311	.946
Boston	155	4180	1989	381	6550	.942
Philadelphia	155	3980	1962	392	6334	.938

The work of the pitchers in the National league during the season shows some very interesting things. First of all, it proves that the twirling of the New York pitchers was what won the pennant for that team. Four of the Giants' twirlers won 102 games, while the fifth man won 4, making 106 games that the five players took part in. But one man, Milligan, was dropped from the list the day the season opened. Chicago also had excellent work from the men who were paid to do the pitching. Although Wicker, the leader for Chicago, stands tenth in the list, he won .643 per cent of his games. Lundgren and Weimer also stand up in the .600 column, while Brown and Briggs are high in the race.

Cincinnati had Harper, who is sixth in the list with 23 out of 33 games. Kellum, who won .667 per cent of his games, stands next to Flaherty, who had .679 per cent of his games on the right side of the ledger. Case, who pitched in 14 games, won 10 of them, giving him a percentage of .745. Leever also finished high enough to suit almost any fan. Sam quit with 19 out of 30 games. Nichols was the leading pitcher for St. Louis, having 21 victories and 13 defeats, while Taylor won 21 and lost 19.

Durham, who pitched in but two games for Brooklyn, winning both, leads the Brooklyn twirlers, but Jones proved the leading man for Hanlon. Pittinger and Wilhelm finished the season with exactly the same record in games won and lost for Boston, although Willis took part in 45 games, being second to Mathewson in games pitched; the Giants' pitcher was in 47. Corridon and Duggleby divided the honors for Philadelphia with almost the same record.

The complete record of every pitcher follows. As only those who took part in 15 or more games gets in the official guide, the "fans" can figure out who are the best.

			Shutouts.			
	W.	L.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Durham, Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1000
Wiltse, New York	12	3	2	0	0	.800
McGinnity, New York	32	9	0	2	2	.780
Mathewson, N. Y.	35	12	3	1	1	.745
Case, Pittsburgh	10	4	3	1	0	.714
Harper, Cincinnati	23	10	6	1	2	.697
Flaherty, Pittsburgh	19	9	5	2	0	.679
Kellum, Cincinnati	16	8	1	2	1	.667
McGinley, St. Louis	2	1	0	1	0	.667
Wicker, Chicago	18	10	4	0	0	.643
Lundgren, Chicago	16	9	2	4	1	.640
Leever, Pittsburgh	19	11	1	1	2	.633
Briggs, Chicago	19	11	3	2	0	.633
Nichols, St. Louis	21	13	3	1	1	.627
Weimer, Chicago	20	12	5	2	1	.625
Taylor, New York	23	14	5	2	0	.622
Walker, Cincinnati	14	9	2	1	0	.609
Brown, Chicago	14	10	4	3	0	.583
Lynch, Pittsburgh	15	11	1	3	0	.577
Taylor, St. Louis	21	19	3	2	0	.525
Corridon, Chi.-Phila.	12	11	0	3	2	.523
Robertaille, Pittsb'gh	4	4	0	1	1	.500
Caldwell, Phila.	2	2	0	0	1	.500
Duggleby, Phila.	12	13	2	1	0	.480
Hahn, Cincinnati	16	18	2	5	1	.471
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	9	10	3	4	0	.471
McFarland, St. Louis	14	16	1	3	0	.466
Ewing, Cincinnati	11	13	1	2	0	.458
Reisling, Brooklyn	3	4	1	1	0	.429
Elliott, Cin.-N. Y.	3	4	1	1	0	.429
Pittinger, Bos.	15	21	5	4	1	.417
Wilhelm, Boston	15	21	3	3	1	.417
Jones, Brooklyn	17	23	0	6	0	.425
Scanlon, Pgh.-Bkn.	7	9	2	0	0	.413
Suthoff, Cin.-Phila.	12	18	0	2	0	.400
O'Neil, St. Louis	10	15	1	4	0	.400
Willis, Boston	18	27	2	1	0	.400
Ames, New York	4	6	0	1	2	.400
Poole, Brooklyn	7	14	1	1	0	.333
Frazer, Philadelphia	13	24	3	2	0	.354
Cronin, Brooklyn	12	25	4	5	0	.324
Mitchell, Phila.-Bkn.	6	13	1	3	1	.316
Sparks, Philadelphia	7	18	3	5	0	.280
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	1	3	0	0	0	.250
Fisher, Boston	5	16	2	2	0	.238
Dunleavy, St. Louis	1	4	0	0	0	.200
McNichol, Boston	2	10	1	2	0	.167
Grothe, Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	.000
Lush, Philadelphia	0	5	0	1	0	.000
Thatcher, Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1000
Pfeister, Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Miller, Pittsburgh	7	8	2	1	0	.467
Corbett, St. Louis	5	9	0	0	0	.357
Lee, Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	0	.333
Sanders, St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	.333
Marvin, Brooklyn	6	15	2	3	0	.288
McPherson, Phila.	1	10	1	2	1	.091
Barry, Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	.000
Milligan, New York	0	1	0	1	0	.000
Haukalik, Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	.000
Brackenridge, Phila.	0	2	0	0	0	.000
Carney, Boston	0	8	0	0	0	.000
Reidy, Brooklyn	0	3	0	1	0	.000
Totals	612	312	106	106	22	.500

Scholastics Play Tie Game.

WARREN, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Warren and Titusville High school football elevens played an exciting tie game today in the Northwestern Pennsylvania interscholastic championship series. Warren scored in the first half, Klepford making a 40-yard run. In the second half Benedict for Titusville went around Warren's end for a touchdown. Both goals were kicked and the game ended 6 to 6 with the ball close to the visitor's goal.

CALIFORNIA NORMAL GIVES WASH.-JEFF. HARD GAME

Collegians Are Able to Score But One Touchdown—Losers Have Good Team.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 15.—Washington and Jefferson college, after 40 minutes of strenuous play this afternoon was able to show but a 6 to 0 score against California Normal. With her defense at times ripped to shreds and on the defensie for nearly half the time, the local team endeavored pluckily to save her honor and prevent a score. This she did, but herself managed to score but one touchdown.

California Normal had the best team it ever sent to a Washington gridiron. The Normalites played good, consistent ball throughout the game, their offensive work at times being magnificent, while their defense enabled but the six points to be rolled up against them.

Washington and Jefferson made the only touchdown of the game in the early stages of the first half when straight hard football accomplished the desired end. After that both teams fought up and down the gridiron, each having the leather in turns without either being able to score. Toward the end of the second half Washington and Jefferson began a systematic hammering of the Normal line, and had the ball on the California yard mark when time was called.

W. & J.—6.		California—0.
Hupp	L.E.	Drum
Roy	L.T.	Jenkins
Stuart	L.G.	Burley
Sutter	C.	Gray
Gibson	R.G.	Frye
Timmons	R.T.	Martin
Hart	R.E.	Colson
Neill	Q.B.	Harmon
Skinner	L.H.	Smith
Smith	R.H.	McCleery
Wright	F.B.	Farr

Substitutions—Tannehill for Farr, Tanner for Smith, Springer for Hupp, Seip for Wright, Simmons for Skinner. Touchdown—Timmons. Goal from touchdown—Wright. Referee—Blaine Aiken, W. & J. Umpire—C. L. Orth, Lehigh. Linesmen—Donald Cameron, California, and Dr. A. E. Thompson, W. & J. Timers—P. J. Alexander, W. & J., and C. S. Cornell, California. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

OHIO SURPRISES MICHIGAN.

Wolverines Are Behind at One Stage, but Get Going and Win by Score of 31 to 6.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Michigan had a hard time with Ohio State for a while today and shortly after the second half was begun was behind with a score of 6 to 5. It took Michigan 24 minutes to score in the first half, as State put up a desperate defense and held the Wolverines four times.

In the second half Longman fumbled to Marquardt, who ran 50 yards for a touchdown. Hoyer kicked the goal, which put State ahead. Right away the great Heston got into working order and he made trouble for the State team. In this last half he made three touchdowns. He also took the leading part in carrying the ball close enough for Tom Hammond to kick two field goals. Michigan's play was marred by ragged fumbling. State could not gain ground, making but two first downs. Line-up:

Ohio State—6.		Michigan—31.
Heekin	L.E.	Garrels
Clark-Surface	L.T.	Curtis
Dunsford	L.G.	Shultz-Schulte
Hoyer	C.	Schulte-Ted Hammond
Diltz	R.G.	Carter
Marker	R.T.	Tom Hammond
Reamsnyder	R.E.	Clark-Weeks-Patrick-Smull
Jackson-Wallace	Q.B.	Norcross
Walker-Byrne	L.H.	Heston
Swan	R.H.	H. Hammond-Weeks-McGoffin
Marquardt	F.B.	Longman-H. Hammond-Weeks

First half—Touchdown—H. Hammond. Score at end of first half—Michigan 5, Ohio State 0. Second half—Touchdowns—Marquardt, Heston 3. Goals from touchdowns—Hoyer, Tom Hammond 3. Goals from placement—Tom Hammond 2. Referee—Walbridge of Lafayette. Umpire—Wenn of Harvard. Head linesman—Boyle of Dartmouth. Time of halves—30 minutes.

QUAKERS HARD PRESSED.

Brown Holds Penn to One Touchdown, Which Is Made in the First Half.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated the Brown university eleven today on Franklin Field by a single touchdown, which was scored early in the first half. The touchdown was the result of a bad kick by Brown. After this Brown played up and outplayed the local men at almost every point of the game.

In the second half the Providence boys simply swept the Pennsylvanians off their feet, carrying the ball from their own 45-yard line to within 15 yards of Pennsylvania's goal, only to lose it on a fumble. Pennsylvania took a brace for a brief period and, aided by an exchange of punts, got the ball within 20 yards of Brown's goal. Here the latter held firmly and Brown secured possession of the ball.

The game was unusually rough, one of the visitors being ruled out early in the first half by Umpire Edwards. Brown was lamentably weak on punting, while the fumbling of Pennsylvania was miserable. Line-up:

Pennsylvania—6.		Brown—0.
Drake	L.E.	Schwinn
Torrey	L.T.	Higgins
Piekarski	L.G.	Winslow-Conklin
Williams	C.	Colter
Seigler	R.G.	Fletcher
Lamson	R.T.	Webb
Sinkler	R.E.	Russ-Ingalls
Stevenson-Corson	Q.B.	Schwartz-Racker
Reynolds	L.H.	Cobb
Bennis-W. Hollenbach	R.H.	Whalen-Curtis
Smith-Bennis	F.B.	Savage

Touchdown—Smith. Goal from touchdown—Reynolds. Referee—Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Edwards, Princeton. Linesman—Whiting, Cornell. Time of halves—25 minutes each.

Bluffites Beat McDonald.

The Pittsburgh college sophomores yesterday beat the McDonald High school on the bluff, 22 to 0. Line-up:

P. C. Sophs—22.		McDonald H. S.—0.
Rankin	L.E.	Hamilton
Cready	L.T.	Stamphley
McGrath	L.G.	Wright-Smith
Yellig	C.	Gretchins
Troxall	R.G.	Tanner
Laux	R.T.	Drennen
Keating	R.E.	Brady-Davis
Dowling	Q.B.	Allison-Davis
Murphy	L.H.	Allison-Bishop
Neilan	R.H.	Austin
Gray	F.B.	Dolan

Touchdowns—Gray 2, Neilan 2. Goals from touchdowns—Dowling 2. Time of halves—30 minutes. Referee—Doherty. Umpire—Stone. Linesmen—Slack and Brady.

WESTMINSTER IS DEFEATED 38 TO 0.

W. U. P. Heavier, and Masses on Lighter Opponents for Big Gains—Tricks Employed.

MEHL MAKES LONGEST RUN

The Westminster college eleven was outplayed by the Western University of Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon at Exposition park, the final score being 38 to 0. W. U. P. collected 15 points in the first half, representing three touchdowns without a goal and in the second half the total was run up to 38.

The United Presbyterians were weaker than their husky opponents in several departments. They were unable to hold their line together against the attacks, which were hard, but not too fast, and the end men were totally unable to stop the rushes. The men on the end in the first half were soon picked out by Capt. Joe Thompson as vulnerable spots for attacks and plays were directed against them with good results from a W. U. P. standpoint.

Calhoun and Woode in the second half relieved Smith and Stewart, but in this session W. U. P. paid more attention to mass on tackle and guards. The Westminster team, as a whole, was rather weak on tackling, getting its men high.

W. U. P. worked trick plays in the first half, the double pass and fake kicks proving to be two good ground gainers. The visitors' ends were pulled in and the back field men got away, Thompson, Schmidt and Mehl doing the damage. Fullback Mehl turned up the most spectacular play in the second half by getting through the line between right guard and center on the W. U. P. 10-yard line and traveling the entire length of the field for a touchdown. Perry was his running mate, and he bowled over the few Westminster men who offered resistance.

Westminster kicked off to Schmidt on the 10-yard line. Schmidt got into his interference and ran back 40 yards before Stodd made a pretty tackle. Six rushes took the ball down the field and over the line for a touchdown, Leidenroth taking the ball. Edgar missed goal.

W. U. P. kicked off and Westminster made a first down and then lost on downs. W. U. P. fumbled and lost the ball, which Westminster booted to mid-field to Thompson, who was tackled without having a chance to run back the punt. Thompson tore off 20 yards on a fake kick and Schmidt got around end for 15. Westminster held for downs and kicked to mid field. Schmidt, on the first play, came around end for 45 yards, getting away on the double pass. Thompson was sent through the line for touchdown. Edgar kicked goal. W. U. P. worked the ball down the field again, Mehl being a prominent person in advancing it to within three yards from goal, where Thompson again was given a chance for touchdown. He was pulled over the line. Schmidt missed goal.

Mercer missed the kick-off at the start of the second half, but recovered the ball. W. U. P., however, held for downs and got the ball, which was worked down the field for a series of plays, Marshall being sent over for the next touchdown. Schmidt missed another goal.

Westminster kicked to the 15-yard line and East ran it back 15 yards, Woode getting him on a good tackle. East was sent around the end again and got going for 25 yards. It looked as though he would get away from the field, but Mercer made one of the best tackles of the game by grabbing him out of the crowd and bringing him to the ground. Thompson was dragged over the line by Perry for the next touchdown. Edgar kicked goal.

Mehl was slow in fielding the kick-off, and Schmidt saved the ball on the 10-yard line. On the next line-up Mehl went through the line and got away and ran the distance down the field for touchdown. And the band and army of W. U. P. students made merry. The band played "I Have a Feeling for You" and the students sang songs. Thompson got the last touchdown and Edgar goal. The line-up:

W. U. P.—38.		Westminster—0.
Perry	L. E.	Love-Calhoun
Waddell	L. T.	Orr
Ludenroch-Zeig	L. G.	Clarke
McKean	Center	Eberhart
Edgar	R. G.	Cleland
Marshall	R. T.	Marsh
East	R. E.	Stewart
Ritchie	Q. B.	Stodd
Thompson	L. H.	Mercer
Schmidt	R. H.	Davidson
Mehl	F. B.	Locke

Touchdowns—First half, Ludenroch, Thompson 2; second half, Marshall, Thompson 2, Mehl. Goals—Edgar 3. Referee—Dr. Farrar, U. of P. Umpire—Hough, W. and J. Time—25 and 20-minute halves.

Moundsville Beats Waynesburg.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Waynesburg college was defeated here today by the Moundsville eleven, 6 to 5. Although the college boys were outclassed in weight, they outplayed their opponents, whose touchdown resulted from an 80-yard run at the beginning of the second half. Line-up:

Waynesburg—5.		Moundsville—6.
Ruadabush	L.E.	Daugherty
Zimmerman	L.T.	Gatts-Heller-Carpenter
Allison	L.G.	Saunders
Day	C.	Caines
Parkenson	R.G.	Deggan
Greene	R.T.	Lindsey
Ray	R.E.	McMahon
Minton-Daly-"Ace"	R.H.	McSwain-Gatts
Lippencott	L.H.	Weaver
Call	Q.B.	Pickett
Barbe	F.B.	Humphreys

Officials—Scott and Cortright. Linesmen—Barbe, Waynesburg; Schwing, Moundsville. Time of halves—15 and 20 minutes.

No Score at Braddock.

A large crowd witnessed the opening game of football at the Edgar Thomson park, Braddock, yesterday. The game was between the Edgar Thomson team and the McKeesport Tube Works team, both of which were not in the best of shape. Neither side scored, the game ending 0 to 0. The offensive work of the home team, and in fact both teams, was not of the best, showing lack of practice. Line-up:

Braddock—0.		McKeesport—0.
Hawthorne-Le Bran	L.E.	Thompson
Laufman	L.T.	Brown
Stametz	L.G.	McTight
Soles	C.	McVitt
Beck-Campbell	R.G.	Edmundson
Scritchfield	R.T.	Orr
Murray	R.E.	Lang
James	Q.B.	Lewis
Larimer	R.H.	DeWitt
Potter	L.H.	Jackson
Turner	F.B.	Stinner

Referee—Moulhand. Umpire—Schwartz.

Homestead Swamps South Side.

The Homestead Steel Works football team defeated the South Side Athletics yesterday, 33 to 0. Line-up:

Homestead—33.		South Side—0.
Jones	R.E.	Edwards
Carr	L.T.	Skelley
Stahlhut	L.G.	E. Lewis
Quirk	C.	Watkins
F. Busch	R.T.	Rodgers
McBeth	R.E.	Jones (capt.)
Dixon	Q.B.	M. Jones
Hager	L.H.	Wart
Schaup	F.B.	Reiff
Maxwell (capt.)	R.H.	J. Lewis

Touchdowns—Schaup 2, Hager, Maxwell 2, Fogel. Goals kicked from touchdowns—Maxwell 3. Substitutions—Getsinger for Jones, Shipe for Carr, Dewalt for McBeth, Ryan for Dewalt, Fogel for Schaup, McArdle for Edwards, McClatchy for Skelley, Slippy for E. Lewis, E. Lewis for Wart. Referee—Davis. Umpire—Lawson. Timekeepers—Reese. Linesmen—Cline and Williams.

Pastimes Win at Pitcairn.

Pastime went to Pitcairn yesterday and defeated the strong team of that town, 11 to 6. DeLozier ran 40 yards for a touchdown in the first half. Cornelius kicked an easy goal. Lineup:

Pastime A. C.—11.		Pitcairn A. C.—6.
M'Elligott-Barclay	L. E.	Jae
Forrest	L. T.	Cloolns
Blair-Ewing	L. G.	Johnsonbaugh
Tynan	Center	Price
Goldman	R. G.	Fester-Ames
Schindler-Coleridge	R. T.	Mingle
Barclay-Barbin	R. E.	Good
Conwell	Q. B.	DeLozier-McDowell
McCloy	L. H.	Cornelius
Barbin-Cullison	R. H.	Lose
Butler	F. B.	D. Lose

Touchdowns—Butler, McCloy, DeLozier. Goals from touchdowns—Barclay, DeLozier. Referee—Johnsonbaugh. Umpire—Stromer. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Roeloff's Run a Feature.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—In a well-played game today the Bellefonte academy defeated the Altoona High school 28 to 0. The feature was Roeloff's 80-yard run for a touchdown. Touchdowns—Miller, Weaver, Roeloff, Gutelius. Goals from touchdowns Weaver 3. Referee—Grider. Umpire—Tippery. Time—20 and 15-minute halves.

DONORA IS EASY FOR LYCEUM

Pittsburgh Team Has No Trouble in Making Thirty-One Points on Visitors.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES

Local Results.

Pastimes	11	Pitcairn	6
Ingram	24	North End	0
Ben Avon	22	Herron Hill	0
Homestead	33	South Side	0
Dravosburg	66	Wilmerding	0
Lyceum	31	Donora	0
Oakland	22	Hazelwood Ind.	0
Braddock	0	McKeesport	0
Sycamore	28	Goehrings	0
Sterling	15	Manchester	0
Termon Tigers	5	Lafayette	0
Forbes A. C.	10	Mifflin	7
Haysville A. C.	10	Sewickley Stars	5
Brushton	17	Verona Ind.	0
Pequot (75)	35	Colonial	0
Valley	0	Hillside	0
Walton	6	Monterey	0
Lowell III.	15	E. E. Eagles	0
Sewickley III.	5	Devlin	0
Brighton	17	Alma Tigers	0
Linwood II.	23	Birmingham A. C.	0
Coraopolis Ind.	10	Flavels	0
Ben Avon II.	15	North Side	0
Emsworth II.	20	Pastime II.	0
Montgomery	6	C. Indians	0
Lowell II.	6	Riverside	0
Brown	16	St. John's Lyceum	0
Superior	55	Park A. C.	0
LaBelle	35	Witlakers	0
Bellevue	5	Enterprise	0
Riverside II.	9	Phipps	0
Linwood	5	Homestead P. C.	0
Brushton Mohawks	23	Richland	0
Idlewood Ind.	6	Sterling II.	0
Riverside	5	Coraopolis C.	0
Library	12	Bryant	5
Pequots	5	Prowlers	0
Tarentum	6	Sayers	0

The Donora football team lost to the Pittsburgh Lyceum, 31 to 0, yesterday on the Pittsburgh college campus. The line-up:

Lyceum—31.		Donora—0.
Clark	R.E.	Haslett
McKeever-Hurney	R.T.	O. Frazer
Kenna	R.G.	Ridgley
Thompson-Edkins	C.	Leech
Sweeney	L.G.	Clark
Seaman	L.T.	Hall
Scully	L.E.	Bins
McAteer	Q.B.	Brown
McInerny	R.H.	Whitaker
Quinlan	L.H.	Vogle
Hoban	F.B.	H. Frazer-Eyman

Touchdowns—Hoban, Sweeney, McAteer, Kenna, McInerny. Safety—Brown. Goals from touchdown—McAteer. Referee—Barker. Timekeepers—Toomey and Baker. Linesmen—Powell and O'Donnell. Umpire—Mellon.

Beaver College Is Outweighed.

SHARON, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Beaver college lost to the strong Sharon eleven in one of the hardest fought games on the local gridiron this year, 6 to 0. The collegians, while they were not as heavy as the locals, made up the deficiency by fast work. The line-up:

Sharon—6.		Beaver College—0.
Wenglar	L.E.	West
Ozersky	L.T.	Clifton
O'Neil	L.G.	Seaman
Kibbee	C.	Christy
Kammerer	R.G.	Phillips
Pitts	R.T.	Dobbins
Carver	R.E.	James
May	Q.B.	C. Hamilton
Smith	L.H.	Hamilton
Burke	R.H.	Duff
Buckley	F.B.	Gardner

Touchdown—Ozersky. Goal—Smith. Substitution—Aughenbaugh for West. Referee—Moore. Umpire—Manning. Timers—Reed of Beaver, Parks of Sharon. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

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We open up the Fall and Winter goods season by placing on sale tomorrow thousands of Horse Blankets and Robes which we contracted for early last spring, and made especially for us during the dull season by one of the best manufacturers in the eastern states—this means a saving of 20 per cent. for you.

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THE PIRATES' WIND-UP PROVED A SURPRISE TO BOTH CLUB OWNER AND FRIENDS

PIRATES' DEFEAT WAS SAD BLOW

Cleveland Deserved to Win Post-Season Series, as That Team Played Consistent Ball.

PATSY DONOVAN TALKS

The defeat of the Pirates by the Cleveland team in the post-season series of games played during the week was a sad blow to the hopes of the local followers of the ex-champions and a bitter one to the club owner, who could see nothing but victory for his team. The defeat by Boston last season and the victory of the Cleveland team this season makes it look as though the American teams are faster than those of the National league, but it will be hard to get Barney Dreyfuss to admit anything of the kind.

Neither the club owner, the players nor the friends of the Pirates can have any excuse to put forward for the defeat of the team. Last season it was true that the Pirates were in the poorest kind of shape when they stacked up against the Boston team, and the baseball public in general looked lightly on Boston's victory, but such excuses will not go at present, as the Pirates presented the strongest team that could be mustered, with all the regulars in line. Of course, it can be said that Clarke, by reason of his long lay-off, was not in his best playing trim, but that will be a lame excuse, and the best thing to be done is for the president, players and rooters to take their medicine as gracefully as the circumstances will permit.

Both Teams Were Fast.

The series had one good end and that was to give Pittsburghers a further opportunity of seeing the class of ball put up in the American league, and it must be admitted that if the games played here by the Cleveland team are a fair sample the Americans are every whit as fast as the Nationals, notwithstanding the counter statements of some partisans. There were some departments in which the Pirates had the Blues beaten and one was in the taking of chances on the bases and in base running in general, but there it ended. In all the other departments the visitors were every bit as fast as the local team. The series was not the financial success that it should have been and the quality of ball put up justified, but the weather conditions were responsible for this failure.

The games played also gave the public a chance to get a line on the work of the two bright stars of the baseball profession, Wagner and Lajoie, and in justice to both it must be said that in the work shown there is little to choose from between them. Of course, the big Frenchman is the more finished player of the two, that is, there is more grace in the way he handles himself, but what Wagner loses in finish he more than makes up in speed and covers more ground than Lajoie. If the matter could be put to a vote it would be found that local patrons would stand by Wagner almost to a man.

Better Class of Third Basemen.

According to Patsy Donovan, who was in the city during the latter part of the week and took in the games between the Pittsburgh and Cleveland teams, there is one place where the American league has the National beaten in the matter of fast, clever players and that is at third base. Patsy paid a fine tribute to Tommy Leach when he said that outside of the little Pirate there is not what would be called a first-class guardian of the third sack in the National, whereas in the American there are at least five first-class men in that position.

Donovan pointed to the work shown by Bradley in the post-season series as a fair sample of the third base work put up in the American. He points to Collins of Boston, Conroy of New York, Cross of Philadelphia, Coughlan of Detroit and Tannehill of Chicago as being past masters in the work of covering third base, and also states that by reason of these men being stars in their positions that it is much harder to get away with the bunt in the American than it is in the National. In support of this he pointed out that the Pirates tried to do but little bunting in the post-season series because Bradley was too fast for such attempts.

Speaking of the fact that the class of three hundred hitters is dwindling each year, Donovan says that the students of the game and those who like to dope out the work of the players must look for something else than the old story of the effectiveness of the pitchers. He is quite willing to admit that the pitchers are more effective than in the old days, but says there are other causes and principal among them is the fact that the game is growing faster every year. In the old days all the first basemen were required to do was to stand at the bag and catch the ball when it was thrown to him. Nowadays it is different, as the first baseman is looked for to cover as much ground as any of the other infielders.

Quite a Difference in the Play.

Donovan says that it has only been a few years ago that there was not one in 10 pitchers who would cover first base for plays and that now a pitcher who does not get over and cover the bag stands but little chance in the big leagues. This has to a large extent been the means of killing the hit and run game. In the old days a team was lucky that had two star pitchers and this gave the hitters a chance, for if the star pitcher fooled them one day they would get even the next and thus keep their averages up, but now each team has a half-dozen star twirlers so that it is hard for the batter to get the ball safe, and the man who can bat at 250 or 275 now is as good a batsman as those who were in the three hundred class a few years ago.

Patsy is of the opinion that the spit ball has come to stay and he thinks it would be unfair for the club owners to do away with it just because one pitcher happens to be able to pitch it successfully while others cannot master it. He says this new ball is a holy terror for the batsmen, and it is likewise hard for the catchers to handle. He gives an illustration of the drop there is to the ball by stating that in a game at Washington with a runner on first base Patten, who was doing the pitching, was ready to deliver the spit ball, and glancing over he saw the runner taking a long lead off first and he turned quickly and made the throw to the base. The throw looked to be high and the first baseman put his hands up, but the ball took a sudden drop and hit him square in the mouth. Patsy says that outside of Chesbro there are few pitchers who can control the spit ball.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

DRIVERS WERE FINED.

Four of Them Assessed at Johnstown for Laying Up Heats.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Oct. 15.—The last day of the two weeks' fall race meet in this city ended today. In the second heat of the 2:14 pace four drivers were fined for alleged "laying up." In the second heat of the 2:24 trot George Fletcher, driving Marilao, got a bad fall, but was not seriously injured. Summaries:

2:14 pace, purse $400.

Oscar	1	1	1
Mysotis	2	2	7
Redline	4	5	2
Miss Mills	5	3	4

Queen of Spades, Sue Dix, Electric Storm, Rocket, Capt. Chuck and Dynamite also started. Time—2:14¼, 2:14¼, 2:14¼.

2:18 trot, purse $400.

Arthur Czar	1	2	1	2	1
Malise	3	1	2	1	2
Ura	2	3	3	3	3
Conduct	5	5	4	4	4

Minnie Bell also started. Time—2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:21¼.

2:24 trot, purse $400.

Admiral Schley	1	1	4	1
Normanroe	2	5	1	3
King Lorin	4	3	3	2
Marialo	3	2	5	4

Noramont also started. Time—2:23¼, 2:23½, 2:26½, 2:24½.

Scottdale Blanks Monessen.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Scottdale football team defeated Monessen this afternoon 6 to 0. The game was stubbornly contested, several players being knocked out. Short halves were played. The aggressive playing of Skemp, Mumaw and Hardy were features.

INTER-SECTIONAL GAMES SCHEDULED

Shadyside First Prep Team to Invade East—High School Doing Well.

NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE

The football teams have about passed the preliminary practice stage and now comes the harder and more important games. Locally, the coaches have a better line on their men and the final choosing, in a measure, has been done.

The Pittsburgh High school, late in starting, now gives evidence of being a strong team. It won from the W. and J. academy, which was beaten by Shadyside by a top heavy score 6 to 0, but the game was played one week later and in that time W. and J. had opportunities to brace.

The game against the Geneva College Reserves Friday, the score being 5 to 0, in High school's favor, was one that inspired confidence in the High school team and student body. Last year Geneva beat High school 12 to 6 and to win from this eleven so early in the season makes High school "feel good." The Kiski game comes Monday of next week and High school will have to be in shape for the Saltsburg prep contingent.

Shadyside plays the Lawrenceville Prep. school Wednesday at Lawrenceville. This will be the first time a prep school from this section ever sent a team east and the outcome of the game will be watched with interest. Shadyside will not have her strongest lineup on the field. Tom Uptegraf, who has been playing right half, is out of the game with a turned ankle, and it is doubtful if Dick Mueller, his running partner, will be in shape for the contest, he also being in bad condition.

W. & J. and State.

At Lawrenceville Shadyside will play against one of last year's players, Don McKaig. McKaig is playing a half for Lawrenceville and reports from there make him a star of the first magnitude.

The W. and J.-State college game, which will be played at Friendship park Saturday of this week, should be one of the very best in Pittsburgh this season. It will be the first of the season and will give the admirers of each a chance to see them play. State is scheduled to meet W. U. P. and W. and J. has the Pittsburgh Lyceum on its card for election day in this city. By playing this game it will take the edge off those that are to come.

W. and J. and W. U. P. are on anything but friendly terms and it is galling to W. U. P. to see their rivals come into Pittsburgh, especially so early in the season.

Talk of New League.

Rumor has it that there will be another baseball league next year and the clubs that will form it will be near home. It is a known fact that for some time past promoters have been at work on a league, and the parties back of the scheme are baseball men of past experience, in most cases, and some with the coin to see that it gets a good start. Parties interested will admit being at work, but refuse to give out anything.

The clubs or towns mentioned are McKeesport, if grounds are secured, Uniontown, Cumberland, Johnstown, and if the Central league drops Wheeling, that plant will be picked up.

Johnstown has applied for admission into the Tri-State league, and the wisdom of its entering that body is questioned by well-versed players, who think the Flood City people would do better to still remain as an independent team or go into an organization that has teams nearer home.

Frank Torreyson, who until a few years ago had been associated with minor league baseball as a club owner very prominently, will get back into the game next year if the right spot presents itself and he is picked as the person who will take up the McKeesport franchise. Uniontown is about ripe for a revival. Harry Wilhelm and Buttermore will doubtless be "in on" the project and these two players should do much toward warming up the home people to the club. Both played on the teams in that town when the fans did enthuse and both are still good players. A few old faces with the affairs of the club in competent and popular hands should bring about a change in affairs there in a baseball way.

Cumberland made money the past year and the people would not be adverse to entering a league. The entering of these towns into a league would affect semi-professional teams, inasmuch as they would not have games with them and this would be more felt by the treasury. Places like Johnstown last year did well and visiting teams there were well paid for their games, and one or two towns like Johnstown erased from their schedules will make quite a difference to their exchequer.

RICHARD R. GUY.

EASTERN WRESTLERS WON.

Captured the Majority of Events in A. A. U. Tourney at World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The final bouts of the Olympic amateur wrestling championships, conducted under the rules of hte Amateur Athletic union, were contested at the Stadium today. The fact that only three falls were accomplished by winners of first places showed speed and skill. The results are as follows:

105-pound class—Won by Robert Curry, St. George A. C., New York, fall 2 minutes 38 seconds; John Hein, Boy's club, New York, second; Gus Thiefanthaler, South Broadway turnverein, St. Louis, third.

115-pound class—Won by George Mehnert, National turnverein, St. Louis; Gus Bouers, National turnverein, St. Louis, second; W. L. Nelson, St. George A. C., New York, third.

125 pounds—Won by J. Niflet, Pastime A. C., New York, fall 1 minute 56 seconds; A. Wester, National turnverein, Newark, N. J., second; Z. Stoebbler, South Broadway A. C., St. Louis, third.

135 pounds—Won by J. B. Bradshaw, Boys' club, New York; Theodore McLear, National turnverein, Newark, N. J., second; C. E. Clapper, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third.

145 pounds—Won by Otto Roehm, Central Y. M. C. A., New York; H. Tesing, St. George, New York, second; Albert Zirkel, National turnverein, Newark, N. J., third.

158 pounds—Won by Charles Bricksen, Norwegian turnverein, Brooklyn; William Beckman, New West Side A. C., New York, second; Jerry E. Winholtz, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third.

Heavyweight—Won by P. H. Ausen, Norwegian turnverein, Brooklyn, fall 2 minutes; F. Kungler, Southwest turnverein, St. Louis, second; F. C. Warmboldt, North St. Louis turnverein, third.

OLDFIELD BEAT KISER.

Won Both Races and Established a New World's Record for Distance of Ten Miles.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—Barney Oldfield won two races from Earl Kiser this afternoon on the Glenville track, during the automobile meeting given by the Cleveland Driving Park Company. The first race was a standing start, 10-mile affair, and in this Oldfield established a new world's record, putting the mark down to 9:17 1-5, and beating Kiser by over ¾ of a mile.

In the 5-mile race, flying start, Oldfield got off in front and was never headed, winning by a quarter mile in 4:43 3-5. Four other races were run, but nothing sensational in fast time was made.

Oldfield's fastest miles were the second and third in the 10-mile race, he negotiating each of these in 53 4-5 seconds.

LEAGUE OWNS QUAKERS.

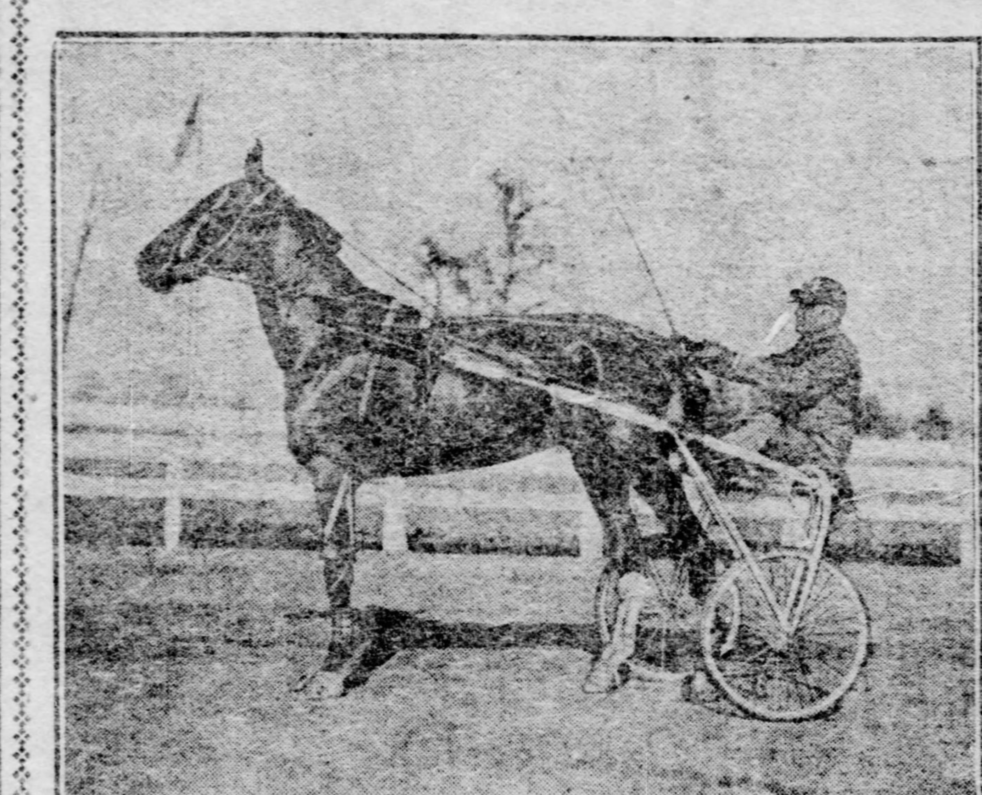
President Pulliam Pays Players and Takes Full Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 15.—President Pulliam of the National Baseball league today paid the 16 players of the Philadelphia National league club 15 days' salary. This step was taken because of the inability of the local club to raise the necessary amount of money involved.

The Philadelphia club's franchise is now the property of the National league, and when the club is sold under sheriff's sale the only assets will be the office furniture and the lease and buildings at the ball park. Had the salaries of the players not been paid today the men would have been free to sign with any organization they might select.

Let Soear feather your nest.

World's Champion Trotting Gelding



Major Delmar, 2:01¾.

GOOD AND PLENTY WON STEEPLECHASE PRIZE

Morris Park Meeting Ends and It Is Not Likely the Track Will Ever Be Used Again.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Good and Plenty, running in the colors of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., today won the $10,000 champion steeplechase at Morris Park. He was an odds on favorite at 7 to 10.

Artful, carrying the heavy impost of 130 pounds, won the White Plains handicap, Eclipse course, and made a new world's record for six furlongs, by covering the distance in 1:08, which is a quarter of a second faster than the best previous time made by Sandria, on October 3. Artful and Dandelion ran close together to the final eighth, where Artful drew away and won easily by one and a half lengths.

Shorthose, favorite, won the Morris Park weight for age race, two and a quarter miles, and by his victory today the Goughacres stable became the owner of the Woodlawn vase, having won this race last year with Shorthose.

The autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing association came to a close today, and unless the Jockey club gives the Westchester Racing association racing dates next year there will probably be no more racing at Morris Park. The new Belmont park, which has its first meeting next year, has taken all the stakes and racing dates of the Westchester Racing association. Monday the racing will begin at the Jamaica track and continue for 15 days. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs of Withers mile—Jim Beattie, 109, O'Neil, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; The Claimant, 106, Shaw, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; My Buela, 99, W. Davis, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:14½.

Second race, the Champion steeplechase, about 3½ miles—Good and Plenty, 154, Ray, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; Woolgatherer, 168, Gallagher, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Ragged Cavalier, 155, Finnegan, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 7:15.

Third race, the White Plains handicap, Eclipse course—Artful, 130, Hildebrand, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Dandelion, 101, Phillips, 13 to 5 and even, second; Glorifier, 122, Gannon, 2 to 2 and even, third. Time, 1:08.

Fourth race, Eclipse course—D'Arkle, 104, W. Davis, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Bill Bailey, II., 107, Redfern, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Oxford, 107, Cochran, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:10.

Fifth race, Morris park, the autumn handicap, 2¼ miles of Withers course—Shorthose, 124, Odom, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Gunfire, 121, Shaw, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Africander, 124, O'Neil, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 3:58½.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, Withers course—Carbuncle, 108, Redfern, 18 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Molly Brandt, 126, Lyne, to 20 and out, second; Green Crest, 95, Hildebrand, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 2:02.

MATCHED AT LAST.

Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans Will Meet the Last of This Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Featherweight Champion Pugilist Jimmy Britt, who is matched to meet Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, in a 20-round contest in this city on October 31, came up from his summer home at San Mateo today, to go into active training. "Spider" Kelley will again be his trainer. Britt says he will meet Young Corbett in December, whether he wins or loses with Gans.

LOCAL AMATEUR GAMES.

At Wilkinsburg—

Sterling A. C.—27.		Madison Tigers—0.
Cadwalder	L.E.	McCloskey
Ray	L.T.	Buchat
C. Murdoch	L.G.	J. Myers
Scott	C.	Thornton
Wilburn	R.E.	Dutton
K. Murdoch	R.T.	Stroble
Meals	R.G.	Welel
Wallace	Q.B.	Brashear
Houk	R.H.	Brown
McKechnie	L.H.	N. Myers
Thornhurst	F.B.	Stevens

Touchdowns—Houk, McKechnie, Cadwalder, K. Murdoch and Wilburn. Goals kicked—Wallace, 2.

At Brushton—

Brushton—17.		Verona—6.
Crider	L.T.	Mutner
Bennett	L.G.	Anderson
McCormack	C.	Hellwig
Cook	R.G.	Joyce
Speakman	R.T.	G. Hellwig
O'Leary	Q.B.	Danes
Jamison	F.H.	Erwin
Rambo	L.E.	Carlisle
McFarland	L.H.	Vantine
Owens	R.E.	Keene
Low	R.E.	

Referee — Weekerls. Touchdowns—Rambo, 1; McFarland, 2.

On Pittsburgh College Grounds—

P. S. Freshman—6.		Oakland Reserves—6.
Corrigan	L.E.	Kirk
Hock	L.T.	Prichard
Noonan	L.G.	Brennan
Millard	C.	Morton
Schneider	R.G.	Klaus
Ryan	R.T.	Kearns
Teemer	R.E.	Peet
McGeehin	L.H.	Davies
Breen	R.H.	White
Baum	F.B.	Welty

Referee—Doherty.

On Phipps playgrounds—

Sycamore—28.		Goehring—0.
Eberhart	L.E.	Beunnitus
Roe	L.T.	Shillo
Bentel	L.G.	Misel
Danvers	C.	Chillicott
Boyle	R.G.	Woods
Martin	R.T.	King
McKelvy	R.E.	Algeo
Feeney	Q.B.	Love
Black	L.H.	Williams
Killen	R.H.	Connors
Jenkinson	F.B.	Myers

Substitutions—Schaur for Eberhart, Burry for Boyle, Stern for Feeney, Graham for Chillicott. Touchdowns—Jenkinson 2, Killen, Black and Martin. Goals from touchdown—Black 3. Referee—Davis. Umpire—Lautenslager. Halves—20 minutes.

At Bellevue—

Bellevue—0.		Glenfield—0.
Harper	L.E.	Black
Hoffman	L.T.	Pearson
Ringer	L.G.	Tiernan
Fleming	C.	Grover
Gunn	R.G.	Wallace
Beggs	R.T.	Phillips
McKeever	R.E.	Zinn
Ewer	Q.B.	Scandrett
Ward	L.H.	Fuley
Burns	R.H.	Mucker
Zimmer	F.B.	Hays

Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Referee—Jones. Umpire—Kiskaddon.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Rooters who went to see the game at Sewickley yesterday between the Iron City A. C. and Sewickley Y. M. C. A. first team, witnessed less than one minute of play—Iron City quit.

Wilkinsburg Olympias and Brushton Anchors clashed yesterday afternoon at Wilkinsburg, and played each other to a standstill, neither side having a score at the end of 40 minutes of fierce playing. The hurdling of Capt. Smeltz was the feature, while the work of Hunton as quarter could hardly be improved upon. Tierney and Bowersox had several nice runs. For Brushton, Wilson played by far the best game, his end runs saving Brushton time after time.

BASKETBALL PLAYERS FORM TWO LEAGUES

Juniors and Midget Teams Have Banded Together and Fast Sport Will Be Furnished.

Basketball received a decided boost in lower Allegheny last week, when two leagues were formed of the junior and midget teams in and about Manchester. A meeting of the teams was held last Wednesday evening at the headquarters of the Manchester basketball team, with the result that William F. Roth, formerly manager of the Manchester team, was elected president of both leagues by a unanimous vote. It was decided to call these organizations the Manchester Basketball league and the Raleigh Basketball league. The former league is composed of teams in the junior class and the latter league of teams in the midget class. Each league is made up of four teams. In the bigger organization are the Manhattans, Fowler A. C., Railroad A. C. and Rambler A. C., while in the smaller league are the Tom Thumbs, Manchester Midgets, Railroad Midgets and Watson Midgets.

President Roth appointed a schedule committee and instructed them to have the schedule ready for the following evening, which was done, and the schedule has already been adopted by the managers of the teams composing the two leagues. The games will be played in Raleigh hall, the home floor of the Manchester team, on Wednesday and Saturday nights, two games each week. Each junior team has one of the midget teams as a running mate and the midgets will play preliminaries to the games of the juniors. The opening contest will be played Wednesday evening, November 2, and will be between the Fowler A. C. and the Manhattan A. C., with a preliminary by the Tom Thumbs and the Manchester Midgets.

Following is the schedule which was adopted by both leagues:

November 2—Fowler A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
November 5—Railroad A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
November 9—Fowler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
November 12—Manhattan A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
November 16—Rambler A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
November 19—Railroad A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
November 23—Manhattan A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
November 26—Rambler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
November 29—Fowler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
December 3—Rambler A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
December 7—Fowler A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
December 10—Manhattan A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
December 14—Manhattan A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
December 17—Rambler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
December 21—Railroad A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
December 24—Manhattan A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
December 28—Fowler A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
December 31—Railroad A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
January 4—Manhattan A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
January 7—Railroad A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
January 11—Fowler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
January 14—Rambler A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
January 18—Fowler A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
January 21—Railroad A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
January 25—Manhattan A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
January 28—Rambler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
February 1—Fowler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
February 4—Manhattan A. C. vs. Rambler A. C.
February 8—Rambler A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
February 11—Railroad A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.
February 15—Manhattan A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
February 18—Rambler A. C. vs. Railroad A. C.
February 22—Railroad A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
February 25—Manhattan A. C. vs. Ramblar A. C.
March 1—Rambler A. C. vs. Fowler A. C.
March 4—Railroad A. C. vs. Manhattan A. C.

The Tom Thumbs play preliminary to the Manhattan A. C., the Manchester Midgets preliminary to the Fowler A. C., the Railroad Midgets preliminary to the Railroad A. C. and the Watson Midgets preliminary to the Rambler A. C.

Grove City Played Even.

FRANKLIN, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Franklin Y. M. C. A. eleven and Grove City college played today, neither side scoring. In the first half honors were even, but in the second half Franklin outplayed the visitors. Franklin's best ground gainers were Jobson, Capwell and Brennan. Campbell played a good game at quarterback for Grove City and ran his team in fine shape. Welty broke a small bone in his left wrist during the second half. The line-up:

Grove City—0.		Franklin—0.
Dodds	L.E.	Rogers-Quinn
Burns	L.T.	Brennan
Reed	L.G.	Black
McCollum	C.	Steele
Montgomery-Shaffer	R.G.	Saul
Bozelle	R.T.	Joseph
Sandels-Marshall	R.E.	Eppley
Campbell	Q.B.	Aiken
McConnell-Cheesman	R.H.	Crawford
Welty-Sandel	L.H.	Jobson-Rogers
Irwin	F.B.	Capewell

Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee and umpire, alternating—McClellan and McIntosh.

Steubenville Beats Linsly.

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Through interference that was almost perfect, aided by superior weight, Steubenville High school defeated Linsly institute here this afternoon, 10 to 0. Merkel's splendid punting for Linsly kept down the score. Line-up:

Linsly—0.		Steubenville—10.
Swift	R.E.	Clark
Adams	R.T.	McCoy
McCroba	R.G.	Nicholson
Jones	C.	Miller
McKee-Els	L.G.	McNary
Flack-Taney	L.T.	Walker
McCafty	L.E.	Griffiths
Merkel	Q.B.	P. Allison
Cowl	R.H.	J. Allison
Orr	L.H.	Dunkevey
Raper	F.B.	Coleman

Touchdowns—Coleman 2. Referee—Reppetee. Umpire — Otto. Timers — Van Fossen and Wyatt. Halves—20 and 15 minutes.

Association Football Game.

In one of the fastest association football games ever seen in Turtle Creek the East Pittsburgh team defeated the Madison team 2 to 1 yesterday. Score:

East Pittsburgh—2.		Madison—1.
Mostay	G.	Hallas
A. Ferguson	F.B.	Donnely
Mulligan	F.B.	Taylor
Brawley	H.B.	Kane
Gormly	H.B.	McGovern
Carrihar	H.B.	McMannas
McLees	C.F.	O'Neil
Harper	F.	Brown
Arthel	F.	Clark
J. Ferguson	F.	Nelson
Gillaspie	F.	Bowers

Referee—H. Quinn.

THE BIG ELEVENS EVENLY MATCHED

Experimental Stage Has Been Passed and Real Article from Now Until Season Ends.

HARD GAMES THIS WEEK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—This week ends what may be called the preliminary stage of the football season. The big teams have ben tried out against the weaker; the coaches have gotten a good line on their materials and know pretty well how the line-up will be in the big games, which are now approaching and which are to determine the championship for the season.

The star event of the coming week will be the game Saturday between Columbia and Pennsylvania. These are the first of the big teams to confront each other on the gridiron. On form the New Yorkers ought to win. They have each played Franklin and Marshal and Swarthmore. The Quakers beat F. and M. by a score of 34 to 0, while Columbia won over the same team by 28 to 0. In the Swarthmore game, however, Pennsylvania barely escaped defeat, the score standing 6 to 4, while Columbia had little trouble in winning, 12 to 0. It can be said with truth that Columbia has been playing the most consistent football and appears to be the stronger team.

Harvard meets the Carlisle Indians Saturday and they are always a dangerous proposition for any team to go against. It would not be surprising if they crossed Harvard's goal line and in any event may be depended on to give their crimson warriors pleasant entertainment from the time the ball is put in play until the bell rings for the ending of the second half.

Yale also has a game to play Saturday, which is never won until the score is called. West Point always has a good football team and this year is no exception. Whether she will be able to score against the heavy collegians is a question, but she has done it and may do it again.

Princeton against Lehigh and Cornell against Franklin & Marshall may be set down as on the sure thing list, the minor teams being strong enough to put up an interesting fight, but not strong enough to win or to score, except on a fluke.

With the beginning of the real work of the season a comparison of what the "Big Six" has done so far is interesting. Whether or not it gives a line on the real merits of the elevens is a question to be settled by individual judgment.

The games played with the scores follow:

Princeton	12	Dickinson	0
Princeton	18	Georgetown	0
Princeton	39	Wesleyan	0
Princeton	16	Wash. and Jeff.	0
Princeton	5	Lafayette	0
Yale	22	Wesleyan	0
Yale	42	Trinity	0
Yale	23	Holy Cross	0
Yale	24	Penn State	0
Yale	6	Youngfield	0
Harvard	24	Williams	0
Harvard	17	Bowdoin	0
Harvard	23	Maine	0
Harvard	11	Bates	0
Columbia	10	Union	0
Columbia	28	Franklin and Mar.	0
Columbia	16	Wesleyan	0
Columbia	31	Tufts	0
Columbia	11	Williams	0
Columbia	12	Swarthmore	0
Pennsylvania	6	Penn State	0
Pennsylvania	6	Swarthmore	4
Pennsylvania	24	Virginia	0
Pennsylvania	34	Franklin and Mar.	0
Pennsylvania	24	Lehigh	0
Pennsylvania	21	Gettysburg	0
Cornell	17	Colgate	0
Cornell	29	Rochester	6
Cornell	24	Hobart	0
Cornell	34	Hamilton	0

It will be seen that Princeton, Yale and Columbia each has played Wesleyan, the score standing for Princeton, 39; for Yale, 22, and for Columbia, 16. This just about represented the relative strength of the three teams last year. It is as representative this year. Yale beat Penn State by 24 to 0, Pennsylvania beat the same team by 6. This again about represented the merits of last year's teams. The games are worth studying, at any rate, and after next week's contests have been decided, they will be even worth more careful study.

Regardless of the "dope sheet," experts believed that the big teams are more evenly matched than they have been for several years past, and that no one of them has demonstrated so clear a superiority as to be able to lay claim to the championship, until it has been won on the gridiron.

SERIES ENDS A TIE.

Cardinals Win Final Contest—Owing to Players' Demands Second Contest Called Off.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—According to announcements made by the management of the two teams, the deciding game of the series for the championship of St. Louis will not be played tomorrow, as scheduled. By winning today's contest the National league team tied the series, making it three games in all. The players on the National league team, however, several days ago, made a demand that the National league management surrender its entire share of the receipts of tomorrow's contest and delivered an ultimatum that otherwise they would not play. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

National.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Farrell 2	2	2	2	4	1
Shannon l	1	1	0	1	0
Beckley 1	1	1	8	1	2
Brain 3	1	2	2	3	0
Smoot m	1	1	2	0	1
Dunle'vy r	1	0	1	0	1
Shay s	0	0	5	1	0
Grady c	1	1	7	1	0
Nichols p	2	3	0	2	0
Totals	10	11	27	13	5

American.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burkett l	2	1	1	0	0
Held'ck m	2	2	0	0	0
Wallace s	0	2	2	4	2
Hynes r	1	1	3	0	0
Jones 1	0	0	4	1	0
Howell 1	0	1	5	0	0
Padden 2	0	1	1	2	0
Gleason 2	1	0	1	4	0
Moran 3	0	0	2	0	0
Kahoe c	0	0	5	0	1
Sudhoff p	0	0	0	1	1
Morgan p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	9	24	12	4

Nationals ......0 0 9 0 0 0 1 0 *—10
Americans ......2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0— 6

Two-base hit—Heidrick. Passed ball—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Jones, Heidrick. Hit with ball—By Sudhoff 1. Bases on balls—Off Morgan 1. Struck out—By Nichols 4, by Sudhoff 1, by Morgan 4. Hits—Off Sudhoff, 8 in 3 innings; off Morgan, 3 in 5 innings. Time—1:55. Umpire—Pears.

EQUALED YOUNG'S RECORD.

Only 27 Men Face Shettler in Full Game at Millvale.

The Dwyers lost at Millvale yesterday in the last game of the season, 6 to 0. Shettler pitched the best game of his career, only 27 men facing him. Not a man reached first base. He equaled Cy. Young's great record. He has pitched fine ball this summer and has worked 18 games, losing only three games, and has nine shut-outs to his credit. The score:

Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Orbin 3	3	2	0	1	0
Hickey 2	0	1	2	3	0
Dundon s	0	0	1	0	0
D. Jack'n r	0	0	2	0	0
Wetzel m	0	1	1	0	0
Miller l	0	0	0	0	0
Stauffer 1	1	1	9	0	0
G. Shet'r c	1	1	12	0	0
L. Shet'r p	1	2	0	4	0
Totals	6	8	27	8	0

Dwyer.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Flanigan 3	0	0	2	0	1
Black s	0	0	1	3	0
Steele 1	0	0	9	1	0
Fitzsim's l	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson r-p	0	0	0	1	0
Elling m	0	0	1	0	0
M'Con'ell 2	0	0	1	5	0
Jennings c	0	0	8	2	1
King p-r	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	0	0	24	14	2

Millvale ......1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 *—6
Dwyer A. C. ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—G. Shettler, Orbin. Sacrifice hit—G. Shettler. Stolen bases—Orbin 4, Dundon, Wetzel. Double plays—Blank, Steele and Jennings. Hit by pitcher—Orbin. Base on balls—Off King 3, off Johnson 2. Struck out—By King 3, by Johnson 5, by Shettler 12. Wild pitches—King 5. Passed balls—Jennings. Umpire—McCall.

Massillon Claims Record.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Massillon Tigers today defeated the Marion Athletic club 148 to 0, and incidentally smashed the world's record. Twenty-five touchdowns were made and 23 goals kicked in 44 minutes. Six minutes of the second half remaining to be played when game was called on account of darkness and the crippled condition of the visitors. In the three games this season the Tigers have a record of 261 points in 139 minutes of play.

GANS AND BRITT MATCH A GUESS

San Francisco Sports Watching for Some Definite Result in Near Future.

ARE WAITING FOR PERMIT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—To be or not to be. That is the question and until it is decided all other questions growing out of the matching of Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans must remain unput.

In a few days now something definite will be known. If the permit is granted to the Shasta club there may, in view of all that has been written and said, be a momentary hush of surprise but it will be followed by noise a plenty. With the contest an assured fact tongues will loosen and lost time will be made up. The match is one that the patrons of pugilism are particularly anxious to see and while I do not share the belief that it will attract as big a crowd as the Jeffries-Corbett go, I am satisfied it will arouse more interest than any other event that this city has had to do with apart from the heavyweight championship referred to.

At the outset it looked as though a damper would be cast on the affair by Britt's seemingly inordinate demands in connection with the purse money. Britt's covetousness appeared to many to be a sign of weakness. It was thought that he recognized in Gans his master at the boxing game and that with sure defeat looking ahead he wanted big money as consolation for the hiding that was was inevitable.

This idea has been dissipated. A little reflection showed that in asking for the lion's share of the prize money Britt simply followed the lead of champions that were older and wiser than he. There are fashions in matchmaking as in everything else, apparently, and those who berated Britt for hoggishness are now commending him for business sagacity. They go still further and give free expression to the belief that Britt will forget all about the purse apportionment and fight like a Turk when the time comes.

It seems as though the fact of being jilted by Britt has flurried "Young Corbett." He announced that he would box Terry McGovern at Philadelphia, and immediately afterward determined to hook up with "Battling" Nelson in San Francisco. Under the circumstances we feel like waiting until the wheel stops and the arrow denotes conclusively which will be the Denver boy's next opponent.

No one here supposes for an instant that Britt intends to chisel "Corbett" out of his return date. In taking on Gans first Britt reasons in a logical, though perhaps mercenary way that he has mapped out a scheme which will assure him two matches while he gave "Corbett" the precedence he might have to content himself with one. So far as Corbett is concerned it seems to be a condition of affairs when "the least said is soonest mended." If he is wise he will grab the Nelson match and hike himself to San Francisco. If he does this about the only thing that could keep him out of the match with Britt would be retirement from the game. And this is a rather remote probability.

Everything of course depends upon the pulling off of the Gas-Britt mill. If there is no Gans-Britt contest there will be no "Corbett"-Nelson affair, or for that matter anything else in the line of a Queensberry fracas until after the joy bells ring in the glad New Year. If the supervisors withhold the permit for Britt and Gans they are not likely to extend favors to anyone in the promoting line until the dawning of 1905.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

BROKE UP THE GAME.

Free-for-All Fight Between Rival Baseball Rooters.

A fight, resulting in the arrest of three young men, one of whom escaped from the officer, broke up a baseball game between Our Boys of Sharpsburg and the Bokermans at Sharpsburg yesterday afternoon. The game was closely contested and the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors in the third inning, when James McCoy of Sharpsburg and "Tip" Manning of Pittsburgh came to blows. About 50 others gathered around and it looked as though a riot was imminent when Lieut. J. G. Walker of Sharpsburg interfered and placed the two fighters under arrest.

After the arrest G. Ashenbaugh, third baseman for the Bokermans, mixed in and Manning got away. Ashenbaugh was then arrested. Charges of disorderly conduct were placed against Ashenbaugh and McCoy, each of whom gave a $25 forfeit for their appearance before Justice of the Peace F. W. Schrandt on Tuesday evening.

COLUMBIA IS OUTPLAYED BY AMHERST 12 TO 0

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Outplayed at every point, Columbia's football team was defeated, 12 to 0, by Amherst, at American League park today. The result of the game was very disappointing to the local collegians, especially as Columbia did not have one chance to win the game. The Columbia men played very poor football, while Amherst put up a game characterized by wonderful snap and dash. The left side of Columbia's line was conspicuously weak and it was through that side that Amherst made practically its gains. Hubbard put up the best game for Amherst, scoring both touchdowns, one after a run of 80 yards through the entire Columbia eleven.

Iron City Leaves Field.

The game scheduled between Iron City A. C. and Sewickley Y. M. C. A. yesterday at Sewickley, was brought to an unsatisfactory ending, Iron City leaving the field after 50 seconds of actual play. Iron City kicked off. Reynolds rushed the ball back to the 40-yard line after Jones had taken 10 yards around right end. Martin broke through for a touchdown, but Iron City disputed it and the ball was brought back. On the next play Hurd went around left end for a touchdown and Sewickley missed goal. At this point Iron City raised a kick and left the field.

Ort Wells Brings Big Price.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The entire racing stave of John A. Drake was sold at Morris park today. Ort Welles, full brother to Dick Welles, the holder of the world's record for one mile, was sold to W. M. Sheftel for $15,000 after some spirited bidding. Jocund went to John Hynes for $6,100. Rapid Water sold for $6,000, M. L. Hayman being the buyer. Green B. Morris paid $4,500 for High Chancellor.

Oil City Swamps Clarion.

OIL CITY, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Oil City easily defeated Clarion today 38 to 0 in the opening game on the gridiron. In the first half Oil City played a line bucking game, gaining at will on its lighter opponents. Walker, Hassett, Porterfield and D. Hill hit the line repeatedly for gains of from three to ten yards.

One Touchdown Wins Game.

MONESSEN, PA., Oct. 15.—The Olympia Athletic club eleven and Charleroi played a clean game of football today, the former winning 6 to 0. In the first half Monessen gained about 70 yards through the guards and tackles for a touchdown, Vaughn going over and afterward kicked an easy goal. Riggs was Charleroi's star.

Campbell Is Star of Game.

PARKER, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Parker won from Kittanning today, 12 to 0. The feature was the playing of Campbell, Kittanning's fullback. Tippery, F. Feicht, Mobly and Cratty, for Parker, made many gains around the ends. Touchdowns—F. Feicht 2. Goals—Wilson 2. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Milliron.

GREAT GUNS!!

JUST LOOK HERE

Hammerless Double Barrel Shotguns, $17.50, $22, $25 and up. Repeating Shotguns, $17.50 to $35. Single Barrel Shotguns, $4 to $15. Loaded Shells, black or smokeless. Hunting Clothing of all kinds—Send for price lists. Discounts to clubs—

FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

And All Athletic Supplies.

Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON'S, 509—Smithfield Street—529.

M'CLELLAND AND STROUP READY TO DO BATTLE

Both Fighters Have Trained Hard and Each Seems Confident of Landing the Victory.

Tomorrow night at Charleroi the glove contest between Jack McClelland, the featherweight champion of this state, and Solly Stroup will take place. The contest is to come off in the Coyle theater. The street cars from this city go direct to the door of the theater. McClelland and Stroup must weigh in at 130 pounds at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon; either man being over the weight will forfeit $50 to the one who is at or below the weight.

Stroup, who has been training at Charleroi, says he is confident of winning, and to show that he is not merely talking, he bet $150 at even money with Jimmy Mason, who has McClelland in charge. Stroup says he has met men all over the country, and that they were just as hard as the Pittsburgher, and he sees no reason why he cannot put on the same punch that he did to Loudon Campbell a few weeks ago. McClelland has trained as he has not done for a long time, and he says that he will make a careful fight, as he knows that Stroup has a punch that can lay him down for the count, and he does not intend to be the one that it will land on. Although today is Sunday, he will not let up in his training, and anyone who cares to go out to the Business Men's gymnasium will find to their own satisfaction that he is in the best of shape.

Two of the best arranged glove bouts will precede the main one. Harry Brown, the ex-105-pound amateur champion, will go four rounds with Young Lynch of East Pittsburgh. Paul Moore will meet Donie Laurie of Charleroi in the other. McClelland and his party will leave here tomorrow at 12 o'clock, so as to be on hand to weigh in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The referee will be announced tomorrow.

Mt. Union Wins from Scio.

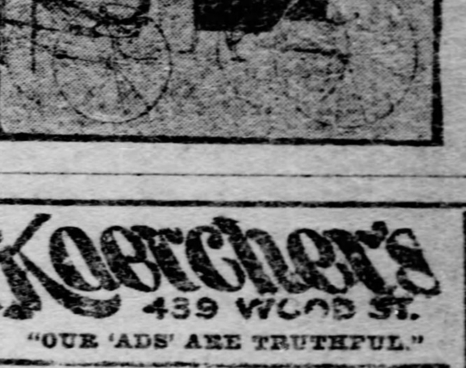
ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mt. Union defeated Scio today 16 to 5. The fumbles were frequent. Scio outweighed Mt. Union but the latter team was much faster and made most gains on short, quick bucks and end runs. Mt. Union had three subs in line up as Crumley, Hannum and Reeder were not in the game.

Gerber Carriage Co. Third and Penn Ave.

Depot Wagons and Broughams

At sweeping reductions during coming week—Model productions from our own factory universally recognized as the leaders in style, finish and general stability.

Fur and Plush Robes, Coach and Driving Harness of best quality.



Koercher's 439 WOOD ST.

"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.

Starrett's New Surface Gauge,

With case-hardened Steel Base and four gauge pins.

3 -in. base with 9-in. spindle....$2.40
3½-in. base with 12-in. spindle....$2.80

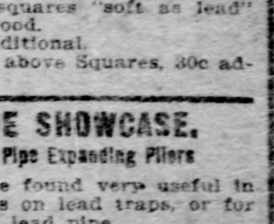
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22

6:30 to 10 p. m. Only.

STARRETT'S

12-inch Combination Square With Hardened Blade.

65c



DON'T be humbugged into buying cheap soft-blade squares "soft as lead" claimed to be as good.

By mail, 20c additional.

Center head for above Squares, 30c additional.

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE.

Stanley's Lead Pipe Expanding Pliers

This tool will be found very useful in turning out collars on lead traps, or for expanding ends of lead pipe.

PRICE, $1.25.

ON FRIDAY ONLY WE WILL SELL

Genuine Swaty-Stein "Alumin" Razor Hones

Good razor hones, like any other article, are imitated.

Imitations of this hone are being sold for as much as $1.25.

Beware of the imitations as we are selling the genuine for 60c.

352nd SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.

This Week Only We Will Sell

KEACHER'S HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS

These razors are hand-forged, carefully ground, tempered and tested. Fully guaranteed. Sold under 30 days' trial. None to dealers.

PRICE, 78c.

Store will close 5:45 p. m. Saturday at 10 p. m.

Koercher's, PITTSBURG.

BLOOD DISEASES

quickly and forever cured, without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by FLEMING'S SPECIFIC. A few weeks' use of this wonderful preparation will cure the most obstinate case. No matter what you may have used or what disappointments you may have met, Fleming's Specific will cure you, however chronic your trouble. Call or write for circulars. JOS. FLEMING & SON, 410-412 Market St., Pittsburgh.

DAMAGES BEAUTY OF COURT HOUSE

Carnegie Institute Art Jurors Condemn Projected County Improvements.

HOW FRICK COULD AID ART

The proposed improvements to the Allegheny county court house were decried yesterday by the members of the jury of awards at the Carnegie art galleries, in formal resolutions passed while they sat at dinner in the Hotel Schenley. In the morning the artists came down town and looked over the great granite structure on Grant's hill. They declared that it would be outraging an architectural landmark to add more stories to the building, saying that it would alter the proportions of the building and make it appear nondescript in appearance.

"The proximity of the Frick building has done much toward despoiling the county building of its majesty," said Alexander Roche of Edinburgh, Scotland. "It would have been a praiseworthy public beneficence if Mr. Frick had bought that ground and donated it to the county, thus making a public square which would have given space for enhancing the beauty of the court house."

The condemnation of the projected improvements of the court house was the last work of the art jurors in Pittsburgh. They finished viewing the pictures at the art galleries early in the afternoon, made their choice of the prize winners and dined. The majority of the party boarded a train at 9 o'clock for the east. Edmond Aman-Jean, the French artist, will remain in this country to paint portraits. The resolutions were written by John W. Beatty, director of the Carnegie art galleries, and submitted by him to the jurors. They read as follows:

The International jury of awards at the Carnegie Institute feels that as the Pittsburgh court house is an architectural monument of such artistic and historic importance as to be in a sense a national possession, that this body of artists may properly express the hope that the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh will not allow an alteration of the character and design as would be implied in the building of additional stories, an alteration which would, from an artistic point of view, amount to total destruction.

The resolutions are signed by John Caldwell, chairman of the committee, and by all the other artists. While Allegheny county is not mentioned in the original resolutions, the whole Pittsburgh district and its environs are included, ostensibly, in the territory from which the artists hope to get the support of the people in condemning the plans of the county commissioners. The artists looked at the building as it stands and did not pry into its antecedents. Whether it was a county building, a city building or a private enterprise did not figure in their estimate of its work.

John J. Enneking, who was an old friend of Architect Richardson, was asked if it was not the intention of the architect to have posterity increase the size of the building when necessity should demand, by adding additional stories.

"I never heard of that," replied Mr. Enneking.

"That has always been the general impression among the people of the county," Mr. Enneking was told.

"To add additional stories is iconoclastic," said the artist. "It is true that the beauty of the court house is greatly marred by the Frick building, but could the people not buy adjoining property and erect structures of the same design, material and general character? It is a sore stroke on the progress of art."

THE THREE RIVERS

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening was 4.1 feet and falling. Today's departures were: Katie Mac, Portsmouth, and Lizzie Bey, Louisville. The water has reached such a stage that business is at a standstill on the river front. There is no hope of a revival until the fall rises come.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary; in canal, 2.6 feet; on falls, 4 foot; below locks, 3.6 feet.

WHEELING—River 2 feet 7 inches and rising.

GALLIPOLIS—River 3 feet and falling.

MORGANTOWN—River 6 feet and stationary.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 2 inches and falling.

OIL CITY—River 1 foot 10 inches and falling.

WARREN—River 1 foot 6 inches.

STEUBENVILLE—River 2 feet and stationary.

WOODWARD'S UNIQUE TRIP.

Makes Run to Morgantown and Back With Only One Wheel.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 3.6 feet and the river was stationary.

The I. C. Woodward made a run to Morgantown yesterday and will return today. The trip marks something out of the ordinary in the navigation of local streams, as the entire distance of 210 miles was made with only one wheel. The Woodward is a side wheel boat. An accident to one of her wheels put it out of service. There was no other boat to take her place and the rush of business demanded a trip. So the officers pulled out yesterday afternoon with the paddle working on one side only. Repairs will be made to her as soon as she gets back here tomorrow.

The Hulings have started work on the Baltimore & Ohio bridge at Glenwood. The bridge is to be remodeled for double tracks. The channel span will be widened, a big benefit to the river interests.

The Mayflower floated easily at the wharf above the Smithfield street bridge yesterday, awaiting word from Manchester that the docks were ready for her reception. When rebuilt the new Mayflower will be much finer than the old one. There will be no staterooms on the boat, and the dancing pavilion will take up the entire upper deck.

The government boat Loma made the run to Merrill yesterday to take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the new dam.

The Columbia will leave at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Morgantown.

AN IMPERIAL CITY.

An Interesting Book Showing Pittsburgh's Proud Position as an Industrial and Commerical Center.

"Pittsburgh, the Greatest Manufacturing City in the World," is the title of a handsome book issued by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association in connection with the second trade extension excursion, which comprises a tour of Ohio, with the object of promoting and protecting the commercial interests of Pittsburgh. In its text the book justifies the imperial claims set forth in the title. The illustrations, typography and general design of the book reflect the highest credit on the designer and illustrator, Charles E. Wigginton, superintendent of the Nicholson Printing Company.

After setting forth briefly the objects of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, and giving a summary of the most striking advantage of Greater Pittsburgh, the book gives a carefully compiled and tersely written account of the city's growth from the humble beginning a century and a half ago to the present day, when the name of Pittsburgh is famous the world over and "synonymous with the greatest and richest manufacturing city of the world." And it goes on to show that Pittsburgh's fame and power no longer rest alone upon her steel and other manufacturing industries, but that the city is rapidly becoming one of the greatest wholesale and jobbing centers in the country. Pittsburgh's claims to commercial as well as industrial supremacy are set forth in an interesting and convincing manner and no one can read the book without being impressed by the fact that the city's future achievements will far exceed what has already been accomplished.

GEORGE FLINN BREAKS RECORD TO ATLANTIC

Pittsburgher Beats by 10 Minutes Previous Runs from Camden to Shore.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Sixty minutes and 50 seconds was the time turned in by George H. Flinn of Pittsburgh, for his run over the 70 miles from Camden to this city in his new 90 horsepower Mercedes today. Deduction was made for forced detour around a house blocking the main street at Egg Harbor and for delay at a closed tollgate on the Meadow road. With Mr. Flinn in the car were Mrs. Freder, Miss Rose Miller, William Flinn and Miss Louise Flinn and maid. The journey was a trial trip for the new machine which Mr. Flinn purchased in Europe.

Former records for the distance were beaten by over 10 minutes and the time was within seven minutes of the Pennsylvania railroad's fast express train over a road, however, 16 miles shorter. Charles M. Schwab made the trip in a 60 horsepower Mercedes in 77 minutes. F. H. Pease of Chicago cut this down to 73 minutes, on a return trip last night, after he had lost $3,000 wager, by failure to cover the distance in 95 minutes, because of unexpected delays.

Wants to See for Himself.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Francesco Viola, mayor of Fiume, sailed for New York today on board the Cunard steamer Pannonia. The object of his visit to the United States is to investigate personally the conditions governing the transportation of emigrants to America.

WILL BET $100,000.

Pittsburgh Brokers Form Big Pool to Wager on Roosevelt, and Offer Liberal Odds.

10 to 4 Roosevelt wins.
2 to 1 Roosevelt carries Indiana.
2 to 1 Roosevelt carries Wisconsin.
10 to 8 Roosevelt carries West Virginia.
Even Roosevelt carries New York.

Above are the odds at which a coterie of Pittsburgh brokers stand ready to place a pool of $100,000 on election results, taking the Roosevelt end. Local stock brokers, including H. C. Harvey & Co., Ralph M. Weaver, Shad Gwilliam and others announced yesterday that a fund of over $100,000 had been raised to be placed on Roosevelt at these odds and that any amount would be accepted at the prices quoted.

Unless the money can be placed here within a reasonable time, efforts will be made to place the money in New York, and should the amount be covered before election it is declared that the combination stands ready to subscribe any further amount that might be necessary.

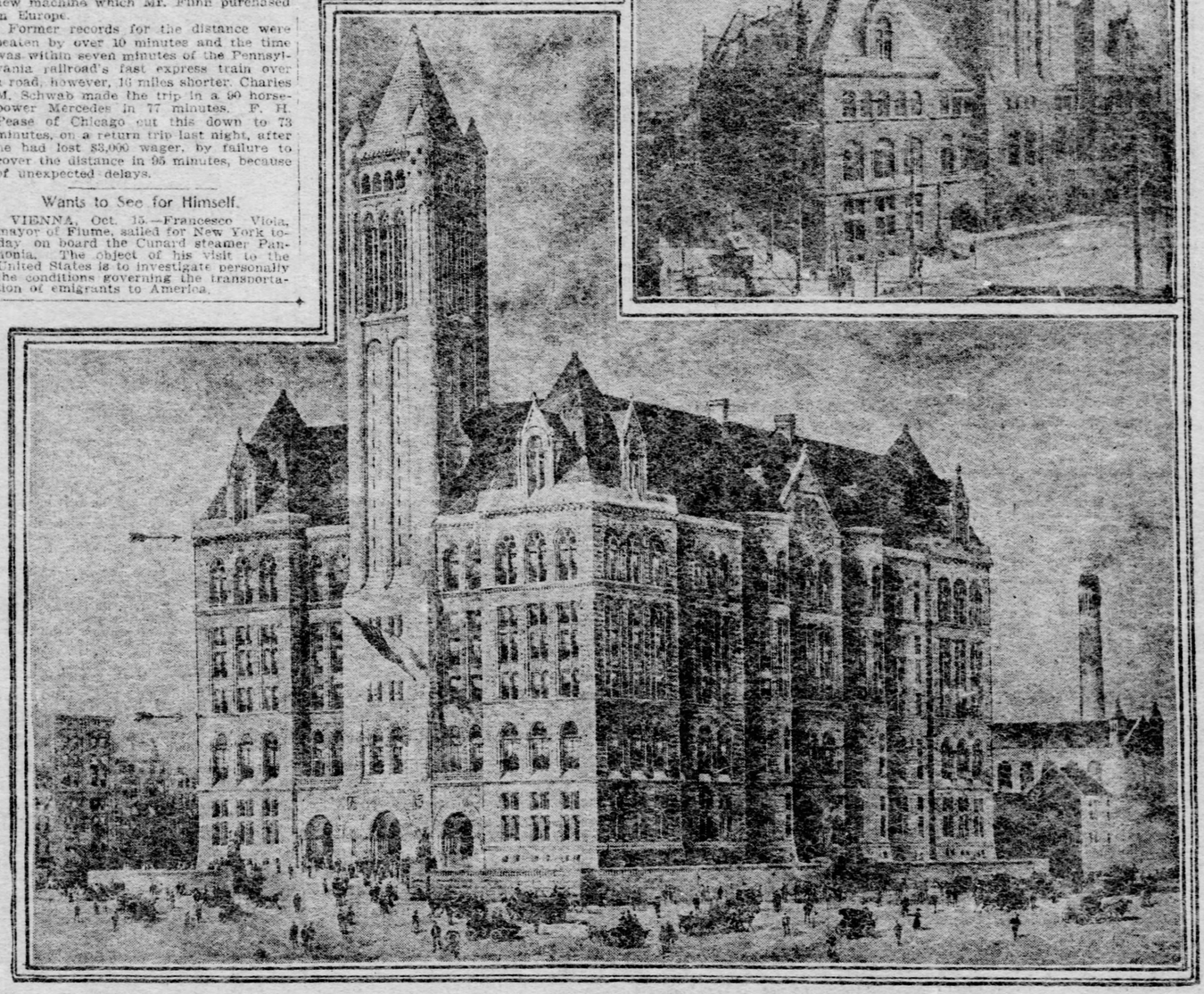
THURSTON STRIKES KEYNOTE

Declares Parker Paid Republican Part a Great Tribute—Roosevelt for Peace and Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Former United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska addressed a large crowd in this city today, saying in part:

"When Judge Parker says that the gold standard has been fixed what a noble tribute that is to the glory, the honor and the statesmanship of the Republican party."

He closed with a tribute to President Roosevelt by saying: "The Democrats say he'll bring trouble upon us. No citizen need fear trouble with any power so long as he is president. Theodore Roosevelt in the White House means peace. Theodore Roosevelt in the White House means continued prosperity."



THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE AS ARCHITECT F. J. OSTERLING PROPOSES TO ENLARGE IT AND AS IT IS NOW.

In response to the suggestions of architects and citizens, voiced in The Gazette last week, Architect F. J. Osterling has submitted a picture of the court house as it will appear with the two stories added, as he proposes. There is also shown a picture of the court house as it is now, the photograph of which was taken when the work of excavating for the Frick building was in progress and which gives the only correct idea of the completeness and beauty of the building which Architect Henry Hobson Richardson called the masterpiece of his life. The erection of the Frick building cut off the view of the court house from down town and greatly injured it in architectural perspective.

The arrow at the left hand side of the present court house picture, shows where the proposed additions will commence. The additional stories—the proposed enlargements, are embraced in that portion of the picture shown between the two arrows at the left of the enlarged court house, as Architect Osterling has planned it. The dormer windows at the top of the building are to be retained and the roof will be the same as on the present court house. The most striking change in the appearance of the building will be the effect of the tower, which will not be raised. The height of this tower is 320 feet above the Diamond street level and with the proposed change its towering appearance will be ruined. It should be noted that the photograph of the proposed new court house represents the building as it would look after the hump is removed, with a stone wall around it. This view is somewhat deceiving, as to get a good idea of the appearance of the court house at present levels, the spectator should look directly at the wide entrances.

NO APATHY SAYS GOVERNOR ODELL

Declares This Is Indicated by Registration in New York. Praises Morgan's Work.

TAGGART SAYS HE IS PLEASED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

Gov. Odell said today at the Fifth Avenue hotel that the registration of yesterday showed clearly enough that there was no apathy in the campaign.

"The registration up the state," said he, "is very heavy, and it seems to be heavy in New York city also. In some of the downtown districts, however, it was rather lighter than on the first day of registration in 1900. It is impossible to tell very much by the results of the first day, as there are four days.

"Superintendent of Elections Morgan has been alert, and, in spite of the very large number of names canvassed and the large number of persons challenged, there have been comparatively few mistakes. We have no desire to prevent anyone from voting who has a right to do so. All we want is to secure an honest and fair election."

The governor was asked if he had read Charles F. Murphy's statement. He said he had, but did not know that it signified anything in particular. The governor declared Mr. Murphy might have meant what he said or might simply have been talking to "stir up a dust."

Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, expressed himself today as pleased with the registration. "It seems to be pretty evenly divided between the two parties," he said, "and was heavy in spite of the fact that it was about all a man's life was worth to register."

Charles F. Murphy, in talking about the registration to Chairman Taggart and August Belmont, who called at Republican headquarters today, said it had been stated that a large number of Republicans had been challenged as well as Democrats. The Tammany leader told Chairman Taggart that there was something mysterious about the methods of Republican workers regarding the registration, which the Tammany leader did not profess to understand.

RIVERS RUNNING RED WITH BLOOD

Terrible Slaughter of Troops in the Great Battle South of Mukden.

ARMIES FIGHT STUBBORNLY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

MUKDEN, Oct. 15.—A Russian correspondent, in his story of the fighting below Mukden, says:

"The struggle was resumed today at daybreak with every promise of another day of stubborn combat. It is now the sixth day of a fight unprecedented in history for the stubbornness and tenacity shown by both sides.

"The fighting Friday morning was resumed at 6 o'clock. We again advanced from Shakhe, capturing the advanced positions held by the Japanese by brilliant attacks by the Epifanievsky and Yukhnovsky regiments. We reached their second line positions, but here a fierce artillery fire compelled our troops to halt, and a desperate artillery duel was commenced. Twelve Japanese guns were silenced, every gunner being killed, and their infantry support also being driven back. The guns stood in plain view, but it was impossible for us to take them. Two battalions, which were ordered to secure the Japanese guns, advanced in the face of a terrible cannonade and rifle fire from the Japanese rear positions. It was, however, an impossible task, the shrapnel of the enemy decimated the advancing ranks, whole companies withered under the terrific fire, and our men were compelled to abandon the attempt.

"Later in the day a similar fate befell three of our batteries. They had advanced behind our infantry to pave the way for an attack on the Japanese position, but the infantry was forced back, the artillerymen were almost all killed and the guns remained alone. The Japanese made repeated desperate advances in the hope of securing the guns but each time were driven off, and toward nightfall we removed the guns safely.

"Our artillery action was beyond praise. Throughout the day the service of the guns and the accuracy of the fire was splendid. An entire battalion of Japanese was mowed down while attempting to advance, the troops fighting brilliantly and blood literally flowing in streams. Everywhere death seems to be a secondary consideration.

"Toward evening the fighting at Shakhe abated and we and the Japanese retained our respective positions."

THREE GRAND SHOE BARGAINS

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.50
Ladies' $5.00 and $3.50 Shoes for $2.50
Children's $1.50 Shoes for 98c

Men's Shoe Special No. 1

Consists of 600 pairs of the celebrated J. E. Tilt $3.50 Shoe at $2.50. They come in all leathers, including Patent Colt, Box Calf, Velour and Vici Kid. The styles are all new and up to the minute. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere. Monday only..... **$2.50**

Ladies' Shoe Special No. 2

Consists of 400 pairs of Ladies Shoes, worth up to $5.00; not a pair in the lot would retail regular at any time for less than $3.50. The styles are all new and up-to-date, and any leather you might fancy is here to select from. The price, oh, yes, we forgot that; but then that's the least about these Shoes. Monday only, your choice for..... **$2.50**

Children's Shoe Special No. 3

Consists of 700 pairs of the Celebrated Walton School Shoe for Boys and Girls. They always retail at $1.50 per pair, but for this sale, Monday, we say only..... **98c**

These Three Specials Are the Greatest Shoe Values Ever Placed On Sale In This City.

Cut this out, bring it with you.
Good for $10.00 worth of any kind of stamps with every pair of shoes costing $2.50 or more.

GRISWOLD SHOE PARLOR,

217 Smithfield Street, Cor. Third Ave.

We Have No Branch Stores. Look For Our Number.

HOTEL WRECKED BY DYNAMITE

Unsuccessful Effort Made to Kill 45 Non-Union Men at Glassport.

CHARGE WAS PLACED WRONG

Nothing but apparent inexperience in placing a charge of dynamite, spared the lives of 45 non-union workmen and a dozen other guests in the Glassport hotel, Glassport, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when a portion of the hostelry and an adjoining house were wrecked by an explosion that hurled sleeping inmates from their beds. A stick of dynamite had been placed under the west side of the hotel building, directly under the dining room, and when it exploded the force of the concussion found an escape out of the west side of the foundation, instead of spending its force upward, as was undoubtedly the intention.

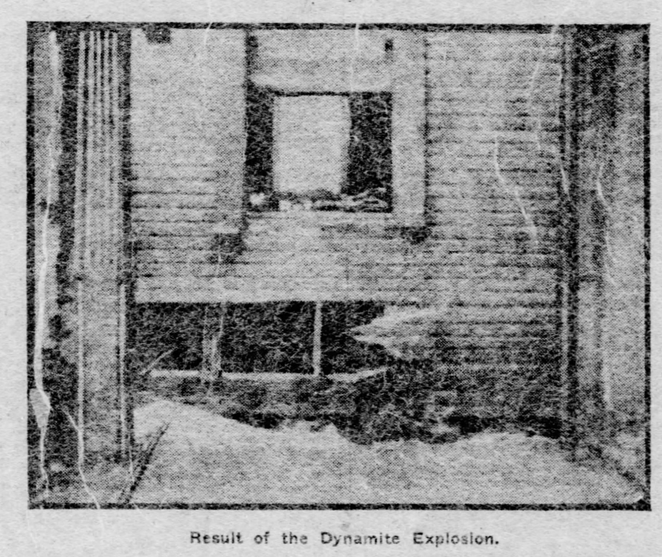
There is little doubt that the explosion was created for the purpose of killing the half hundred non-union men, employes of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company, who are making their temporary home in the hotel, and while there is a strong impression that the work was that of former employes of the foundry, who are now out on strike, the strikers are making counter charges against the officials of the plant.

The explosion shattered every window in the hotel and adjoining buildings, and a panic at once ensued. As the force of the explosion found its outlet through the side of the hotel, it shattered an adjoining building, owned by Miss Grace Wall, which up to three weeks ago had been occupied by J. J. Evans, a former employe at the foundry. The loss to both buildings is fixed at $3,000.

The hotel building is the property of August Myers of Wilmerding and is conducted by I. N. Blosser, who until three weeks ago was a special officer at the foundry. Blosser is said to have borne the hatred of the strikers from his association with the company and later because of harboring the non-union men. He declared last night that he had been previously warned that the building would be blown up and had the building watched at night until last Sunday.

Those who planned the deed were apparently familiar with the police protection of the town, the whole police department having tendered their resignations to Glassport council Friday night. These resignations were accepted, a new force appointed and ordered to go on duty yesterday morning. This left the town unpoliced Friday night, and the plotters evidently took advantage of this opportunity.

Thomas Burns, the new chief of police, is conducting a rigid investigation, while Proprietor Blosser of the hotel and Manager Duncan McDougal, both sent to Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon for detectives to aid in tracing the dynamiters. The county authorities were also applied to and will assist in running down the perpetrators. A round of Glassport hardware dealers developed the fact that they have not sold or handled dynamite since the beginning of the strike, and as a number of contractors are making excavations in the vicinity it is believed the dynamite was stolen from one of their tool boxes.



Result of the Dynamite Explosion.

The Death Roll.

Andrew J. Armstrong.

Andrew J. Armstrong, treasurer of the Armstrong Cork Company, died at his summer home in Edgeworth at 2 o'clock yesterday morning as a result of heart trouble. He had been ill nearly a year. Mr. Armstrong had been associated with the Armstrong Cork Company for 35 years, acting in the capacity of treasurer during the past 20 years. He was born in Allegheny May 19, 1847, and had resided on the North Side the greater portion of his life, making his winter home at 708 North avenue. He was a director of the Monongahela National bank and Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Company of Allegheny, a deacon in the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, and an active director in the Working Girl's home in Eighth street. He is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of Dr. James Brown, and two daughters, Mrs. D. S. Liggett of the East End, and Miss Clara B. Armstrong, at home. Funeral services will be held in the Edgeworth residence Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Former Governor A. B. Cornell.

Former Governor Alonzo B. Cornell died at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., of Bright's disease yesterday after an illness of several months. He was 72 years of age. Governor Cornell was a son of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell university. Beginning as a telegraph operator he was connected with the telegraph nearly all his life, having been a director in the Western Union from 1868 to 1899. He was also interested in lake transportation and banking. He was defeated in 1868, when he was Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, but was subsequently surveyor of customs of New York, speaker of the New York assembly, naval officer of the people of New York, and governor of New York from 1880 to 1882.

Hon. I. H. Robb.

The Hon. Isaac H. Robb is dead at his home in Sandy Lake, aged 57. He was a native of Mill Creek township, Mercer county. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practiced in Sandy Lake. He served one term in the state legislature, being elected as a Republican. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and of the I. O. O. F. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Mrs. John Hickey.

Mrs. Catharine Hickey, aged 59, wife of John Hickey, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at her home in Third avenue, Raskin, after a long illness. She was a member of St. Brendan's Catholic church, the L. C. B. A., L. C. B. and Ladies' auxiliary, Knights of St. John. She is survived by her husband and five children, John, Stella, William, Charles and Teresa.

Mrs. Albert L. Witt.

Mrs. Maud L. Witt, wife of Albert Witt, is dead at her late home, 309 Camp avenue, Braddock. She was born in Indiana county and was a daughter of Robert Dunlap. She had been a resident of Braddock for several years, and is survived by her husband and three children.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. Upton Heath Belt of Baltimore, Md., died at Leghorn, Italy, yesterday of old age.

James Binsley, who came to Lisbon, O., from Salt Lake City last June, died at the home of his brother, Andrew Binsley, yesterday.

Prof. W. O. Seman, for 40 years professor of chemistry at Ohio Wesleyan university, died yesterday at his home, Delaware, O. He was born at Defiance, O.

E. D. Futford, champion trap shot, died in Utica, N. Y., after a brief illness of pneumonia. Futford was an inventor of some note and had patents upon many improvements in guns.

Mrs. Clarista Ramsey died Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Carr of Houcktown. She was 75 years old and is survived by eight children, 17 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

William O'Brien of Latrobe, Pa., died yesterday, aged 68. He was born in Pittsburgh, but removed to Latrobe 50 years ago. His widow and one son, Edward O'Brien, borough engineer of Connellsville, survive.

Judge Rensellaer R. Nelson, who was appointed to the bench of the United States district court at St. Paul, Minn., by President James Buchanan, and who retired after reaching the age limit, about six years, ago, died yesterday.

Word has been received in Homestead of the death of Hiram K. Sheehan in Buffalo, N. Y., where he is said to have been struck by a railroad train. He was formerly employed on the 119-inch mill at the Homestead Steel works.

Louis Fulkerson of New Castle, Pa., aged 82, died yesterday. He was born in Lawrence county, where he always lived. He was a Republican since that party was organized. He was a charter member of the Seventh Ward Presbyterian church. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Seth Blanchard and Mrs. Matilda Davis, both of New Castle. He also leaves a brother and sister—Mrs. Matilda Coplin of Youngstown, and James Fulkerson of Iowa.

RALLIED AROUND REPUBLICANISM

Philadelphia Again Gives Eager Testimony of Loyalty to Party.

ROOT AND LODGE SPEAK

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 15.

This city once more gave eager testimony of its solid Republicanism and its hearty approval of the party's national candidates when in the Academy of Music tonight an audience limited only by the big building's safety mark listened to and cheered former Secretary of War Elihu Root of New York and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who were the orators at the second great Roosevelt and Fairbanks rally of the campaign, held under the auspices of the Union league.

With more than 4,000 persons seated in the auditorium and half as many again struggling at the Broad street and Locust street doors to get in, it didn't appear as though there was much need of holding a rally in Philadelphia. Mr. Root himself said: "It's like carrying coal to New Castle."

Mr. Root said in part:

"It is impossible that the people of the United States should know either what policy the Democratic party will substitute for the government policies of the Republican party upon the great issues of political life, or what manner of man it is who will be entrusted with the execution of government policies. The design and natural effect of this kind of campaign is to invite the people to compare the men and the policies and the performances of the Republican party, not with the main intention, but with an ideal standard of perfection. The Democratic party attacks the means and measures of the Republican party upon the ground that they are not perfect. We do not pretend to be perfect. We have been doing the best we could, and we believe the record shows that we have done better than the Democratic party have ever done or ever will do."

Concerning combinations of capital, the speaker said:

"Under the leadership of President Roosevelt a Republican congress passed additional laws necessary to the enforcement of the control of the federal government over trusts and monopolies and an attorney general of the United States had made them effective, so that all the fulminations of the Democratic platform merely contribute to the honor and glory of their adversaries."

Senator Lodge in his speech said that there was not a single question on which the Democratic party had shown united effort, because the dominant element of the party is not elected on the issues which are before the people. That is the reason, he said, when they came into power under Mr. Cleveland that they utterly failed to legislate successfully and could not even pass a tariff as laid down in their own platform.

He said that a Democratic victory would mean uncertainty and introduce a doubt as to what would happen. There is always a dread in the popular mind, he stated, that what the Democrats will do will be worse than anybody else will do.

OCT. AND NOV. AT THE FAIR

THE CROWNING EVENTS

Are You Coming to St. Louis?

DON'T EXPERIMENT—The Experience of others should direct you to

THE HAMILTON HOTEL,

Where the Best Accommodations are no Higher in Price.

PERMANENT, FIREPROOF, FREE FROM CITY NOISE AND SMOKE.

ROOMS Single and En Suite $2.00 Per Day and Upwards. MEALS A La Carte.

GRAND ROOF GARDEN overlooking World's Fair Illumination.
Seven Miles of Georgeous Electrical Displays.

The Hamilton is located eight blocks north of World's Fair, take Page, Easton or Suburban cars direct to The Hamilton, which is but three minutes' car ride to Main Entrance of the Fair.

Ask or write to your friends in St. Louis about The Hamilton.

WRITE FOR TERMS, ADDRESS:

W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager. Hamilton and Maple Aves., ST. LOUIS.

RADIUM SHOWN AT WORLD'S FAIR

Interesting Exhibit of the Metal in the United States Government Building.

DAILY LECTURES A FEATURE

To inform the popular mind of the wonders of the latest scientific mystery, radium; to show the location of its ores in the United States, and to explain its possible uses and practical limitations, the department of the interior is making an exhibit at the World's fair which probably has no equal anywhere.

Not only are shown specimens of all known radium bearing minerals, with descriptions of their location and composition, but the effects of the new element on animal and plant life and on certain diseases are exhibited in specimens and photographs, and there are daily lectures on the general subjects of radio-active substances, with special reference to the rays of radium.

That the efforts of the government to disseminate knowledge of this strangest of elements is appreciated is amply proved by the eager attention of the crowds which daily pack the auditorium in the government building, where the lectures are given, and by the thousands of questions daily propounded to attendants about the exhibits. In charge of the display is Mr. J. C. Boykin, chief special agent of the interior department, who modestly disclaims being an expert on radium, but possesses an extensive store of information about the new element.

Several noted scientists have given courses of lectures on radium, under Mr. Boykin's management, among the earliest having been Dr. Alexander H. Phillips of Princeton university, one of the most progressive investigators of radium in the United States, and the first to produce a specimen of radium salt from carnotite, an American ore. Through August the lectures have been given by Prof. William McKim Marriott of the University of North Carolina.

Geissler Tubes in Many Forms.

Each lecturer finds it necessary to go into a somewhat extended explanation of how radium came to be discovered, for an appreciation of the achievement depends upon a knowledge of the difficulties that had to be overcome. Geissler tubes are shown in manifold forms. In these tubes an electric current, passed through a vacuum, produces marvelous streams of light, capable of being varied in color by the use of different gases in the tube, and of deflection by the approach of an electro-magnet. For years Geissler tubes appeared to be simply a scientific curiosity, nothing more.

Sir William Crookes experimented with similar tubes, with a much higher vacuum, and discovered several new and highly interesting phenomena, but little of immediate practical value. Then came Prof. William C. Roentgen of Wurzburg, Germany, who made a study of Crookes tubes, as those first made by the English scientists are called, and discovered that rays were emitted which were invisible. He found that they were wonderful in their power of penetration, but frankly admitted, in naming them X-rays, that he did not understand them.

At this point, among many others, Prof. Henri Becquerel of Paris took up the investigation. He found that certain chemicals, notably compounds of uranium, which became luminous (fluorescent) under the sun's rays, seemed to emit rays of their own also. This became a certainty when a specimen was left in a dark box in close proximity to a photographic plate which had never been exposed. The plate showed beyond doubt that some sort of radiations from the chemical had produced upon it the effect of light.

Woman Makes Discovery.

Here, indeed, this new field of discovery became wider. The new rays, which were properly attributed to uranium, were named after their discoverer. But it remained for a woman to carry the same line of investigation further to the discovery of a new element, by which the whole scientific world was set agape and all accepted theories of the composition of matter were rudely shaken to their foundation.

Madame Curie, a native of Poland, extremely poor, had come to Paris filled with ambition to study chemistry, and she succeeded far beyond her hopes. Opportunity offered for an investigation of Becquerel rays and her conclusion soon was reached that uranium was not the only highly radio-active substance contained in the ore (uranium oxide, uraninite, pitchblende) from which the salts of uranium were extracted. Careful tests showed that there was even a greater degree of radio-activity in the residue of pitchblende after the uranium had been extracted than before. The residue had hitherto been regarded as a waste product by the Bohemian glass manufacturers who had uses for the uranium. Madame Curie believed that this radio-activity might be due to a hitherto undiscovered element.

It remained to isolate, if possible, this new element. Funds were lacking even for the purchase of the radium bearing ores which were necessary. But ultimately through the Austrian government a ton of the residue of pitchblende was obtained and Madame Curie and her husband went to work. Two years of careful labor were required, but eventually a pinch of whitish powder (radium chloride), the product of the ton of material, was left. It looked insignificant. A breath could have blown it irretrievably away but it represented months of patient toil following years of study, and because of its marvelous radio-activity meant not only fame and fortune for the Curies, but possibly the revolutionizing of natural science.

Since that time tests have been made by the Curies and many others of practically all radio-active substances, and from some of them salts of radium have been extracted; from none of them has pure metallic radium been obtained, and possibly this never will be accomplished.

One Ounce Value $4,000,000.

The nearest approach has been a radium bromide developed by the Curies. One specimen of this at the world's fair weighs three milligrams (approximately 1-11,000th of an ounce) and is valued at upward of $800. At this rate an ounce of radium bromide, or radium chloride, would bring on the market almost $4,000,000. But there is probably less than a quarter of an ounce of pure radium compound in existence in all the laboratories of the world. The specimen mentioned has a radio-activity of 1,800,000 units. With it an impression can be made on a photographic plate in a few seconds, and in a few minutes, under the most favorable conditions, a plainly discernible radiograph can be produced.

From the time that radium assumed an undoubted tangible existence it became the subject of countless experiments by physicists, chemists and doctors the world over. Among those who made most progress was Prof. Ernest Rutherford of McGill university, Montreal. He discovered that radium emits three distinct kinds of rays, moving with widely different velocities. He gave them the names of the first three letters of the Greek alphabet.

The alpha rays, which move most slowly—about 16,000 to 20,000 miles a second—can be attracted from their course with some difficulty by the negative pole of a powerful electro-magnet. The beta rays, whose speed is estimated at 70,000 to 120,000 miles a second, can be deflected somewhat more readily toward the positive pole of a magnet. The conclusion is that both the alpha and beta rays are composed of material particles almost infinitely minute.

The third class of rays, gamma, are vibrations of the all pervading ether and move in straight lines at the speed of sunlight, 186,000 miles a second, uninfluenced in the slightest degree by magnetic attraction and checked not at all by ordinary opaque substances; a foot of solid cast iron is not too much for them. All these rays are given out continually, year in and year out, yet so far as the most painstaking tests have shown the energy of the material is not lessened. All the rays are quite invisible.

Another strange thing about radium is that it is always warmer than the surrounding substances, whatever they may be, regardless of the most intense cold. The difference varies from 1½ to 5 degrees. In this respect, as in the emission of light, there is no apparent loss of energy. Indeed, it is calculated that many thousands—perhaps millions—of years would be required sensibly to diminish the energy of radium or alter its weight.

Experiments have shown that radium will melt its weight of ice in an hour and repeat the process the next hour, indefinitely. Very high temperatures temporarily impair the perceptible radio-activity of the substance, but this is soon restored by normal conditions. Probably the strangest of all the characteristic phenomena of radium is shown at the fair in a sealed glass bottle, into which emanations from the new element were directed for a time.

On the various forms of bacterial life radium has a quick and deadly effect. For this reason it easily became a matter of investigation to determine how far radium could be used in the treatment of diseases which have their cause in those minute organisms. The results, so far as achieved, are set forth with care in a series of photographs. In cases of superficial cancer undoubted benefit has been effected, and complete cures have been recorded in cases of lupus (tuberculosis of the skin). In neither of these, however, has sufficient time elapsed to say with assurance that the effect is permanent. Scientists hope, and many believe, that this will be the case.

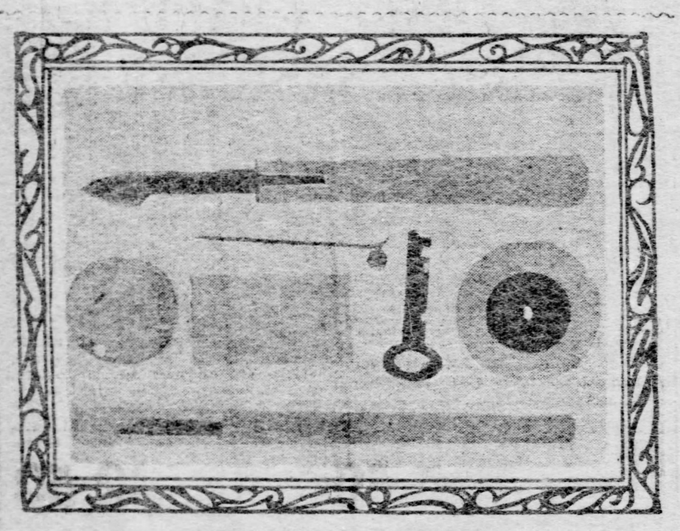
Some strange questions are asked about the radium exhibits. One housewife who had heard Prof. Marriott lecture afterward wanted to know if the "radium salt" she had heard him talk about was good to put in soup. Close to the specimen cases is a reindeer hitched to a sled, both being plentifully sprinkled with a fair imitation of snow in which powdered glass gives the frost sparkle. Every day some careful parent with one or more small boys in tow points out this snow as "radium salt."

Several specimens of carnotite are shown, which is the most abundant ore of radium in the United States. It is a yellowish mineral (thorium oxide) and is found in comparative abundance in Utah and Colorado. In North Carolina radium is also found in uraninite and some other minerals.

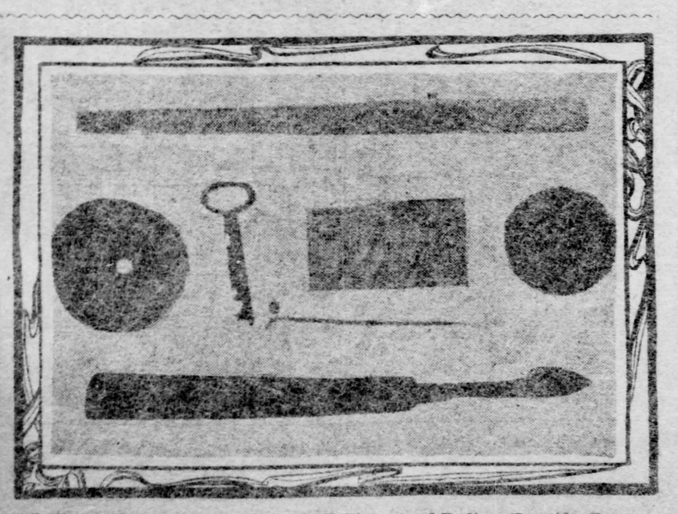
Besides these, several other minerals found at various places in the United States show smaller quantities of radium, but so small as to be of little practical value. Some of these are shown in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy by manufacturing chemists interested in the commercial exploitation of radium.

JAMES C. BOYKIN,

Chief Special Agent of Interior Department in Charge of the Radium Exhibit at the World's Fair.



EXPOSED TO RAYS 30 SECONDS.



Radiograph Made by Use of 13 1-2 Milligrams of Radium Bromide, Ranging from 300,000 to 1,800,000 Activity; Exposure 24 Hours.

KING GEORGE OF SAXONY DIES AND SON SUCCEEDS

New Monarch Enters Upon Duties Immediately After Father's Death—Catholic Ruler of Protestant People.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

DRESDEN, SAXONY, Oct. 15.—Prince John George and the Princess Mathilda were at the bedside of King George when he expired at Pillnitz early this morning. The new king, Frederick Augustus, eldest son of the deceased monarch, received the ministers and officers of the royal household later in the day and fixed the period of mourning at 24 weeks.

The king was also occupied with many details of taking over the government and consulting in regard to the funeral arrangements and mourning. The shutters are up at all the shop windows, flags are at half-mast and the bells are tolling.

The late king, who was a Catholic sovereign of a Protestant people, died with a crucifix on his breast and his right hand holding a rosary. An altar was erected in the death chamber at Pillnitz. The bed on which the body rests has been strewn with fresh roses. The remains will be brought here down the Elbe on a funeral barge Monday evening. The funeral will take place Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HAD INGENIOUS SCHEME.

Negro in Search of Laudanum Said He Had Been Poisoned and Tried to Work Officer.

In order to get some laudanum a negro opium fiend held up a policeman and a resident of Edgewood the other evening and excitedly declared he had been poisoned. The officer immediately became interested and began to question the man. He said his boarding house mistress had placed poison in fish and then given it to him to eat.

He declared he had been walking for about an hour, as he understood that if he did not keep moving he would succumb to the effects of the poison. Numerous questions by the officer failed to extract from the negro the nature of the poison he claimed he had been given. Two drops of laudanum in water was all he needed to counteract the effect of the poison. He said he had been told it was an antidote in cases of poison.

The officer directed the negro to go to the Edgewood station and there await his return, which he said would be in about 15 minutes, and he would then awaken the clerk at the drug store. After the negro started for the station the policeman explained to his companion that he tumbled almost immediately to the negro's hoax to get the drug. He said a new officer was on the beat that night, and as he had repeatedly declared he could not be frightened the old rounderman was accepting the first opportunity to test the new man's nerve.

TAKING CARE OF THE AFFLICTED

Modern Philanthropy Has Contributed Largely to the Comfort of Unfortunates.

TEACHING DUMB TO SPEAK

One of the great blessings for which the world at large, as well as the individual, owes a debt of gratitude to modern scientific philanthropy is the vast improvement, within recent years, of the condition of the defective classes. At no very distant time the blind, the mute and the mentally weak were, almost without exception, lifelong charges upon society. Only a small part of the low percentage which was able to produce anything at all had an earning capacity equal to its own needs. The class as a whole was debarred from practically all that makes life worth living, and the unfortunates composing it were regarded solely as objects of pity and charity.

Today all that is changed. Science, backed by philanthropy, has found a way to draw this afflicted body of humanity from the slough in which it was submerged and make of its members useful, happy and often progressive citizens. So wide and earnest have its efforts been and so complete the results that nothing short of complete mental or physical disability can now remove the last chance for individual human independence.

A good example of the progress made along these lines is furnished by the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. So great has been this progress that the name no longer fits the institution, because the word "dumb" is not recognized now. Where the pupils formerly were taught to use the sign language they now learn to communicate thought by speech and lip reading.

How the Pupils Advance.

From a smattering of education barely sufficient to permit of their taking part, intelligently, in the exchange of ideas, they now get a thorough common school course, as well as a trade suitable to their infirmity, and the whole in the same time that the normal child consumes in passing through the public school. The system by which this is accomplished seems little short of wonderful to the chance visitor, and there probably is nothing more interesting in educational methods, especially those used at the outset.

The public school teacher who has handled a primary department always retains a keen sense of the difficulty experienced in winning the confidence of the little beginners, making them amenable, mentally, to discipline and bending their energies toward the acquirement of knowledge. One can judge, readily, how vastly greater this difficulty must be in the case of children who, separated from parents and home for the first time, can be made to understand nothing of why the change has been made or what is expected of them. Their only means of communication have been inarticulate cries and rude gestures, and their only thought has been in relation to their own wants.

Getting Used to New Life.

The first week or 10 days at school is generally a period of fretfulness and weeping, during which the child refuses to be comforted. By degrees, however, he learns that no harm is intended him and his confidence is gradually won. Many of the pupils are the children of very poor parents. Their new home, their food and their general surroundings are much better than what they have been accustomed to. As soon as they begin to recover from their homesickness, this and the kindly treatment accorded them has an immediate effect.

Only women with endless patience and the love of children developed to the highest degree are of any use in handling these little ones. Every possible illustration and example is used in the process of teaching, but it is not seldom that when all other means of conveying an idea have failed it is transmitted to the child in some mysterious way through the mental bond formed between teacher and pupil. There are daily instances of this, and it has also been demonstrated beyond doubt that the deeper the affection of the child for the teacher the faster the former gets along, other things being equal.

The First Year's Course.

As soon as an opportunity is afforded the new pupils are divided, the brighter ones being formed into one class and the less bright ones into another. The same things are taught to both classes, but the brighter children advance more rapidly, usually mastering in two years the things their less gifted fellows require three or more years to learn. The first year course bears a strong resemblance to a kindergarten, but the extent of the curriculum is decidedly surprising until the method is understood. It embraces order, discipline, reading, writing, lip reading, speech, voice culture, deportment and a half dozen other things. It is not to be inferred, however, that the children are overtaxed. The nature of their infirmity makes it impossible at the outset for them to take up dissimilar studies in the same way that would be possible with a normal child. All the things they learn must be connected and the bond of conection plainly shown. The various branches mentioned are fundamental essentials and it is necessary to have a system by which all can be taught together.

When the class is first assembled the name of each child is written upon a blackboard and pointed out to it. The pupil does not learn his name in this way, but he learns the written form of it. In the same way he learns to recognize the names of his classmates, his teacher, other teachers and school officers, and in the course of time that of almost every pupil in the school.

Children Learn Rapidly.

It is only a matter of a very short time until the child is able to copy his name or any word placed before him. The first lesson is based on a short word which is written upon a blackboard. If it is a noun the object is shown to the children and the form of its name is fixed in their minds in the same way as those of their own names.

The teacher then speaks the word to each of the children in turn until they fix in their minds the form the lips take in pronouncing it. The next step is to get the pupils to try to pronounce the word. It is not difficult to get them to go through the lip motion, but it is often very hard to induce them to put voice behind it. The difference between speaking aloud and silent articulation is made plain to the pupil by having him place his hand on the upper part of the teacher's chest. When the word is uttered aloud there is a noticeable vibration which is entirely absent when the voice is not used. The child's hand is then placed on his own chest and he is encouraged to try until he feels the proper degree of vibration.

At a later period the degrees of vibration, which correspond to the pitches of the voice, are illustrated with the aid of the guitar. The pupil places his hands upon the body of the guitar and turns his eyes away from the strings, which are then sounded.

Learning the Lip Language.

From a few common nouns the pupils pass to short words expressing action, such as "run," "hop," "walk," etc., the written and lip forms of which are carefully impressed on them. As soon as a pupil learns anything he begins to grasp the meaning of his new situation and as a rule becomes eager to make progress. Each helps the others in a measure and once a good start is made the general advancement is rapid. All do not share in it, however. It takes weeks for some of the children to grasp anything definite. In a mechanical way they learn their position in class and at the table, to keep step in marching, to conform to rules and customs and to follow the example of others in various things, but they do not get the words. At the end of the first month a certain percentage of the new pupils will be scarcely able to pick out their own names upon the blackboard, while others will display astonishing ability at lip reading, the recognition of written words and even writing.

As fast as the pupils show capacity for higher classes they are advanced. By the second year many of them become skillful at lip reading and in the following year they show beyond doubt that they are learning to spell and understand many words. In this year they learn the pronouns, the letter sounds and the construction of sentences. They have also, by this time, acquired the ability to speak with distinctness, in addition to increasing their proficiency in lip reading. These accomplishments were demonstrated to a visitor in the following way:

Practical Demonstration.

Mary E. was told by the teacher to kiss Anna G. The request was immediately complied with, proving conclusively that Mary was able to read from the teacher's lips. Both girls were then sent to the blackboard. Mary wrote "I kissed Anna." Anna wrote, "Mary kissed me." Two boys then gave a similar exhibition. Each of these pupils, as they passed between the teacher and the visitor, on their way to the blackboard, bowed and said quite distinctly, "Excuse me." None of them was over 10 years old.

After the pupil learns enough words to permit him to read, his progress is still more rapid. He finds opportunity for practice on all sides and his vocabulary is quickly extended to the point where he can go to the dictionary for meaning. Henceforth he is on about the same plane as the pupil in the public school, but in the matter of language he is still at a great disadvantage in two respects. These are pronunciations and idiomatic expressions. Not having the advantage of the student who is in a position to hear words pronounced, he is obliged to make practically every pronunciation a feat of memory. In the matter of idioms he is almost hopelessly lost until he receives an explanation. For example, the sentence, "Mary took a walk" would be Greek to him until it was explained that it was the idiomatic way of saying that Mary walked for pleasure or recreation.

The Industrial Schools.

His shortcoming in this respect is due to the fact that he is obliged perforce to accept the literal meaning of words when neither the context nor reasoning by induction enlightens him regarding their special application. In the same way he makes many ludicrous mistakes in using words which have two or more widely-varying meanings. This often happens to foreigners who try to maintain conversations in self-taught English.

As soon as the pupils are old enough to take an intelligent interest in practical occupations they are admitted to the industrial schools, of which there is one for each sex. The boys are taught printing, carpentering, cabinet making, painting and shoe making, and are enabled to learn the general principles of the operation of power machinery. The girls learn sewing and the various branches of housework. As the pupils near the time for graduation the hours for study are decreased and those devoted to the training school are increased. In addition to the higher work in the normal branches the graduating classes have courses in physical geography, nature study, including botany and physics.

Only Four in State.

The Western Pennsylvania institute is one of four in the state, two of the others being at Philadelphia and third at Scranton. It was established as a day school in a single room in Pittsburgh nearly 30 years ago. It now occupies property at Edgewood valued at $500,000, more than two-thirds of the money for which was contributed by Pittsburghers. It is maintained by the state and is governed by a board of 27 trustees, of which John B. Jackson is president, John R. McCune secretary, and R. S. Smith, treasurer. Dr. William N. Burt is the principal.

The pupils of the institute number about 240 and range in age from 6 to 20 years. They are divided into 20 classes, which is also the number of teachers and instructors. Every deaf child in this part of the state under 20 years of age is entitled to admission to the institute. No charge is made for board, instruction or medical attendance, but the parents or guardians of the child are required to provide clothing, car fare and a small sum of money for incidental expenses. This sum seldom aggregates $5 for the term, which lasts about 10 months. The institute is not closed during either the Christmas or April holidays, and the pupils are allowed to visit their homes from Friday evening until the following Monday morning only once every four weeks. In the case of pupils whose parents are able and willing to pay the charge is $250 a year.

Live Systematic Lives.

As in all institutions the life is a methodical and systematic one. The pupils rise at 6:30 a. m., have breakfast at 7, and at 7:30 assemble in the chapel for religious services which, of course, are non-sectarian. From 7:55 until 1 p. m. the academic classes attend school, with a 15-minute recess at 10:30. They have dinner at 1:10, and at 2 o'clock go to the industrial school, where they remain until 5. Supper is served at 6. From 7:30 to 8:30 is study hour, after which the younger pupils go to bed.

The older pupils are allowed to remain up an hour longer. The pupils of the lower classes spend the time from 8 to 10:45 a. m. in the industrial schools, and the rest of the day until 4:45 p. m., with the exception of the dinner hour, in the schoolroom. The daily period for recreation averages about two and one-half hours. There is no school work on Saturday, but two hours are spent in the industrial departments during the morning. A holiday is allowed to all during Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday there are three religious services and a lecture. The standard of religious interest is very high, as are those of morality, general deportment and health. The isolation of the pupils by reason of the nature of their infirmity undoubtedly prevents to a large extent the ingress and spread of evil influences, but the almost boundless influence which the admirable system of management and handling permits the instructors and officers to possess over the minds of their charges is probably the most potent influence for good. The sports and recreations include all those participated in by normal children, and the average of proficiency is as high as elsewhere.

Abolishing the Sign Language.

As rapidly as possible the use of the sign language, as a system of language, is being done away with. The state law requires the oral system, by which the pupils are taught to speak. It has been in effect for several years, and a part of the members of next year's graduating class are the last of the pupils of the Edgewood school to be educated under the old system. There is still some doubt as to the degree of value attaching to the oral system. Only a part of the pupils learn to speak well. Neither do all pupils become adepts at lip reading. The success of the system in each individual case depends upon the adaptability of the pupil to its requirements.

Few of the pupils become sufficiently expert at both lip reading and speaking to hold their own in general conversation, except with those who are familiar with their peculiarities of speech, and who articulate their words distinctly and not too rapidly. Most of them can, in time, understand and make themselves understood by their friends and constant associates much more readily than by the use of the sign language.

Pupils Prefer Sign Language.

On the other hand, with the sign language completely excluded, they would be unable to converse readily with those educated under the old system, and the preference of these individuals, as a class, for each other's society is extraordinary. The pupils themselves incline toward the sign language because of its facility and often the saving in time it permits.

This inclination is strengthened constantly by failures to understand and make themselves understood orally, and it is obvious that no matter how tightly the lines may be drawn the conditions are such that signs can never be wholly eliminated. It is the opinion of many of those familiar with the subject that there should be no arbitrary system of instruction, but that the best points of both the new and old systems should be used, as far as practicable, according to the special needs and abilities of the pupil.

The picture shows a commemorative plaque, which has been designed by the kaiser of Germany and which, framed in ebony and with the name of the soldier filled in, will be sent to the parents of every soldier who lost his life in fighting against the rebellious Herreras in German Southwest Africa.

NEWLY-WEDDED COUPLE OUTWITTED SERENADERS

Two Boys Occupied the Carriage Intended for the Bride and Bridegroom. Big Crowd Disappointed.

When a young couple embark on the matrimonial sea the least their friends can do is to extend congratulations. But how the well-wishes are to be offered is oftentimes a perplexing problem. Some throw rice, shoes, brooms and bread, while others make valuable presents. Neither of these methods were resorted to one evening last week, when an East End couple joined hands before the hymeneal altar.

Early in the evening a bird whistled in the ear of the bridegroom that a plan was on foot to give him a serenade that would surpass any welcome to a victorious general. While his friends were planning he mapped out a plan to outwit them.

The serenaders arranged to assemble about one square from the house where the wedding was being celebrated at 8 o'clock, knowing the happy couple had arranged to take an eastern tour. Upon the signal from the leader that the couple had entered the carriage, the army of serenaders was to board a hay wagon and follow the vehicle to the station.

About 8 o'clock the groom informed his bride that it was too late to take a carriage to the station and suggested they use the street cars. They left the house through the back door and walked to the car line and boarded the first that came along. Ones of the ushers and bridesmaid were asked to ride in the carriage as far as their homes. This they did and all the way they were victims to the deviltry of the serenaders. The driver of the carriage whipped up his horses to get out of the way of the serenaders, and finally the bridesmaid reached her home. Then the driver followed out his instructions and drove to the station, but before starting his horses allowed two street urchins to get in the carriage. With making the short stop the serenaders gained ground and reached the station before the approach of the carriage. As the driver stopped his horses at the grand stand at the Union station the serenaders lit several red lights and started their pandemonium. The ushers opened the doors of the carriage, and disappointment is a mild word in picturing the serenaders when the two dirty-faced boys stepped out of the carriage. By this time the couple were on the train enjoying a victorious laugh.

SEWING MACHINE OIL IS CREDITED TO WITCHES

Alsace Peasants Prove Its Evil Influence by Its Burning Qualities.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—That the peasants of Alsace are as superstitious today as they were in mediaeval times is shown by a curious story which is told in a Strassburg paper. An agent had sold a sewing machine to an old couple living in a village near that city, and a few days after happened to remember that he had forgotten to give them any oil with it. He went to their house and as he found no one in he placed the bottle on the coping under the window. In the evening when the couple returned from the fields, where they had been gathering grapes, they noticed the bottle, but could not understand where it had come from.

At last the wife declared that she felt sure that it had been put there by a witch, as she had noticed that during the last few days her cows had given less milk than usual. Invoking the help of all the saints whose names she could remember, she carried the bottle to an old man in the village who had the reputation of being able to drive away witches.

The wise man instantly declared that the couple had incurred the ill-will of an evil spirit. That their cows gave less milk was only the beginning of their misfortunes, he declared, much worse was to come. Of course, the couple asked him to help, no matter how much it would cost, and the wise man declared himself willing to do so for the modest price of ten marks ($2 50.) A mighty bonfire was built and the contents of the bottle was poured into the flames, which suddenly became brighter, a sure sign that the stuff must have come from a witch.

The bottle was then stoned and buried in a corner of the churchyard and the old woman went home to milk her cows, which she declared gave the usual quantity of milk, and the whole village sung the praises of the man who had frustrated the plans of the witch and all the attempts of the village parson to convince them of their foolishness were in vain, even when the agent came back and declared that he had left the bottle at the house.

No one denied that he might have left the bottle, but if so it had been changed by the witch, whom many of the villagers declared to have seen writhing in the flames.

Pittsburgh Home for Babies.

Application for a charter has been made to common pleas court No. 2 for the Pittsburgh Home for Babies, which purposes establishing a home for infants under five years. Mrs. A. M. Wilson, Mrs. Jonathan A. Perley, Mrs. Henry Pinkelpearl, Mrs. Mary H. Pickering and Mrs. Robert McCoy are the subscribers. Attorney Charles A. Sachs is the solicitor.

BOILS

PYRAMIDS OF PAIN

Boils show the blood is in a riotous, feverish condition, or that it has grown too weak and sluggish to throw off the bodily impurities, which then concentrate at some spot, and a carbuncle or boil is the result. To one already enfeebled by disease, boils seem to come with more frequency, causing the intensest pain and greatest danger to the already weak and debilitated sufferer. All skin eruptions, from the sometimes fatal carbuncle to the spiteful little cat-boil, are caused by bad blood, and the only way to avoid or get permanently rid of them is to purify and build up the deteriorated, polluted blood, and counteract the humors and poisons; and nothing will do this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S., which is the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and greatest of all tonics. Where the blood has become impoverished and is poor and thin, no medicine acts so promptly in building up and restoring its richness, purity and strength. The time to cure a boil is before it develops, when it is in a state of incubation or formation in the blood; for boils are, after all, only the impurities and poisons bubbling up through the skin, and this will continue in spite of poulticing and lancing till the blood gets rid of its accumulated poison. The way to stop boils is to attack them in the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. All danger of boils is past when the blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin to put your blood and system in good order the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young, and without harm to the most delicate constitution. It is mild and pleasant in its action, and unequaled as a cure for boils and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other information.

Allegheny, Pa., June 11, 1903.

From the age of twenty or thirty I was sorely afflicted with large, awful boils on my face and body. As soon as they would heal up in one place they would break out in another part of the body, and this continued for ten years. I tried everything I could hear of to get relief, but nothing did me any good. I had but little faith in S. S. S. doing me good when I began it, but after taking it for a short while the boils began to disappear. I continued on with the medicine, taking six bottles, and all the boils entirely disappeared. Five years have elapsed since that time, and I have never been bothered since, showing that the cure was permanent. I had some thirty or forty of the most painful boils one ever had, and to be entirely rid of them by your great purifier, S. S. S., puts me under a debt of gratitude to you.

HENRY ZINN.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

STOCK MARKET ADVANCED ON ENORMOUS DEALINGS

Sales for the Half Session Approximated 900,000 Shares and Prices Advanced All Along the Line—The Bank Statement.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The New York stock market yesterday "closed in a blaze of glory," to borrow a phrase from a famous financial writer of the latter '80s, whose brilliant market letters were quoted all over the country at that time. The transactions for the short session approximated 900,000 shares, and in many instances the rush of buying carried prices to the highest level of the year, amid much excitement. London helped along the movement, having caught some of Wall street's enthusiasm, which, added to the good feeling in the English market over the Japanese victories, resulted in higher prices for British and American securities. The industrial stocks were again very active and under the leadership of United States Steel was in the van of the upward movement. Steel common advanced to 23⅜, the preferred to 81½ and the sinking fund bonds to 88, and all three issues closed at the top. Tennessee Coal and Iron rose to 57½, and all the minor iron and steel stocks ruled strong. In the railroad list Louisville & Nashville, Southern and Union Pacific advanced sharply on enormous transactions. St. Paul made a new high mark, as did also Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio. On the first advance there was an enormous amount of profit-taking, and this continued until the appearance of the bank statement. After the publication of these figures another rally set in, and while closing prices were not in all instances the highest of the day, the close was strong.

The bank statement did not come up to expectations. The estimates had placed the gain in cash at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, accounting for part of this by the transfer of gold arrived from Australia and San Francisco and from other disbursements from the subtreasury. Reports agreed as to the falling off in shipments of currency to the interior, but the official figures showed that the net gain in cash was only $311,000. Loans decreased nearly $12,000,000, which the corresponding reduction in deposits reduced the reserve requirements to the extent of $3,000,000. The net result of the week's operations was an increase in surplus reserve of $3,320,975, bringing the total surplus up to $15,957,875, as compared with $17,433,000 at the corresponding date a year ago. The popular explanation of the decrease in loans in the face of the extraordinary increase in stock market operations was that loans were being transferred from the banks to the trust companies. A less popular explanation was that the decrease represented liquidation of securities bought by some of the big banks, which are carried in the clearing house statement as loans. The breadth of the stock market has certainly furnished the opportunity for taking profits on stocks bought at the inception of the bull movement. The following shows the totals for each item in the bank statement and the changes which occurred compared with one week ago:

		Week's change.	
Loans	$1,134,013,400	Dec.	$11,975,800
Specie	237,745,000	Inc.	241,500
Legal tenders	76,522,300	Inc.	69,300
Deposits	1,193,237,700	Dec.	12,038,300
Circulation	42,288,000	Dec.	497,000
Reserve held	314,267,300	Inc.	311,400
Reserve required	298,309,425	Dec.	3,009,575
Surplus reserve	15,957,875	Inc.	3,320,975
Surplus in 1903	17,433,000	Inc.	856,000
Surplus in 1902	5,608,250	Inc.	4,080,900

The stock market last week was the most exciting of the year, and included a larger number of securities handled than any market for more than a year. In analyzing the dealings it is found that the most active issues in the order named were United States Steel preferred, Reading, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, United States Steel common, Amalgamated Copper, Atchison, Southern Pacific and the Eries. About half a million shares Steel preferred changed hands during the week, and the buoyancy in this stock instilled life into all the iron and steel stocks. Considering the breadth of the market and its sustained strength, some people will no doubt be surprised upon examination to see the comparatively small net gains recorded by many of the leading railroad stocks. Of course, the gains for the week were on top of prices that had been advancing almost continuously for four months. The week's gains in some of the industrials, however, were quite noteworthy. Steel preferred gained 5⅝ points, compared with one week ago; Tennessee Coal and Iron 8½, Pressed Steel Car 7⅞ and American Car and Foundry 4⅛, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 8½ per cent for the week. The following table embraces the active issues of the week, and shows the final sales yesterday compared with the final sales one week ago, the net gain for the week and the net gain from the low price of the year:

	Oct. 8	High.	Oct. 15	Advance. Week.	Year.
A. T. & S. F.	83¼	85¾	85¼	2	21⅝
Do pfd.	100⅞	101½	101½	⅝	13⅛
A. Sugar Ref.	132⅝	136⅞	136⅛	3½	14⅝
Am. Locomo.	26⅝	30⅜	30	3⅜	14¼
A. Car Fdry.	23⅛	27⅛	27¼	4⅛	12⅝
Amal. Copper	62⅛	64⅝	64⅝	1⅞	21⅝
Balt. & Ohio	91¼	95⅝	95⅛	4	22½
B. R. T.	58⅝	68⅛	67⅛	8½	30½
Canadian Pac.	132⅝	132¾	132⅞	⅜	23¼
Cons. Gas.	211	213¼	212⅞	1⅞	28¼
Ches. & Ohio.	44⅛	45⅝	45¼	1	17⅛
Chi. & N'w.	188	190	190	2	28⅞
Col. F. & I.	36⅛	39	38⅞	2⅝	13⅛
Erie	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝	14	11⅛
Do 1st pfd.	69⅜	69½	69⅜	⅛	13⅞
Do 2d pfd.	47⅛	48½	48	⅛	15½
Gen. Electric.	172	176	175	3	25
Illinois Cent.	142⅞	145¼	145¼	2	19¼
Louis. & N.	128	137	135⅛	7½	36
Missouri Pac.	100⅞	102⅛	101⅞	1	15⅛
M., K. & T.	26⅜	29	28⅞	2	14⅜
Do pfd.	55⅝	58	58	2½	25⅞
Metropolitan	120⅛	123¼	122⅝	2¼	19⅜
National Lead	22½	26¼	24½	2	12⅛
N. Y. Central	129⅞	135½	135⅛	5⅝	22⅞
N. Y. O. & W.	34⅜	35⅞	35⅞	1⅛	16⅛
Nor. & West.	72⅛	72⅞	72⅝	⅛	19⅜
Peoples Gas.	102⅞	108⅛	107	4⅛	15⅜
P. Steel Car.	35	43	*42⅞	7⅞	18⅞
Penna. R. R.	133⅜	136	135⅝	2	24⅛
Reading	72	73	72½	½	34¼
Rock Island.	28⅝	30⅞	30⅜	1⅞	11⅜
Do pfd.	72	75½	75½	3½	17⅜
Republic Iron	11⅛	12⅝	12⅜	⅜	6⅞
Do pfd.	51½	53	52½	1	16
South. Pac.	59	63	62⅞	3⅞	21½
Southern Ry.	32⅝	34⅛	34⅛	1⅝	16½
St. Paul	166¼	169½	169	2⅝	32⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	48⅜	57½	57¼	8½	25⅞
Texas & Pac.	34	34⅝	34⅛	....	14⅛
U. S. Steel	18⅛	21⅜	21⅛	2⅞	13
Do pfd.	75⅝	81½	81⅛	5⅝	30⅛
Do 2d 5s.	84	88	88	4	19⅛
Union Pacific.	103⅞	107⅞	107⅞	4	36⅞
U. S. C. I. P.	13	14⅜	14⅜	1⅜	8⅛
Do pfd.	61	64⅝	64⅛	3⅛	24⅝
Wabash	20⅛	21¼	21	⅞	6⅛
Do pfd.	42⅛	43	42⅞	4½	10⅛

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday trading was more active than on any previous Saturday this year, but prices were irregular. The bulk of the business was confined to a few specialties. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was the strongest, advancing to 72⅞, the highest of the year. The common declined to 16¾, but closed at that price bid. Crucible Steel preferred broke to 40½, but recovered to 41¾ bid at the close. The common led in point of activity and held steady at 6¾ to 6⅞. United States Steel issues were active and fully shared the excitement prevailing in the east. National Fire Proofing preferred rallied to 32¼, but was offered at 32⅛ at the close. The Westinghouse stocks were all firmer, Electric advancing to 84⅝ and Air Brake to 133, the latter a recovery of $2 a share. The natural gas stocks were dull and closed rather heavy. Northern coke pig iron, December delivery, sold at $12.95, an advance of 35 cents a ton.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

15 Crucible pfd.. 41⅜	19 U. S. Stl. pfd. 80⅝
50 do. 41¾	30 do. 80⅝
20 Electric 2nds. 84	50 do. 80⅝
10 M. L. & H... 38⅝	50 F. Proof com. 9½
15 Crucible com. 6⅞	100 do. 9½
185 do. 6⅞	20 Brewing com.. 24½
200 do. 6⅞	10 do. 24½
45 Brewing pfd.. 45	200 do. 24½
20 do. 45¼	50 U. S. Stl. com. 20⅝
60 U.S. Stl. pfd. 80	50 do. 20⅝
15 do. 80	100 do. 20½
50 do. 80	5 do. 20¾
30 do. 80	20 do. 20¾
30 do. 80	6 do. 20½
100 do. 80	25 do. 20⅝
100 do. 80⅜	89 F. Proof pfd.. 32¼
25 do. 80¼	50 do. 32¼
100 do. 80⅜	20 do. 32¼
30 do. 80¼	70 do. 32¼
50 do. 80¼	50 do. 32¼
10 do. 80¼	25 P. Coal pfd.. 72
50 do. 80¼	10 do. 72½
50 do. 80⅜	80 do. 72⅞
5 do. 80¼	25 do. 72¾
10 do. 80⅜	

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

15 F. Proof pfd. 32	100 Crucible pfd.. 41
10 do. 32	20 do. 40⅞
30 do. 32	25 do. 40⅞
10 do. 32	25 do. 40½
10 do. 32	5 do. 40¾
50 do. 32	45 do. 40¾
100 Crucible com. 6¾	30 do. 40¾
200 do. 6¾	50 do. 40¾
60 do. 6⅞	50 U. S. Stl. com. 20¾
500 do. 6¾	2 U. S. Stl. pfd. 80
100 Crucible pfd. 41	25 Phila. com... 43¼

11:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.

25 Ohio Fuel ... 40	50 U. S. Stl. pfd. 81
2 W. Airbrake.134	2 do. 80⅞
17 do. 133	30 do. 81
80 F. Proof pfd. 32	50 do. 81⅛
20 do. 32	4 A—War. Dec.
200 do. 32	delivery ... 14.40
5 do. 32	10 B—do ... 12.95
100 do. 32	96 Riv. Coal pfd. 22½
20 do. 32	5 do. 22½
200 do. 32	5 Crucible pfd.. 40½
200 do. 32	20 do. 41
100 do. 32	40 do. 40⅞
20 do. 32	25 do. 41
10 do. 32⅛	50 do. 41½
25 do. 32⅛	15 do. 41½
50 do. 32⅛	150 Crucible com.. 6⅞
50 Sewer Pipe... 21½	50 do. 6⅞
5 P. Plate Gl.. 118	150 do. 6⅞
20 P. Coal pfd.. 72½	65 do. 6⅞
10 do. 72½	10 F. Proof com. 9⅜
5 do. 72½	30 do. 9⅜
100 do. 72½	50 U. S. Stl. com. 21
50 do. 72¾	50 do. 21
50 do. 72¾	10 do. 21
50 do. 72¾	55 do. 21
50 do. 72¾	20 do. 21
50 do. 72¼	100 do. 21⅛
50 do. 72¾	50 do. 21¼
5 do. 72⅞	50 do. 21¼
25 do. 72½	150 P. Coal com.. 16¾
5 do. 72¼	50 do. 16¾
20 do. 72¼	50 do. 16¾
50 Electric 2nds. 84¼	50 do. 16¾
20 do. 84¼	20 do. 16¾
25 do. 84¼	50 do. 16¾
5 do. 84¼	50 do. 16¾
50 do. 84⅜	10 M. L. & H... 38⅝
100 do. 84⅜	10 do. 38⅝
10 U.S. Stl. pfd. 80⅝	2 do. 38⅝
30 do. 80¾	10 do. 38¾
200 do. 81	55 do. 38½
25 do. 81	50 do. 38½
100 do. 81¼	1 Brewing pfd.. 44
10 do. 81¼	1 do. 44½

Summary.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
230	Brewing	24½	24½	24½	0
67	Do preferred	45¼	*44	*44½	—½
1675	Crucible Steel	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	0
590	Do preferred	41⅜	40½	41½	—¼
190	Fire Proofing	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
1365	Do preferred	32¼	32	32⅛	+⅛
147	M. L. & H.	38⅝	38½	38½	—⅛
25	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	0
370	Pgh. Coal	16¾	16¾	16¾	—¼
580	Do preferred	72⅞	72	72¼	+¼
25	Philadel. Co.	43¼	43¼	43¼	+⅛
101	Riv. Coal pfd.	22½	22½	22½	—½
5	Pgh. Pl. Glass	118	118	118	+1
50	Sewer Pipe	21½	21½	21½	+¼
671	U. S. Steel	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅜
1286	Do preferred	81⅛	80	81⅛	+1½
19	W. Airbrake	*134	133	133	+2
270	W. Elec. 2ds.	84⅜	84	84⅜	+⅜
7666					
	PIG IRON W'RNTS				
4	A—Dec. deliv.	14.40	14.40	14.40	....
10	B—Dec. deliv.	12.95	12.95	12.95	+35c
14					

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	38⅛	....
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	39⅞	40¼
Luster Mining	10	15	15⅛
Westinghouse Electric	50	84½	....

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Boom in Pittsburgh Coal preferred carried the price up to 72⅞.

The common declined to 16¾, but closed at that price bid.

River Coal preferred declined to and closed at 22½ bid.

Crucible Steel common active at 6¾ to 6⅞. The preferred declined to 40½ and rallied to 41¾ bid.

United States Steel common and preferred were active and higher.

National Fire Proofing preferred sold at 32¼ and closed at 31½ bid.

IN WALL STREET.

Most active and exciting stock market of the year.

The sales for the two-hour session footed up 90,000 shares.

Nearly all the prominent stocks advanced to the highest prices of the year.

United States Steel reached 21⅜, the preferred 81½ and the bonds 88.

The bank statement was less favorable than expected.

Loans decreased nearly $12,000,000, but cash increased only $311,400.

	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Crucible Steel	100	6¾	....
Do preferred	100	41¾	42
Harbison-Walker Co.	100	6½	....
Do preferred	100	56	....
Monongahela River Coal	50	8	....
Do preferred	50	22½	23
Marsden	100	3½	4
National Fire Proofing	50	9⅜	9½
Do preferred	50	41⅞	32⅛
Philadelphia Co.	50	43¼	....
Do preferred	50	46⅜	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	24⅜	24¾
Do preferred	50	45	45¼
Pittsburgh Coal	100	16¾	17
Do preferred	100	72⅞	72½
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	118	....
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	50	5	....
Do preferred	50	....	13½
Union Switch & Signal	50	70	....
United States Glass	100	47½	50
United States Steel	100	21⅛	....
Do preferred	100	81⅛	....
Westinghouse Airbrake	50	130	134
Monongahela Incline	50	62	....
BONDS.			
Consolidated Gas 5s	....	108½	....
Monon. River Coal 6s	....	108	....
Pittsburgh-Buffalo 5s	....	101½	102½
American Sewer Pipe 6s	....	....	98

PIG IRON WARRANTS.

Class.	Bid.	Ask.
A—December delivery	$14.40	....
D—December delivery	12.85	....
A—November delivery	14.75	....
D—November delivery	12.95	....
A—October delivery	14.70	....
D—October delivery	12.95	....

U. S. Steel's Unfilled Orders.

From the character of the buying of such stocks as Pressed Steel Car, American Car and Foundry and American Locomotive, it is thought that some one must have had knowledge of the amount and character of new orders being placed for equipment. It is reported that many of these orders came from railroad men who would be in a position to know of the placing of orders, and took advantage of their advance knowledge to make a little turn in the stock market. At all events, the buying is said to have been good, and the advance in this class of stocks was followed in due time by the announcement of the booking of orders for equipment. Similar advance knowledge would be profitable in operations in United States Steel, the buying of which, while at times suggesting the anxiety of belated shorts, was of a confident character.

A week from next Tuesday the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation will be issued, and more interest will be taken in the showing as to unfilled orders on hand than in the amount of net earnings for the past quarters. The latter have been estimated as between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000, as compared with $32,203,821 for the corresponding quarter last year. In view of the interest that will be taken in the matter, the following figures are published, showing the amount of unfilled orders reported to have been on hand at the end of the various quarters since the end of 1901:

Quarter ending—	Tons.
June 31, 1904	3,192,277
March 31, 1904	4,136,961
December 31, 1903	3,215,123
September 30, 1903	3,728,742
June 30, 1903	4,666,578
March 31, 1903	5,410,719
December 31, 1902	5,347,253
September 30, 1902	4,843,007
June 30, 1902	4,741,933
December 31, 1901	4,497,749

Healthy Pig Iron Situation.

Iron production in the United States in September was 185,005 tons above August, but 244,026 tons below September last year. The average weekly output as of October 1 was 18,373 tons more than a month ago, but 43,197 below a year ago. Comparison for a series of months of the active anthracite and coke furnace weekly capacity, from figures of the Iron Age, is as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Oct. 1, 1904	369,946	Dec. 1, 1903	244,156
Sept. 1, 1904	291,573	Nov. 1, 1903	273,715
Aug. 1, 1904	246,992	Oct. 1, 1903	35,142
July 1, 1904	272,301	Sept. 1, 1903	360,197
June 1, 1904	330,197	Aug. 1, 1903	353,681
May 1, 1904	368,224	July 1, 1903	384,836
April 1, 1904	337,257	June 1, 1903	388,178
Mar. 1, 1904	308,751	Sept. 1, 1902	328,242
Feb. 1, 1904	273,632	Jan. 1, 1902	291,982
Jan. 1, 1904	185,636	Dec. 1, 1901	317,358

Production for the full month of September, from the figures of the Iron Age, stated by important sections of the country, compare with August, 1904, and with September, 1903, as follows:

	Sept. 1904. Tons.	Aug. 1904. Tons.	Sept. 1903. Tons.
Shenango valley	92,273	64,374	84,827
Pittsburgh	395,324	340,053	385,967
Mahoning val.	104,724	85,126	106,601
Ill., Mich., Wis., Mo. & Colo.	184,788	172,488	201,670
Alabama	95,045	82,536	133,008
All others	480,523	423,095	685,230
Total	1,352,677	1,167,672	1,596,702

The output in July was 1,106,297 tons; in June, 1,292,030; in May, 1,533,350; in February, 1,205,449; in January, 921,231; in December, 1903, 846,605; in November, 1,039,622; and in October, 1,425,658.

Furnace stocks on hand, sold and unsold, make the following comparisons on the first of each of a series of months:

	Tons.		Tons.
Oct. 1, 1904	555,447	Oct. 1, 1903	450,603
Sept. 1, 1904	630,801	Oct. 1, 1902	62,651
Aug. 1, 1904	670,340	Oct. 1, 1901	299,824
July 1, 1904	620,844	Oct. 1, 1900	575,713
June 1, 1904	545,892	Oct. 1, 1899	93,250

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The representatives of four New York stock exchange houses were in Pittsburgh yesterday. While they did not state their mission, it is inferred that they came here with the view to gtting a larger share of local business in the stock market, and to size up sentiment regarding the iron trade and its bearing upon the stock market. Two of the gentlemen are members of the New York stock exchange and are "floor men" on the board for two of the largest commission houses in the business. One of them stated that fully 75 per cent of the business that has come over the ticker for the past two months originated within the walls of the stock exchange. In other words, the general public had been playing a very small part in the market. He also stated that he had never witnessed more open manipulation by the bulls, but that it was plain this manipulation received the sympathy if not the support of the large banking interests, else the latter would have found a way of checking it. It was his opinion that the public is now getting into the market, and that transactions would be larger than ever.

A Pittsburgh banker and broker member of the New York stock exchange returned yesterday from a trip of observation in New York and Philadelphia. He went away in a receptive frame of mind, but was rather inclined to think that the rise in the market had gone far enough. He returned a firm believer in higher prices and a broader market. He said the best commission houses were confident that this is a bull market, and not a market made simply by a few speculative cliques. Bank presidents in close touch with domestic and foreign financial affairs were equally confident of a continuation of easy money market conditions, and were predicting a better investment trade than has been witnessed for years.

"To my mind the most important factor in the situation is the restoration of confidence in banking circles," remarked a banker yesterday after inquiring how the stock market closed. "Just about this time last year our real troubles began. I was on my way to the bankers' convention in San Francisco. Just before we reached Sacramento we received the news of the failures at Baltimore. The next day the Pittsburgh troubles were announced and then the suspensions seemed to go in a wave over the country—not a very large wave, to be sure, but enough to make bankers uneasy. I recollect New York and Chicago bankers particularly were predicting widespread troubles among the newer trust companies, which were supposed to be loaded up with unmarketable securities. Well, these new trust companies have done better than might have been expected. They were not the only ones, by the way, that got loaded up with securities. But the rise in the market this fall has enabled bankers to liquidate a mass of securities with which they were caught last year, and there is a complete restoration of confidence on the part of the public as well as a cheerful feeling amoung financiers generally."

"That kind of a stock market is often very fatal to bucketshops," remarked an old-timer yesterday afternoon. "A bucketshop reaps a harvest in an erratic market in which the public is doing the guessing, and in which the successful trader may be shaken out by a drive. But in a market that does not react, and which gives the opportunity for pyramiding, the account piles up very rapidly. After a long run like the present one, the public that trades in a bucketshop will start to take profits on the reaction, and then it is that the mortality strikes the bucketshops. If I had any large profits, I would begin cashing in early Monday morning."

Pittsburgh Coal preferred led the dealings on the local board last week, the sales footing up 5,313 shares. The price rallied from 67 to 72⅞ and closed at 72¼, a net gain for the week of 4¼ per cent, or, including the dividend which came off on Friday, a net gain of 6¼ per cent. The fact that the common stock declined slightly while the preferred continued to advance strengthened the theory that part of the buying of the latter was for the purpose of covering shorts. Offerings of the stock were extremely light, considering the extent of the rise.

While United States Steel preferred closed 5⅝ per cent higher for the week, Crucible preferred closed at a decline of 1 per cent. Selling of the latter was in anticipation of a decline following the annual meeting on Wednesday, when the anual report will be published. A dispatch from New York last week predicted that the earnings for the year would reach $1,200,000, while rumor was current in Pittsburgh that they would not amount to half that figure, a liberal policy having been pursued in the matter of charging to expense account. Persons who profess to be familiar with the company's affairs say that no attempt will be made in the annual statement to make conditions appear more favorable than they really are; that on the contrary the real condition of the company may be better than indicated by the bare figures.

The American Pig Iron Storage Company issues the following statement of stocks in warrant yards on September 30: Stocks, August 21, 85,200 tons; received during September, 6,100 tons; total, 91,300 tons. Delivered during September, 6,700 tons; stocks September 30, 1904, 84,600 tons.

During last month 80,490 tons of steel rails were sent to various parts of the world, the principal shipment going to Beyrout, Syria, to which point the Maryland Steel Company forwarded one lot of 3,200 tons. In August the rail exports were 6,957 tons; while for July the total was upward of 25,000 tons. In September 1,780 tons went to Australia in one shipment; 1,345 tons in one lot went to Mexico; 671 tons were sent in one shipment to Bridgewater, N. B. Liverpool was sent 443 tons in one lot; Dublin took 498 tons in one shipment; 155 tons in two shipments were consigned to South Africa. Chile was shipped in one lot 288 tons, while 110 tons in one lot went forward to Malta. Structural steel to the amount of 2,382 tons went abroad last month. The foreign shipments in August aggregated 2,419 tons. The September exports went chiefly to India, 1,590 tons in one lot going to Bombay; 394 tons in one shipment went to Chile. China was sent 212 tons in one lot, while Mexico was forwarded 186 tons in three shipments. Seven hundred and twenty-six tons of steel hoops, bars, plates and galvanized iron also went abroad last month. The principal shipments were: Steel hoops, 152 tons, to Dublin; steel plates, 125 tons, to Glasgow, and galvanized iron, 135 tons, to South Africa.

The consensus of opinion among market letter writers yesterday was that Monday would witness the most active stock market of the year.

Gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the first week of October are $5,641,396, a gain of 6.9 per cent over the corresponding week last year. This is slightly better than for September, and September reports show an improvement over the preceding months.

"It seems to me that one of the principal reasons for the present strength in the markt and the remarkable scarcity of stocks and been largely overlooked," remarked the head of one of the largest brokerage houses in the street. "I refer to the enormous amounts of stock which has been bought and taken out of the market by banking institutions. The First National bank owns $50,000,000 of securities, which it is carrying as loans. The National City bank owns $30,000,000 and so on through the list. I have reason to believe that the large Wall street banks and their affiliated institutions are carrying over $200,000,000 of securities. The greater part of this enormous block of stock, as I happen to know, was purchased last spring when stocks were selling about 15 points below the present prices. The banks had an enormous amount of idle funds on hand. They were in a position to obtain advance information regarding the improvement in industrial conditions and entered the market and quietly purchased all the stocks they could without attracting too much attention. In addition to the banks the large insurance companies bought enormous blocks of stock. The natural result has been a large increase in the loans of the banks, a surprising scarcity of stocks and a sharp upward movement of prices. Neither the banks nor the insurance companies have sold any of these securities to any extent. This explains why the market does not react. If the public had been in the market we would have had a substantial reaction before now on profit-taking. The banks and insurance companies have not sold any stocks, however, because they know that the public is not in the market. They are ready and willing to continue to hold these stocks until the public comes into the market on a large scale, which it is figured will be about the latter part of this year or early in 1905, and then when prices are very much higher they will start taking profits."—New York Commercial.

The volume of business was so great yesterday that the New York stock ticker was from 10 to 15 minutes behind the market. This gave the private wire houses the opportunity to buy the Steel stocks here and sell them in New York at a profit at the expense of the trader who depended upon the ticker.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.00	10.08	9.99	10.05
February	†10.04	....	....	10.08
March	10.08	10.16	10.08	10.14
April	10.11	10.11	10.11	10.15
May	10.13	10.22	10.13	10.18
June	....	....	....	10.30
July	*10.15	....	....	10.22
October	9.83	9.90	9.84	9.88
November	*9.89	9.92	9.88	9.91
December	9.94	10.02	9.93	9.99

*Bid. †Asked.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending October 15, 1904, were as follows:

Summary.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sales.	Ch'ge.
200	A. Val. pfd.	25	25	25	+⅜
758	Brewing	24½	24	24½	0
317	Do preferred	45	*44	*44½	—½
100	Cons. Ice	6	5	6	—½
3	Do preferred	60	60	60	0
3402	Crucible Steel.	7	6⅜	6⅞	—⅛
4595	Do preferred	43	40½	41⅛	—1
865	Fire Proofing.	*10	9½	9⅜	+⅛
3961	Do preferred	33⅛	31⅞	32⅛	—⅞
25	H.-W.Ref.pfd.	56	55	55	+4
585	Luster Min.	15⅝	15	15½	—⅜
1909	M. L. & H.	39	38	38⅜	+½
30	Marsden	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
582	Ohio Fuel	40	38¾	40	+⅞
10	Peo. Pipage	24	24	24	0
125	Phila. Co.	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+⅜
210	Do preferred	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
1413	Pgh. Coal	17	15½	16¾	+1
5313	Do preferred	72⅞	*67	72¼	+4¼
125	P. Plate Glass	*118	117	*118	+3
100	P.S. Car com.	40	40	40	+5⅛
126	River Coal	8	8	8	+1
796	Do preferred	23¾	22½	22½	—1½
345	Sewer Pipe	21½	21	21½	+⅛
10	S. & R. com.	5	5	5	+⅛
25	Trolley Pole	115	115	115	....
225	U.Switch com.	70	69¼	70	0
25	U. S. Glass	49	49	49	—1
2439	U. S. Steel	21¼	18½	21⅛	+3
4342	Do preferred	81⅛	75⅝	81⅛	+5⅜
30	W. Airbrake	*134	*131	133	—1
37	W. Elec. 1sts.	92	*91	*91	—4
8327	W. Elec. 2nds.	83⅜	82⅞	84⅜	+1⅜
	BANK STOCKS.				
10	Equitable Tr.	165	165	165	+5
35	Frank. S. & T.	50	50	50	0
30	G.-Am.S. & T.	155	155	155	—2½
20	Iron City Tr.	120	120	120	+3
5	Merch. S. & T.	54	54	54	—1
3	Monon. N. B.	300	300	300	+1
20	N. Am. Sav.	110	110	110	0
5	Potter T. & T.	100	100	100	....
25	Real Est. Tr.	226	226	226	—18
36508					
	BONDS.				
$1000	M. L. & P. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	0
4000	P.McK.& C.5s	100	99⅞	100	+⅛
10000	River Coal 6s	108	108	108	0
$15000					
	SCRIP.				
$521	P. Coal pfd.div.	103⅝	103	103¼	+¾
	PIG IRON W'TS.				
4	A—Dec. delivery	14.40	14.40	14.40	....
10	B—Dec. delivery	12.95	12.95	12.95	+35c
10	D—Nov. delivery	12.95	12.95	12.95	....
24					

STOCK MARKET SHOWS INCREASE IN ACTIVITY

Business and Noteworthy Advances Confined to Comparatively Few Issues.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

Activity showed a material increase in the stock market of yesterday and for the greater part of the time the trading appeared wild and of a "runaway" character. Inspection of the list after the close disclosed the fact that while many issues participated in the activity of the day, the business and the noteworthy advances were confined to comparatively few. In other words, the movement was unequal and apparently more the result of an unusual effort on the part of manipulation and the various pools and cliques than of the buying by outsiders. That the public, however, is showing increased interest cannot be doubted, and the demonstration of the day was apparently assisted at every point for the effect that such a movement may have on the public over Sunday. To stimulate a Saturday was a very familiar trick of the manipulators in 1899 and 1901. They were generally able to take profits Monday.

Outwardly, at least, the character of the trading showed very little change, and the local brokerage offices reported no increase of interest sufficient to account for the tremendous volume of business. But there was some increase reported, and the wire houses practically without exception said that their orders were showing marked enlargement.

The course of the market was practically one of sustained animation from start to finish. London prices came generally higher, and foreigners bought on balances. The opening was strong, higher and more ative than for some time past, and Southern Pacific took the lead from the start. It was followed by great activity in Pennsylvania. Profit taking was reported in many issues recently active, and this held such stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific and Atchison in repression, but offerings were well taken and activity continued unabated in the favorites of the day. Toward the close Louisville made a startling advance, and the whole market seethed and boiled. The tape continued reeling off quotations for fully 10 minutes after the official close.

TWO FAYETTE MINERS MEET VIOLENT DEATHS

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Edward Janes, aged 24, was caught between cars at the Continental No. 1 mines of the H. C. Frick Coke Company last evening and died an hour afterward. Harry E. Kelly, aged 66, was instantly killed this morning by the fall of slate at the Freeport mines of the Dunbar Furnace Company. He leaves a wife and one child at Dunbar.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—All the metal markets continued to have a firm undertone, although the business dropped off to the usual Saturday dimensions. Prices were generally unchanged. Copper, lake, is quoted at $13 00@13 25, electrolytic, $12 87½@13 12½; casting, $12 75@13 00. Tin, $28 87½@28 60. Lead, $4 20@4 30. Spelter, $5 15@5 20. Iron firm and unchanged from last quotations.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	85⅝	American Sugar	136
Do preferred	101	Do preferred	134
*Boston & Albany	248½	Am. Tel & Tel	140⅜
*Boston & Maine	163	American Woolen	17⅝
Boston Elevated	152	Do preferred	83
Fitchburg pfd	138	Dom. Iron & Stl.	14
Mexican Central	15⅛	*Edison Elec. Il.	252
N. Y. N. H. & H.	193	Mass. Gas	42
*Pere Marquette	76	United Fruit	106
Union Pacific	107⅝	United Shoe Mach.	53
Am. Arge. Chem.	19¼	Do preferred	31
Do preferred	80⅛	U. S. Steel	21¼
Am. Pneu. Tube	4½	Do preferred	81⅛

*Asked.

Chicago Stocks.

American Can	7	Nat. Biscuit	49⅛
Do preferred	48¼	Do preferred	110
Pneumatic Tool	25	Swift & Co.	108½
Chicago Tel	128	S. S. Elevated	91
Diamond Match	134½	Chicago T. & T.	108

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
17900	A., T. & S. F.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85½
4600	Do preferred	101⅛	101½	101	101⅜
1200	Amer. Cotton Oil.	32	32	31⅝	31¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	91½
13300	Amer. Sugar Ref.	136¼	136⅞	135⅝	136⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	134
19900	Am. Locomotive.	29⅞	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
700	Do preferred	97⅜	97⅞	97½	97½
3400	Amer. Car F'dry.	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
300	Do preferred	84¼	84¼	84¼	84
	American Can	....	....	....	7½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	48
16000	Amal. Copper	64½	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
100	Anaconda Copper	100	100	100	100
4900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅞	67¼
1800	Do preferred	108⅛	109	108½	109⅜
2600	American Ice	8½	8¾	8⅜	8½
9200	Do preferred	37½	41	37½	40⅞
23800	Balto. & Ohio	94½	95⅝	94¼	95⅛
300	Do preferred	95	95	95	94½
20200	Brook. Rap. Tran.	68	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛
	Canada Southern.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67
3100	Canadian Pacific.	132¾	132⅞	132⅝	132⅝
4600	Chicago Great W.	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
1600	Consolidated Gas.	212½	213¼	212½	212⅞
1000	C., C., C. & S. L.	85½	86⅛	85⅛	85
4300	Ches. & Ohio	45	45⅝	44¾	45⅛
100	Chicago & N. W.	190	190	190	189⅝
6800	Col. Fuel & Iron	38½	39	38½	38⅞
1400	Corn Products	18⅛	18⅛	18	17⅞
500	Do preferred	75	76	75	75⅞
800	Colorado South	21	21¼	21	21
200	Do 1st pfd	52¼	52½	52¼	52
1300	Do 2d pfd	27¾	27⅞	27½	27¾
	Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	294
1800	Del. & Hudson	173¾	173⅞	173	173¼
21300	Erie	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
2100	Do 1st pfd	69⅜	69½	69	69⅜
6300	Do 2d pfd	48⅛	48½	48	47⅞
13700	General Electric	175	176	174¾	174½
200	Hocking Valley	82	82	82	80
	Do preferred	....	....	....	84½
3700	Illinois Central	145¼	145¼	144¾	145
	Iowa Central	....	....	....	24½
700	Do preferred	46¾	46⅝	46½	46½
1400	Internat. Paper	19½	19½	18½	18½
1300	Do preferred	78¼	79	78	78½
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	32
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
14600	Louis. & Nash	131⅞	137	131⅞	135
1900	Manhattan	158⅜	159⅞	158¾	159½
13900	Missouri Pacific	101⅛	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞
3300	M. K. & T.	28⅝	29	28½	28⅝
2300	Do preferred	57⅝	58	57⅝	57½
6700	Metropolitan	123½	123½	122½	122¼
4900	Do securities	85½	85½	83	83
	Mexican Central	15	15⅛	14¾	15¼
	National Lead	25	25⅛	24½	24⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	95½
	National Biscuit	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	109
	N. Y. Airbrake	135½	137½	135½	135
12600	N. Y. Central	135	135½	134¾	135
	N. J. Central	184¾	184¾	184¾	184½
1700	N. Y., O. & W.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
3500	Norfolk & W.	72⅞	72⅞	72¼	72⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
200	North Am. Co.	94½	94¾	94½	94¼
16400	Peoples Gas	107⅝	108⅛	107	107⅛
800	Pacific Mail	38	38⅛	37¾	38
100	Pullman	220⅞	220⅞	220⅞	228
7600	Pr. Steel Car	41½	43	41½	42½
2000	Do preferred	83½	84	83½	83½
6500	Penna. R. R.	135⅛	136	135⅛	135½
	Railway Springs	27⅛	27⅞	26½	26½
	Do preferred	85	85	85	85
14000	Reading	72¾	73	72⅜	72½
200	Do 1st pfd	86½	86½	86½	86¼
	Do 2d pfd	....	....	....	79½
33700	Rock Island	30⅜	30⅞	30½	30½
5700	Do preferred	74⅝	75½	74⅝	75
3300	Republic Iron	12	12⅝	12	12½
3700	Do preferred	52½	53	52½	52½
84300	Southern Pacific	60⅝	63	60⅜	62⅞
20400	Southern Ry.	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅞
2000	Do preferred	94⅞	95	94⅝	94⅝
	St. Paul	169½	169½	168⅝	169
	Do preferred	....	....	....	183
200	St. L. & S'w	23	23	22¼	22¼
1400	Do preferred	50½	50½	49½	50
10600	Tenn. C. & I.	56½	57½	55½	57¼
6500	Tex. & Pacific	34	34⅝	34	33⅞
200	Tol., St. L. & W.	31¼	31½	31¼	31
200	Do preferred	51	51	51	50½
64700	U. S. Steel	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
70300	Do preferred	80⅞	81½	80⅞	81⅛
	Do 2s 5% bds	87⅝	88	87⅝	88
44500	Union Pacific	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	94½
8000	U. S. Rubber	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞
400	Do preferred	85	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
2600	U. S. Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Do preferred	89⅝	80⅝	89⅝	89⅝
	U. S. C. I. P.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14
	Do preferred	64	64⅝	64	64⅞
100	U. S. R. & C.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
3000	Wabash	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21
1000	Do preferred	42⅞	43	42½	42⅞
600	W. U. Telegraph	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅞
300	W. & Lake Erie	18	18¼	18	18
	Do 1st pfd	45	45⅛	45	44
	Do 2d pfd	26½	27¼	26	27⅛
400	Wis. Central	21⅞	22	21⅞	21
100	Do preferred	....	....	....	45⅝
	West. Elec. 2 pf.	168½	169	168	168⅞
1500	M. S.L. & S.S.M.	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	134
	Va. Car. C. Co.	36	36	35⅞	35⅛
	Do preferred	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108
200	Denver & Rio G.	29	29⅛	28⅞	29
200	Do preferred	82¼	82⅛	82⅛	82¼

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close Bid.
200	Am. St'l F. pfd	....	37	37	36⅞
100	Am. Ag'l Chem.	....	19	19	19
400	Allis.-Chal.	....	12¼	12	12½
600	Do preferred	....	50¼	50	50
700	Am. Grass & T.	....	8⅜	8	8
200	Amer. Hide & L.	....	5¼	5¼	5⅛
200	American Malt	....	5	5	5
500	Do preferred	....	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
100	Amer. Snuff pfd	....	96	96	96
1010	Amer. Linseed	....	16⅛	15⅞	16
750	American Wool	....	18⅛	17½	17⅞
450	Do preferred	....	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
300	Chic. Un. Trac.	....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Chic. Term. Trac.	....	8	7⅝	7⅞
720	Do preferred	....	17	17	16½
1250	Corn, Products	....	18¼	18	18
500	Do preferred	....	76	75	76
400	Con. Tob. pfd	....	124⅛	124	124
200	D. & R. G.	....	29⅛	29⅛	28
200	Do preferred	....	82⅛	82⅛	82¼
900	eDtroit United	....	71⅛	70⅛	71⅞
100	eDt. South. Ry.	....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
300	Do preferred	....	7	7	7
235	D., S. S. & A.	....	10¼	9⅞	10¼
2500	Do preferred	....	18⅜	18	18
200	Iowa Cent. pfd	....	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
200	Internat. Pump	....	36½	36½	36½
200	K. & D. M.	....	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1300	K. C. & South	....	26¼	26¼	26
1000	Do preferred	....	50⅞	50	49
200	K.C.,F.S. & M.pf.	....	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1600	M.,S.P. & S.S.M.	....	83⅜	83½	83⅛
2800	Met. Subs.	....	85½	83	83
4260	M., K. & T.	....	29	28½	28⅞
400	N. Y. Airbrake	....	137½	135	137
375	Pacific Coast Co.	....	69	68¼	69
300	Do 2d pfd	....	76½	76½	76¼
1900	Rubber Goods	....	24½	24	24½
200	Stand. Rope & T.	....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Sloss	....	45	44½	44
200	Twin City	....	103¼	103¼	103
150	U. Bag & P. pfd	....	65	65	64¾
300	Va. Car.—Chem.	....	36	35⅞	36
500	Do preferred	....	108¼	108	108⅞
1300	W. Elec. 2d pfd	....	169	168¼	168⅞

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	104⅛	Man. con. gold 4s.	105½
Do coupon	104⅛	Mexican Cen. 4s.	74
U. S. 3s, reg	104⅛	Do 1st inc.	19⅜
Do coupon	105¼	*M. & St. L. 4s.	94¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	130⅝	M. K. & T. 4s.	101¼
Do coupon	131⅝	Do 2nds	85¼
U. S. old 4s, reg.	106½	Nat. Mexico c. 4s.	79
Do coupon	106	N.Y. C. gen. 3½s.	100¼
Atchison gen. 4s.	102¼	N. J. C. gen. 5s.	134½
Do adjt. 4s.	102⅛	North. Pacific 4s.	104⅝
Atl. Coast L. 4s.	98⅛	Do 3s	75
Balt. & Ohio 4s.	103½	N. & W. con. 4s.	100⅜
Do 3½s	95⅞	Ore. S. L. 4s & P.	98⅜
Cen. Georgia 5s.	113⅝	Penna. conv. 3½s.	102¼
Do 1st inc.	88	Reading gen. 4s.	101⅜
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	105⅝	St.L. & I.M. c.5s.	115½
C. & Alton 3½s.	81½	St.L. & S.F.fg.4s.	86
*C.M.& St.P.g.4s.	110½	St. L. S'w 1sts.	98⅛
C. & N'w con. 7s.	128⅞	Seab'd Air L. 4s.	80⅜
C. R. I. & P. 4s.	77⅜	South. Pacific 4s.	94⅜
Do. col. 5s.	87	Southern Ry. 5s.	118⅛
C.C.C.& St.L.g.4s.	102	Tex. & Pac. 1sts.	121¼
Chicago Term. 4s.	78	T. St. L. & W. 4s.	80⅜
Cons. Tobacco 4s.	74	Union Pacific 4s.	105⅛
*Col. & South 4s.	87	Do conv. 4s.	110
D. & R. G. 4s.	101¼	U. S. Steel 2nd 5s.	81⅛
Erie prior lien 4s.	100	Wabash 1sts	118⅝
Do gen. 4s.	87⅛	Do Deb. B.	66⅝
†Ft.W. & D.C.1st.	110⅛	W. & L. E. 4s.	91
Hock. Val. 4½s.	109⅛	Wisconsin Cen. 4s.	91
L. & N. unif. 4s.	102		

*Bid. †Offered.

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Elevator	⅛	Manhattan Trans.	4¼
American Chicle	68	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	1
Do preferred	90	New Ams. Gas 5s.	108¼
Amer. Tin Can	7⅛	New Orleans Ry.	10
Do preferred	48	Do preferred	29
Bay State Gas	⅛	Do bonds	77
British Columbia.	4½	N. Y. Transit	7⅛
Brooklyn Ferry	5	North. Securities.	114½
Central Foundry.	1¼	Otis Elevator	37
Do preferred	10	Do preferred	96
Electric Boat	38	Roy. Bak. P. pfd.	106
Do preferred	70	Seab'd Air Line.	16¼
Electric Vehicle.	16¼	Do preferred	33⅜
Do preferred	22½	Standard Oil	646
Greene Con. Cop.	20⅜	Tennessee Copper.	30
Havana Com.	25	Trust of America.	470
Do preferred	35	Union Copper	⅞
Int. Mer. Mar.	5⅞	Tonapah	9⅛
Do preferred	20⅞	White Knob	⅝
International Salt.	20	Interboro	148
Do 5s	57		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	48	Penna. Steel	42
Cambria Steel	24⅛	Do preferred	89
Cambria Iron	46⅝	Phila. Co.	43⅝
Cons. Trac. N. J.	74⅛	Phila. Traction	97⅝
Cons. L. Sup'r. 6	1-16	Phila. Elec. Co.	7
Do preferred	11⅛	Tidewater Steel	1½
Elec. Stor. com.	71	Do preferred	3½
Elec. Co. Amer.	9⅛	Union Traction	56¾
Lehigh Valley	46⅜	United Gas Impt.	97⅛
Marsden	3⅛	Welsbach Co.	18
Penna. R. R.	67 15-16		

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westingh'se com.	84½	Mass. Electric	13¼
General Electric	174	Do preferred	55

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

Monday, October 10—United States Steel preferred, Amalgamated Copper and Reading record new high prices in a moderately active market. Total sales reached 800,000 shares. Call and time loans rule a little higher. Sterling exchange easy and a shade lower. London market for American securities strong, foreigners buying 50,000 shares. General market reacted at the close, final prices showing small net changes. Grain markets lower, but wheat recovered on larger exports and closed firm. Government crop report estimated the condition of corn at 83.9, against 84.6 a month ago, and a 10-year average of 78.3. Spring wheat condition estimated at 75.7, against 85.5 a year ago. H. C. Frick elected a director of Reading railroad.

Tuesday, October 11—United States Steel sinking fund bonds, Amalgamated Copper, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, New York Central and a number of other stocks advanced to the highest price of the year. The general market closed strong after some reaction in the early dealings. Call loans advanced to 2½ per cent, declined to 1¾ per cent and closed at 2 per cent. Grain markets weak and lower at the opening, but recovered and closed firm. Foreign financial circles somewhat disturbed by an advance in the rate of discount by the Imperial Bank of Germany from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, the highest for more than a year. The open market rate in Berlin advanced to 6 per cent. English consols and Japanese 4s declined in London, while Russian bonds advanced ½ per cent. H. C. Frick and William G. Rockefeller elected directors of Union Pacific.

Wednesday, October 12—Many New York stocks sell at the highest prices of the year, but the market declines at the close. Grain markets strong and higher. London stock market buoyant. British consols advanced ¾ and Japanese bonds 1½ per cent. On the Paris bourse Russian bonds advanced. Call loans in New York declined to 1¾ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer. New York sub-treasury paid out $2,316,000 on account of Australian gold arrived at San Francisco and transferred to New York. Domestic exports in September valued at $72,526,000, an increase of $40,316,000 over August and $12,800,000 over September last year. Exports of cotton for the month were $43,742,000, against $21,179,000 in the same month last year. Pig iron production for September increased 185,000 tons over August and 246,000 tons over July. Furnace stocks during September decreased 75,000 tons. Pittsburgh Coal preferred advanced to 71 in the local market, the highest of the year.

Thursday, October 13—The feature of the New York market was the activity and strength of prominent and long-neglected industrial stocks, which advanced to the highest prices of the year. Railroad stocks less active and closed with some declines, but net changes were small. London stock market firm, while Paris stock market was weak. Both Russian and Japanese bonds higher. Call loans in New York easy, but foreign money markets were firmer.

Friday, October 14—On sales of nearly 1,500,000 shares the New York stock market was active and excited, prices reaching the highest of the year. United States Steel was leader of the industrials, Brooklyn Rapid Transit in its group, and Pennsylvania and the Pacifics led the railroads. Grain markets were also firm and higher. Call loans were easy, but foreign money markets continued to harden.

Saturday, October 15—Stock market buoyant, sales for the two hours reaching nearly 900,000 shares. Every prominent stock on the list advanced to the highest price of the year, and many closed at the top. Foreigners were buyers, and the London market was more cheerful under the influence of reported Japanese victories. Grain markets were also strong and higher. The New York bank statement showed a decrease of nearly $12,000,000 loans for the week, an increase of $311,000 in cash, and an increase of $3,320,975 in surplus reserve.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There has been a slight increase in the demand for money during the past week, but Pittsburgh bankers continue to quote 5 to 6 per cent one call and time loans. Clearing house comparisons follow.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 6,374,763 40	$1,286,745 73
For the week	42,092,128 76	8,334,980 79
Previous week	43,451,544 03	8,236,014 89

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

October 15, 1904	$42,092,126 76
October 17, 1903	44,567,927 41
October 18, 1902	40,839,258 83

Total to date:

1904...$1,566,326,296 67	1900...$1,278,807,073 56	
1903... 1,853,325,174 25	1899... 1,244,383,938 76	
1902... 1,725,385,418 34	1898... 784,353,300 98	
1901... 1,650,682,289 26	1897... 660,832,515 40	

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Bullion amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to South America and the sum of £420,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The discount for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent; three months bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent. Consols for money, 88 3-16c; consols for account, 88¼c.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Three per cent rentes 98f 25c. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks. The tone on the bourse today was heavy at first owing to the Russian reverses. Later, a slight improvement, in spite of a rumor from Berlin that Gen. Kuropatkin was dead. At the close the market was steady. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 93.30c and Russian bonds of 1904 at $5 15. The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 35 pfgs. for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 4½ per cent; three months bills, 8⅛ per cent.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, $148,016,144; gold, $77,478,277; silver, $12,856,506; United States notes, $6,322,045; treasury notes of 1890, $127,805; national bank notes, $11,133,183; total receipts this day, $1,798,782; total receipts this month, $24,026,720; total receipts this year, $162,061,182; total expenditures this day, $2,200,000; total expenditures this month, $25,140,000; total expenditures this year, $181,081,077; deposits in national banks, $121,457,387.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Money on call nominal, no loans. Time loans easy; 60 days, 3½ per cent; 90 days and six months, 3½@3¾. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85.60@$4 85.70 for demand and at $4 83.4 @4 83.50 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 84@4 84½ and $4 86½. Commercial bills, $4 82⅝@4 83¼; bar silver, 57⅞c; Mexican dollars, 46c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

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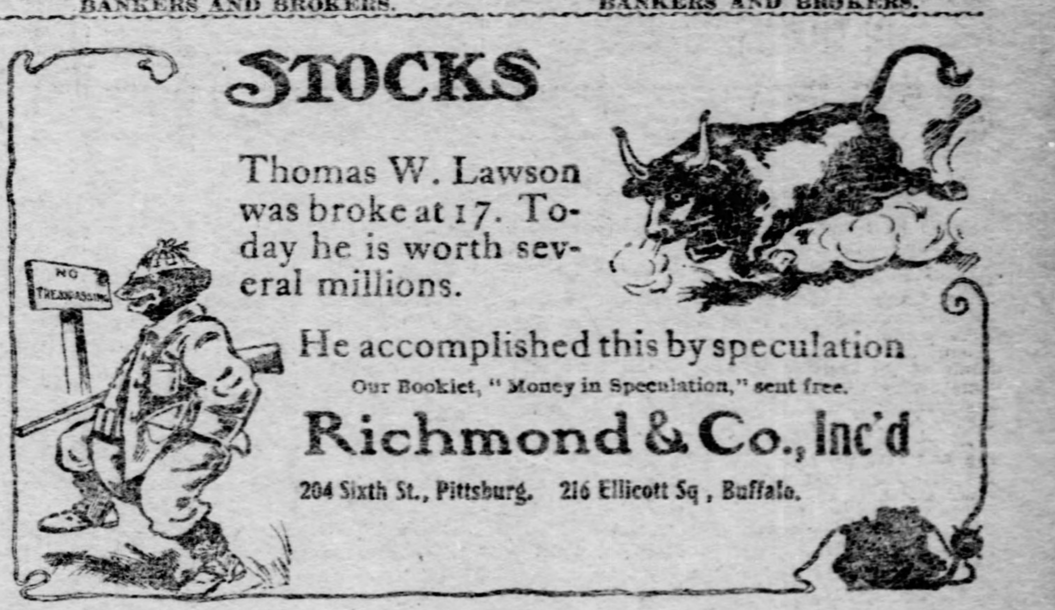

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FEW BIG DEALS WERE REPORTED

Inquiry for Business Property Is Steadily Increasing and Outlook Is Bright.

TWO DOWNTOWN PURCHASES

A week of few sales and many prospects would most fittingly characterize the realty situation the past six days. Very few sales of importance were announced. Deals that had been pending and were near a close at the beginning of the week were held up for one reason or another, so that the general public did not know of their existence. Four large downtown deals were articled for during the week. Two of these, noted in detail below, are among the most interesting sales ever made in the city. Prospective business, especially in large properties, is increasing rapidly. One of the oldest brokers in the city remarked yesterday that the inquiry for downtown property has not been so good for years, with the exception of a few months at the height of the late realty boom. Business is in the air and everything points to a steady increase in the volume of dealing. The election has already been discounted in the minds of most realty investors and the easier financial conditions and better industrial outlook are having a most encouraging effect upon the realty market.

A significant feature of the dealing this month is the profits that have been made in the sale of several large properties. It was freely predicted that men who bought downtown property in 1902 and 1903 would never realize the face of their investments. But recent deals show that handsome profits have been realized on these same purchases. The day for making money on real estate is evidently not past in Pittsburgh, and in many parts of town, where important developments are pending, properties bought at today's figures are certain to be good investments inside of two years.

Right in the Path of Improvements.

The most important downtown sale announced for months and the first large deal made by the new firm of Avey & Irish, was closed yesterday afternoon. For George J. McKee they sold to Charles Donnelly 502-510 Liberty avenue, opposite the big Jenkins building, and extending back to Decatur street. The lot has a frontage of 90 feet in Liberty avenue and 128 feet in Decatur street, and an extreme depth in the rear of 97 feet. It is improved with a four-story brick building, which is occupied by the following firms: The Greer-Milliken China Company, the Pittsburgh Cut Flower Company, Limited, the Harmony Creamery Company and W. H. and L. Huck. No intimation of the price paid could be obtained from either the brokers or Mr. Donnelly. The property was assessed lately at $75,000, but the plot is considered worth from $130,000 to $140,000, which would figure at the rate of from $30 to $32 a square foot. This is considerably more than was paid for any lot in the Wabash station site, one square farther down Liberty avenue. Few properties in the city are more advantageously situated, in view of prospective improvements, than the McKee lot. The removal of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks from Liberty avenue will add greatly to the value of the lot for business purposes. The proposed widening of Cecil alley will benefit this property as much as any lot in Liberty avenue. It is where Fifth street pours its crowds into Liberty avenue and less than a square from the new Diamond National bank building at the Fifth avenue corner and the new Wabash station at the Fourth avenue corner.

Bought in Popular Locality.

Another big sale announced was that of the Catherine G. Bailey property at the southeast corner of Second avenue and Chancery lane. Robert M. Reynolds of the Gordon-Smith Company, with the Commonwealth Real Estate Company, negotiated the transaction, which amounted to $120,000. The property sold is a five-story brick warehouse on 70x80 feet. The building was erected about eight years ago and is a substantial structure with most of the modern conveniences. Three tenants now occupy it, Greer Brothers & Company, J. M. Tate and Fayerweather & Company. The total rental is $9,500 a year. At the price paid the property stands at $1,714 a front foot or $21 43 a square foot. The buyer is a prominent business man who takes the property for an investment.

This sale is indicative of the general trend of real estate dealing nowadays in the downtown section. Most of the large deals made lately have been for properties on the lower avenues. At least two good deals for property below Fourth avenue are nearly ready for publication. In the opinion of many brokers as well as a large number of real estate investors, the holdings along these streets are much more valuable from a speculative standpoint than properties on the principal business streets, where prices have been forced up to a seemingly prohibitive point. The wholesale and warehouse district of Pittsburgh properly belongs between Fourth avenue and the Monongahela river, and the investments made in good buildings there within the last few years have proved very profitable.

Excellent Time to Build.

The F. W. Dodge Company's bulletin of construction conditions in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the current week, is as follows:

The first intimation of a possible readjustment of wage scales in the building industries beginning the first of the year is contained in the formal notice of the Builders' Exchange league to the unions in the Pittsburgh district that the existing agreement shall terminate on December 31. As noted before, the arrangement whereby nearly all scales are to be passed upon the first of each year is one of the shrewdest pieces of manipulation in the game between employer and employe that has been accomplished since organized labor has become a factor in the building world. That this plan will prove rational and very much to the interests of both parties concerned, and incidentally to the public at large, is a certainty which is soon to be demonstrated. Further than this, it is now too patent for comment that the closing months of the year 1904 are witnessing a pronounced turn in the financial and commercial tides of this country and that the new year will usher in an era unprecedented in the annals of American industrial history. Undoubtedly this is the period for building. With materials and labor at a mean price, if not at a minimum, the opportunities for profitable investment in this line were never more favorable. That the public has grasped the situation is apparent from the greatly improved tone among all the trades throughout the territory. This feeling is accentuated by the fact that the issues of a great political campaign have been discounted and in spite of some little uncertainty of the future, plans for the launching of enterprises both large and small, are steadily being formulated.

The total amount of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, for the week ending October 13, as compiled from Dodge Reports, approximates $1,772,000 against $1,343,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $57,271,000. The figures for the same week last year were $1,012,000, showing an increase this year of $760,000.

Anxious for Greater Pittsburgh.

With the renewal of the Greater Pittsburgh agitation comes the question again of its effect upon properties in Allegheny. Instead of increasing in value at a rate proportionate to their natural advantages, North Side properties in many localities have gone back in price in the last few years. The rows of old-time mansions now used for rooming houses show how the city has degenerated from the standpoint of the wealthy home hunter. Business property, too, has not advanced as it should have done. Hence, real estate brokers are looking to the union of the two cities to better conditions in Allegheny from the standpoint of real estate values.

In two ways the proposed union would be of great benefit, in the opinion of a majority of realty men. Allegheny is a model apartment house city. Perhaps no other city in the country offers more natural advantages to the apartment house builder than Allegheny. The parks, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the business center of Pittsburgh, are surrounded with old residence properties that can be bought today for very much less than similar sites in the East End or the Oakland or Bellefield districts. Once erected, apartments there would offer unusual advantages, except for the fact that they are located in "Allegheny." Much of this stigma, which is undeserved, would vanish in the event of Greater Pittsburgh becoming a reality.

For a warehouse and wholesale center, as well as for small manufacturing purposes, the property in the river wards of Allegheny would be worth one-third more were the two cities made one. Free bridges would mean a tremendous saving to big concerns that now hesitate to locate where they have to pay such an enormous bill for team tolls. Many firms also share the belief that from an advertising standpoint "Pittsburgh" looks much better than "Allegheny," and so do not locate on the North Side. Property there that is admirably suited for warehouse or manufacturing sites can be bought for a fraction of what is asked for good sites in Pittsburgh, and would, if in Greater Pittsburgh, increase in value rapidly.

Mortgage Business Is Good.

Brokers who cater to the mortgage trade report a steady increase in business. This is true especially of small mortgages. Sums ranging from $2,000 to $10,000 are being placed freely on good residence properties. Most of the money is put out at 6 per cent, which has been the prevailing rate for such sums for some time. The difference in the situation now, however, is that more money is offering and a man with good property has little trouble in getting a fair loan upon it. The losses of the past few years have made brokers wary in placing loans, and those property owners or speculative builders who are now looking for loans as high as 60 or 80 per cent on their holdings are doomed to disappointment.

Eastern money is coming to Pittsburgh in larger quantities every year to be placed on local real estate. Big Philadelphia concerns are establishing agencies in this city, and many of the largest loans placed during the last year have been made in this way. A few days ago the Aronson Realty Company were appointed the agents of a large Philadelphia trust company which is now loaning large sums on Pittsburgh realty.

Sales Made by Brokers.

Through the office of the Aronson Realty Company the following sales have been made: For L. B. Avey to Mrs. Rebecca Wolf, 32x175 feet, improved with a modern 12-room dwelling in Boquet street, between Sylvan and Frazier streets, Fourteenth ward, for $11,500; to James McGregor, 2226 Wylie avenue, a store and house on 24x100 feet, for $10,200; to Jacob Seligman, a 9-room house on 30x131 feet in McPherson street, for $10,500; for Beckie Sax to Raymond Sachs, a 10-room house at Franklin and Elm streets, Seventh ward, for $7,600; for Mary O'Brien to Thomas Pitt, a 9-room brick house on 27x100 feet in Butler street, Fifteenth ward, for $6,500; for Louis Seigel to Isadore Faere, a 9-room house on 18x71 feet at 143 Crawford street, for $4,000; to Isaac Goodman, 53 Cliff street, an improved lot, 22x65 feet, for $2,650.

The Aronson-Friedman Company has sold to a local business man the Nuzum property at 205 Stratford avenue, between Friendship avenue and Coral street, Twentieth ward, for $12,500. The lot is 40x100 feet and is improved with a modern reception hall brick house of 12 rooms.

A $15,000 residence will be erected by Edward H. Will on a site which he bought yesterday from Dr. Alexander M. Speer, through the office of Coyle Bros. The lot faces 50 feet on the south side of Center avenue, near Morewood avenue, and has a depth of 181 feet. It is near the homes of Heeren brothers and Phillip Flinn and the Dravo and Kaercher properties, and was sold for $7,500.

H. W. Klein has sold for John Sherrer, Sr., to B. J. Jackson 193-197 Woodland avenue, Allegheny, three brick houses of seven rooms each for $13,000.

Scattering Realty Deals.

Sewickley: Joseph P. Rankin & Co., through their Sewickley office, sold for Mrs. Sarah A. Gillian of Mt. Vernon, O., to a business man a frame house on 50x107 feet in Centennial avenue, near Straight avenue, Sewickley, for $4,500.

Ingram: W. J. White sold for John J. Lyons to J. L. Hoffman a two-story and mansard brick house on 60x200 feet in Ingram road, Ingram, for $5,000.

Race street: L. A. Clark & Co. sold to Mrs. F. M. Vensal 7322 Race street, Twenty-first ward, a 10-room brick house on 33.3x96 feet, for $8,500.

Swissvale: The Union Realty Company sold for Edward Hoopes to William M. Wise 2018 Wayne street, Swissvale, an eight-room brick house on 20x83 feet, for $2,800.

Lawrenceville: John Sykes sold for George Vetter to Thomas M. Starr an improved lot in Fifty-second street for $2,050.

Vickroy street: George A. McLaughlin sold for William J. Flinn to Max and Samuel Finkelhor two brick houses on 35x110 feet at Vickroy and Chestnut streets for $8,000.

Ingleside: Through the office of John A. Sharp, William Walker sold to Louis C. Henry lot No. 1 in the Ingleside plan, facing 25 feet in Broad street, Nineteenth ward, for $1,500. He also sold to Maggie McConville lot No. 38 in the same plan, facing 24 feet in Graham street, for $950.

Emerald street: James Griffith sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Zallhofer to Mrs. Catherine Rathmeyer a frame house on 20x77 feet in Emerald street, Thirty-first ward.

An East End Transfer.

Bond street: Sadie E. Brinker sold to Mollie H. Wilson an improved lot, 25x134 feet, in the south side of Bond street, near North Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward, for $4,500.

Miller & Howard sold for George C. Gerwig to Mary G. Woodside an improved lot in Penn avenue, near Main street, for $8,000, a property in California avenue, Allegheny, worth $4,000 being given in part payment.

The trustees of St. Joseph's hospital at 2117 Carson street, South Side, are contemplating the building of an addition to the present building at a cost of $15,000. The present building is used for patients in large wards, and as proposed the new part would be used for private patients. No definite plans have been adopted.

The Brighton Road Presbyterian church has taken out a permit for building an addition to its building to cost $2,300. Another permit was issued in Allegheny yesterday to Edward Huttinger for building a two-story frame house in East street, near Milroy avenue, to cost $2,000.

Building permits issued yesterday by the bureau of building inspection were as follows: R. A. Haddock, Jr., brick veneer dwelling, Travella boulevard, Twenty-first ward, $4,500; John F. Swaney, frame office, Lincoln and Lemmington avenues, Twenty-first ward, $1,000; August Quast, frame dwelling, Graham street, Nineteenth ward, brick veneer dwelling, Idlewild street, Twenty-first ward, $3,350; Mrs. Schad, frame dwelling, No. 2348 Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward, $2,000.

Transfers Recorded.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Hay J Walter to Mary A Becker, Sept. 13, 10th wd, Alleg, 23x100, Lyons ave.	$650
Alleg. Bell Land Co to Frank Altmann, June 28, Ross twp, 60x169, Ashford avenue	1,300
Jones Nattan D to Geo O Morgan, Oct. 8, Leet twp, four acres	3,300
Glassport Land Co to P S McMullen, Aug. 24, Port Vue, 40x180 Michigan avenue	1,200
Roy James to Mary A Vollmer, Oct. 14, S. Fayette twp, 1 acre	1,500
Kaiser Jno L to Antone Bruse, June 27, 19th wd, Pgh, 120x119, River ave	1,000
Harbusch Christian to Wilhelmina King, Sept. 29, Hampton twp, 70 acres	12,000
Wood Edward H to Andrew Steimer, Jr., Oct. 7, Munhall, 22x110, Martha st.	2,800
Hildebrand J C to Greater Pgh. Impt. Co., Aug. 18, Stowe twp., 25x90, McKinnie avenue	950
Wheeler Mary E to J B C Wheeler, Aug. 6, Avalon, 31x120, Forest ave	6,000
Moore Geo H to O H Darlington, July 26, Aspinwall, 66x101, Western ave.	14,000
Cook Jno W to Joseph McKee, Aug. 1, 50x115, Call ave. and 58x110, Marie ave., Avalon	16,000
Stengel Harry to Rebecca Glukoff, Oct. 10, Wilkinsburg, 24x117, West st.	5,000
Emma E Young to J H Orr, Oct. 5, 19th wd, Pgh, 40x100 Sheridan place	4,400
Rodgers Mary to Peter Cray, Oct. 7, Bellevue, 50x97, Meade ave.	1,500
Long Mary A to Alice E M Bennett, Oct. 10, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x73, Meadow street	4,100
Stoner E C to Jacob Reich, Oct. 1, 14th wd, Pgh, 62x180, Terrace ave.	8,700
Young Jacob to Jacob A Young, Sept. 28, 25th wd, Pgh, 24x60, Carson st.	5,800
Hay J Walter to E A Krempel, Sept. 29, 15t hwd, Alleg, 50x100, Melwood avenue	355
O'Connor Ellen to F E Koegler, Oct. 12, Knoxville, 67x132, South Eighteenth street	4,050

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Cash Gain of Only $315,600, When $5,000,000 Increase Had Been Expected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The small cash gain of only $315,600, when a $5,000,000 increase had been looked for, was the feature of today's weekly bank return which attracted most attention in Wall street circles. The $11,975,800 contraction in loans was explained in some quarters by a shifting of liabilities to the trust companies. Variations reached in the subjoined list by individual banks are peculiarly interesting today. Chief among the cash increases were $1,507,000 by the Bank of America, $1,276,000 by the National City, and $1,702,000 by the Commerce. The Bank of the Manhattan Company had the heaviest decrease, $2,877,000. The National City decreased loans $7,384,000, and the Commerce $2,830,000. The First National increased loans $6,932,000. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's bank statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 209,000	
Manhattan Company		$2,877,000
Merchants National	130,000	
Mechanics National		637,000
Bank of America		1,507,000
National City	1,276,000	
Chemical National	394,000	
American Exchange	192,000	
Commerce	1,702,000	
North America		275,000
Hanover National	1,033,000	
Corn Exchange	227,000	
Importers & Traders		225,000
National Park		496,000
Fourth National		526,000
First National		6,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 196,000	
Manhattan Company	762,000	
Merchants National	447,000	
Mechanics National		$ 720,000
Bank of America	345,000	
National City		7,384,000
Chemical National		241,000
American Exchange		146,000
Commerce		2,830,000
Mercantile National	5,828,000	
North America	370,000	
Hanover National		1,822,000
Corn Exchange		963,000
Importers & Traders		154,000
National Park		53,000
Fourth National	148,000	
First National	6,932,000	
Chase National	1,530,000	
Lincoln National		29,000
Seaboard National		74,000

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The bond market: District of Columbia 3s, 65s, 118¼ bid; Philippine 4s, 110 bid. Price ranges were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Atchison gen. 4s	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
B. R. T. con. 4s	85	84⅜	84⅜
Central of Ga. 3d inc.	49¾	48¼	49¾
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
Do col. 5s	87¾	87	87
Consolidated Gas con. 6s	192¼	191¾	192¼
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	74½	74¼	74¼
G. B. & W. deb. Bs	16½	16¼	16⅜
Mexican Central con. 4s	74	72	74
Do 2d inc.	14⅜	14	14⅜
Do 1st inc.	20	18¾	19¾
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	85¼	84⅜	85¼
Pennsylvania con. 3½s	102½	102	102¼
San. A. & A. P. 4s	90	89¾	90
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105¼	105⅛
Do con. 4s	110¼	109½	110
U. S. Steel S. F. 5s	88	87⅝	87⅞
Wabash deb. Bs	66⅜	66	66⅜

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 19,499 bales, including 4,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 1,487 bales; Victoria, 68; New Zealand, 3,632; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 252; Singapore, 1,111; Busreh, 4,236; Marseilles, 800; various, 190.

Turpentine and Rosin.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 15.—Turpentine firm at 52c. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, $2 50@2 52½; D, $2 55; E, $2 60@2 62½; F, $2 65@2 67½; G, $2 70; H, $2 75; I, $2 85; K, $3 65; M, $4 20; N, $4 40; WG, $4 60; WW, $4 85.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

WHEAT MARKET WAS STRONG FROM START

Corn and Oats Were Lower While Provisions Showed a Gain in Chicago.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The wheat market was strong from the start. The fact that foreign grain markets followed yesterday's sharp advance here furnished considerable encouragement to bull traders. Advices from Argentina also were bullish, the weather there being reported as extremely unfavorable. The element of perhaps the greatest importance, however, was the continued active demand for cash wheat and the apparent scarcity of that article. Shorts and commission houses were urgent bidders for the December option when trading began, but offerings were extremely light. After opening unchanged to ⅝c higher, at $1 12¾ to $1 13⅝, the price of December rose rapidly to $1 14¼. May was helped by the strength of December and after opening ⅛@¼c lower to ⅛@¼c higher at $1 12 to $1 12⅝, sold up to $1 13. On the advance numerous realizing sales were made, resulting in a temporary setback. December declined to $1 13⅜, while May sold off to $1 12⅝@1 12½. The bulls soon regained control of the situation and during the remainder of the session the market held remarkably firm. Trading was confined mainly to the December option and the strength of that delivery prevented any considerable selling of May. The most prominent influence affecting late trading was a message from Duluth to a commission house here confirming a rumor circulated yesterday to the effect that Northwestern millers are buying Manitoba wheat. The market closed strong with December at $1 13⅝. Final quotations on May were at $1 12⅝@1 12½. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 45,500 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,243,600 bushels, against 1,198,300 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 979 cars, against 832 cars last week and 649 cars a year ago.

In spite of the strength of wheat the corn market wa squite weak. Heavy selling by a number of large commission houses was responsible for the decline that occurred during the day. Favorable crop prospects and excellent weather conditions were largely instrumental in creating bearish sentiment. The market closed at the lowest point. December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 49⅝@49¾c, sold between 49¼c and 50⅜c, and closed at 49¼c. Local receipts were 112 cars, with seven of contract grade.

Moderate liquidation caused weakness in the oats market. Trading was light and mostly of local character. December opened unchanged at 29c, sold up to 29¼c and then reacted to 28½c. The close was at the low point. Local receipts were 160 cars.

Provisions were firm on fair buying by pit traders and as a result of support by packers. At the close January pork was up 12½c at $12 40. Lard was up 7½c at $7 25. Ribs were 7½@10c higher at $6 50@6 52½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 135 cars; corn, 101 cars; oats, 194 cars; hogs, 28,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
Oct.	......	......	......	1 12¼	1 11¾
Dec.	1 13⅝	1 14¼	1 12⅝	1 13⅝	1 12⅞
May	1 12⅝	1 13	1 12	1 12⅜	1 12¾
CORN. No. 2.					
Oct.	......	......	......	51¼	52¼
Dec.	49⅝	50⅜	49¼	49¾	50⅛
May	46	46	45⅝	45½	46
OATS. No. 2.					
Oct.	29	29¼	28½	28½	29¼
Dec.	29	29¼	28½	28½	29
May	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
MESS PORK.					
Oct.	10 80	11 00	10 80	11 00	10 85
Dec.	10 97½	11 15	10 97½	11 15	11 00
Jan.	12 25	12 45	12 25	12 40	12 27½
May	12 30	12 42½	12 30	12 37½	12 20
LARD.					
Oct.	7 25	7 35	7 25	7 35	7 12½
Dec.	......	......	......	......	7 22½
Jan.	7 15	7 25	7 15	7 26	7 17½
May	7 20	7 32½	7 20	7 32½	7 22½
SHORT RIBS.					
Oct.	7 55	7 55	7 52½	7 55	7 50
Jan.	6 42½	6 52½	6 40	6 52½	6 42½
May	6 50	6 60	6 50	6 60	6 52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady, winter patents, $5 30@5 40; straights, $4 90@5 20; spring patents, $5 30@5 70; straights, $4 60@5 30; bakers, $3 30@4 00; No. 2 spring wheat, $1 16@1 20; No. 3, $1 00@1 15; No. 2 red, $1 16⅝@1 18; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 oats, 28½@31c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32c; No. 2 white, 29@31c; No. 2 rye, 78@78½c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 39@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 09; No. 1 northwestern, $1 16; mess pork, per bbl, $11 00@11 12½; lard, per 100 lbs, $7 32½@7 35; short ribs sides (loose), $7 62½@7 75; short clear sides (boxed), $7 50@7 75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 26½; clover, contract grade, $12 25.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	25,400	22,600
Wheat, bu	126,000	45,300
Corn, bu	35,800	446,400
Oats, bu	197,200	264,100
Rye, bu	7,000	1,300
Barley, bu	181,000	24,800

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 20,474 bbls; exports, 9,850 bbls; sales, 2,400 pkgs; market firm but quiet; Minnesota patent, $6 10@6 40; Minnesota bakers', $4 50@4 90; winter patents, $5 50@5 75; winter straights, $5 25@5 50; winter extras, $3 45@4 10; winter low grades, $3 25@3 90. Rye flour quiet; sales, 275 bbls; fair to good, $4 40@4 60; choice to fancy, $4 65@4 90. Buckwheat flour quiet; $2 15@2 40 a 100 lbs. Cornmeal steady; yellow western, $1 11@1 13; city, $1 12@1 14; kiln dried, $3 10@3 20.

Grain—Rye nominal. Barley quiet; feeding, 42c c i f New York. Wheat—Receipts, 15,900 bu; sales, 3,400,000 bu futures; spot market firm; No. 2 red, $1 19⅝ f o b afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1 23⅛ f o b afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1 07 f o b. Options showed further firmness on continued covering by December shorts, firm cables, talk of frost in the Argentine and further reports of a good milling demand. In the late trading local realizing eased the situation somewhat, but the market was finally firm at a net gain of ½@¾c. Sales included No. 2 red May, $1 13⅝@1 14¼, closed at $1 14¼; July, $1 04⅝@1 04⅞, closed at $1 04⅝; December, $1 17@1 17⅜, closed at $1 17¼. Corn—Receipts, 13,975 bu; exports, 8,214 bu; sales, 10,000 bu futures; spot market firm; No. 2, 57¼c in elevator and 58⅛c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60¼c; No. 2 white, 58¾c. Corn showed steadiness early with wheat, but turned easier later under light liquidation, and closed at a net loss of ⅛@¼c. May, 51⅛@51½c, closed at 51½c; December closed at 56⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 96,000 bu; exports, 2,105 bu; spot market dull; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs, 34@35c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs, 34½@36½c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs, 37@39½c. Options nominal.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—Cloverseed—Cash, $7 47½ asked; October, $7 47½ asked; December, $7 50 asked; March, $7 60 asked; prime alsike, $8 20 asked; prime timothy, $1 30.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash in elevator, $1 16¾; December, $1 15⅞@1 16⅛; May, $1 16⅛@1 16¼; No. 2 hard, $1 12@1 14. Corn—No. 2 cash, 52c; December, 44⅞c; May, 44⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30c; December, 29⅜c; May, 31⅜c; No. 2 white, 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 16@1 19; No. 2 northern, $1 14@1 18; May, $1 12⅜ asked. Rye—No. 1, 82c. Barley—No. 2, 53c; sample, 36@53c. Corn—No. 3, 54@55c; May, 45½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1 20; No. 1 northern, $1 18; No. 2 northern, $1 13; December, $1 15; May, $1 15⅛.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The market for coffee futures ruled more active and very firm. The opening was steady at unchanged prices with a further demand from the strong interests that were buying on yesterday's decline and later the demand was accelerated and seemed to be broadening out as a result of the crop estimate of the directors of the Sao Paulista railway placing the current Santos crop at 6,500,000 bags. Almost invariably this estimate understates the yield. The market closed firm at a net advance of 10@15 points. Sales were reported of about 57,000 bags, including November at 6.50@6.55c; December, 6.55@6.60c; March, 6.75@6.80c; May, 7.00@7.15c; July, 7.15c; September, 7.20@7.40c. Spot Rio quiet, No. 7 invoice, 8⅝c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 10@13c. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c; refined quiet, No. 6, 4.65c; No. 7, 4.60c; No. 8, 4.50c; No. 9, 4.45c; No. 10, 4.40c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, 4.25c; No. 13, 4.20c; No. 14, 4.20c; confectioners' A, 4.90c; mould A, 5.40c; cut loaf, 5.75c; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.15c; granulated, 5.05c; cubes, 5.30c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Butter was firm, creameries, 15@18½c; dairies, 13@17c. Eggs firm at mark, cases included, 16¼@18½c; firsts, 18½c; prime firsts, 20½c; extras, 22½c. Cheese steady, 10@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Butter steady; extra western creamery, 21c; nearby prints, 23c. Eggs firm; nearby firsts, 21@22c at mark; western, 21@22c. Cheese unchanged; New York full creams, fancy, 10¼@10½c; choice, 10@10¼c; fair to good, 9½@9¾c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Butter firm; receipts 4,773 packages. Street price, extra creamery, 21c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 13@22c; do, held extra, 20c, state dairy, common to extra, 13@20c. Cheese steady, unchanged. Receipts 4,616 packages; weekly exports, 3,100 boxes. Eggs firm, unchanged. Receipts 7,352 cases.

Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Total imports of drygoods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending today were valued at $11,792,763. The exports of specie from New York were: Gold, none; silver, $855,759. The imports of specie were $42,149 silver and $712,385 gold.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending October 15:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front ft.	Square ft.
502-510 Liberty avenue	90x128x 97	Four-story brick	.....	......
Second avenue	70x 80	Five-story warehouse	$1,714	$21.43
Summerlea street	88x100	Apartment house	1,020	10.20
Penn avenue	83x235	Vacant	241	......
Elsinore square	80x 90	Four houses	350	......

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

All of the late arrivals from the middle west, Kansas, Indian and Oklahoma territories bring favorable reports from that country. All are of the opinion that the producing formation will be extended over a large area, with here and there barren spots.

The last to return from a protracted stay in that country is E. W. Ingham, a former Pennsylvania and West Virginia operator of long experience. Mr. Ingham stated that Oklahoma territory is now the central attraction for western oil men. Operations are most active in the vicinity of Cleveland, in Pawnee county. Seven producing wells have been completed and they have an aggregate production of more than 400 barrels a day. Some of the wells have been shut in for some time owing to the pipe line company not having connected up the field and the insufficiency of tankage.

In Pawnee county he found 29 wells drilling and rigs up ready to start. Of this number 24 are located south of the Arkansas river and 5 to the north. While he was there Trees, Benedum & Co. drilled in their gusher on the Powell farm, south of Cleveland, and it had caused more excitement than any other well in the field. It flowed over the top of the derrick when drilled into the pay, and he stated it had settled down to better than a 100-barrel producer. While he was there the William Rosier test on lot No. 3 was drilled through the sand and proved a duster.

Securing leases in Oklahoma differs from that in the Indian territory. The farms are owned by individuals, and the department of the interior can place no restrictions on the landowners when they lease. Before the excitement reached its height leases could be secured in the vicinity of Cleveland by the payment of $1 an acre bonus and from an eighth to a tenth royalty. The producing formation is found at an average depth of 1,600 feet and the oil is of a better quality than that found in the Indian territory or Kansas. At Cleveland the oil shows 37 specific gravity, while that found at Bartelsville is 36. It will require 30 miles of pipe to connect the Cleveland field with the Prairie Pipe Line Company's line in Indian territory and the work of constructing the line will begin in the near future.

Many of the eastern operators who had gone to Kansas and Indian territory had been very successful. He mentioned, as two instances, the operations of Charles Miller of Pittsburgh, who had operated in the vicinity of Independence and of C. T. Collins and others of Bradford, Pa., operating 15 miles south of Bartelsville. These parties, he stated, had drilled four wells on lot 63 and they were from two to four months old and were still producing 800 barrels a day.

In the vicinity of Bartelsville there are three producing formations. The first is found at a depth of 800 feet; the second, which contains gas, at 1,300 feet, and the third, the best oil-producing formation, at 1,600 feet. The oil is of the highest grade and commands the highest market price for the western product.

There are two grades in the classification of the oil. All that shows a specific gravity of 28 or above is classed as South Neodesha, and all below, except at Humboldt, North Neodesha. There is a difference of 20 cents in the purchasing agency's price for the two grades.

Mr. Ingham stated that it must not be understood that the producing formation in any locality is absolutely uniform. As an illustration he mentioned the operations of the Independence Gas Company. This company, he stated, had completed 429 wells in one year and 20 per cent of them were dusters. In the middle west the stock speculator and boomer had been very much in evidence, but the boomer element and sharks have about all left the country and the development of the country is now in the hands of experienced operators and the business conducted along conservative lines.

The 8-inch pipe line from Bartelsville to Sugar Grove, near Kansas City, has been completed and is now transporting oil from Kansas and the territory to the refinery, which has been completed. Mr. Ingham stated that the production of Kansas and Indian territory is about 17,000 barrels a day.

In Mannington district, Marion county, the Delmar Oil Company has drilled its test on the J. L. and Jack Hays farm deeper and has a fine producer in the 30-foot sand. The well had been producing about 30 barrels a day, but was drilled deeper into the pay Friday and increased its production to 200 barrels the first 24 hours. The Hays farm is located west and adjoining the South Penn Oil Company's C. S. Pitzer farm, on which it has a producer more than two months old and still holding up at 125 barrels a day. On Mud Lick run, near the Harrison and Marion county line, J. H. McDermott & Co. have completed their test on the T. J. Dye farm and it produced 80 barrels the first 24 hours from the Gordon.

On the east side of the Folsom district, in Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 4 on the Jesse Ashcraft farm into the stray 66 feet and secured nothing but an increase in gas pressure. The same company's No. 8 on the G. W. Talkington farm is holding up at 155 barrels a day. The South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the M. G. Aths farm into the top of the Gordon and has developed no oil or gas. The same company has drilled its second test on the S. S. Shriver farm through the Dunkard sand and found no oil or gas. It is now drilling to the lower sands.

In the Pine Grove district the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 13 on the J. R. Shreve farm 80 feet below the Gordon and has found nothing. In the same district, No. 2 on the J. R. Pitmand farm has been drilled into the stray and the hole has filled up 1,000 feet with fluid. No. 3 on the M. Jackson farm is drilling in the top of the stray, but has not found the pay.

Northwest of Mannington, Marion county, the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Oil Company has drilled its test on the H. C. Ferrell farm deeper into the 30-foot and the hole has filled up 1,500 feet with fluid. It will make a producer. In the Littleton district, Wetzel county, the South Penn company has drilled its test on the John McGee farm into the salt sand and has developed a gas pressure. In the Fish Creek district, Marshall county, the South Penn has given its No. 1 on the V. P. Gorby farm a 60-quart shot and it responded with a good flow. The same company shot its No. 2 on the E. J. Travis farm with 80 quarts and it ridged 800 feet from the bottom of the hole.

In the Middlebourne district, Tyler county, A. Bruner & Co. have completed their test on the T. B. Watkins farm and have a duster. In the same district the McKelvy Oil and Gas Company has completed its second test on the W. B. Glendenning farm and has a duster. On Knog Fork, W. E. Stewart & Co. have completed their test on the Amos Joliffe farm and will not have better than a 5-barrel pumper.

In the Yellow Creek district, in Calhoun county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the Soliday-Camden farm through the Maxon sand and has a duster in that formation. The location is inside of the Maxon sand development and it is now drilling to the Berea grit.

On the Ohio side in the Rays run district, Washington county, the Associated Producers' Company has drilled its second test on the H. Pryor farm into the Big Injun and has a show for a 40-barrel producer. In the Wolf creek district, Morgan county, the Hastings Oil Company and the South Petroleum Company have drilled in their No. 18 G. E. Morris and have a show for a 50-barrel producer. The American Petroleum Company's No. 19 on the Wilson heirs' farm is showing for 30 barrels a day. At Woodsfield, Monroe county, the Southern Oil Company has a gasser in the Big Lime at No. 1 on the Jacob Stemper farm.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
October 14	62,437	October 13	86,830
Previously	987,219	Previously	857,212
Total	1,049,656	Total	944,042
Daily avg.	74,975	Daily avg.	72,619

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
October 14	52,874	October 13	68,800
Previously	836,457	Previously	711,802
Total	889,331	Total	779,602
Daily avg.	63,523	Daily avg.	59,200

The Oil Market.

The Standard quotes credit balances in the several fields as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 56; Tiona, $1 71; Corning, $1 33; New Castle, $1 43; North Lima, $1 05; South Lima, $1 00; Indiana, $1 00; Somerset, $1 01; Raglan, 60c; Canada, $1 54. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 56.

OIL CITY, PA., Oct. 15.—Credit balances, $1 06; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 62,438 bbls; average, 74,011. Runs, 86,231; average, 72,620. Shipments, Lima, 52,874 bbls; average, 63,534. Runs, Lima, 68,800, average, 80,120.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

It is estimated that shipments of ore from the Goldfield (Nev.) camp are valued at $35,000 a day. The output for the six months is divided among the following properties:

Mine.	Ore shipped.	On dumps.	Total.
Combination	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	$ 550,000
January	300,000	250,000	550,000
Jumbo	350,000	250,000	600,000
Florence	250,000	250,000	500,000
Sandstorm	25,000	....	25,000
Total	$1,175,000	$1,050,000	$2,225,000

The most remarkable shipment thus far made has come from the Bowes-Kernick lease on the famous Jumbo mine, where 26 tons exceeded in value $2,000 a ton. The ore was encountered while following the main ledge on the 200-foot level, when a rich vein, running from one to one and a half inches in width, was encountered. This vein runs with the ledge in a southeasterly direction and, while its extent has not yet been definitely determined, it has every appearance of being continuous and does not pinch or appear to be of pockety formation. The shipment was sent out in the charge of armed guards to prevent possible theft.

The big strike made recently on the Quartzite fraction at Diamondfield continues to be the center of attraction, and the developments during the past week have put this property in the front rank of the producers of the Goldfield district. Work in the crosscut on the 40-foot level has been discontinued for the present and drifting is now progressing to the north at three points, following the rich streaks.

A meeting of the Golconda Consolidated Mines Company, of which a large interest is held in the east, is to be held by the stockholders at Pendleton, Ore., October 28, for reorganizing and raising enough funds to pay off the indebtedness and put the mine in operation. Alexander Prussing of Chicago and his associates plan to reorganize the company with a capital of $1,000,000 instead of $3,800,000, giving to each of the stockholders of the company the right to subscribe in the new company upon payments of 3 1-3 cents for each old share, which shall go to constitute a fund of $100,000 with which to pay off the present indebtedness of about $30,000 and to leave sufficient funds to equip the mine with new machinery and to open up the mine.

It is probable that copper shipments during the last half of October will fall short of those for the first half and the exports are not likely to exceed 18,000 tons.

The Buavnipita Copper Company of New York has been chartered in Charleston, W. Va., with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

R. M. Johnson, who has been named as receiver of the Mountain View Company's property at Fay, Nev., has gone to the camp to take possession of the mines and work them for the benefit of the owners.

The Croseus mine at Hailey, Ida., has been closed down. Trouble over the company's bonded indebtedness is given as the cause.

Superintendent James McKinty of the Consolidated California & Virginia mine on the Comstock says they have a very good showing on the southwest drift on the 2,250 level of the Consolidated Virginia. They have the full size of the drift in solid ore that assays better than $36 a ton.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.
Allouez	12½	12½	12½	12¾
Adventure	†4	....	....	3⅞
Arcadian	....	....	....	87½
Atlantic	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
Bingham	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¾
Calumet & Arizona	*98	†99	....	97½
Calumet & Hecla	†560	....	....	550
Centennial	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27½
Calumet & Pgh.	†43	†44½	....	43
Elm River	†3	....	....	2½
Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
Junction Dev. Co.	*52	†55	....	52
Mass	5½	5½	5½	5¼
Mohawk	†49½	....	....	49
Michigan	†8	....	....	7⅝
Osceola	90	90½	90	90½
Old Dominion	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21
Parrot	26	26	25½	25½
Phoenix	2	2	2	2
Pgh. & Duluth Dev.	*80	†82	....	80
Range Consolidated	61⅞	62	61⅞	61¾
Rhode Island	†1½	....	....	1¼
Trinity	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
Tamarack	†125	....	....	122
United Fruit	106	106	105½	105
Utah	42½	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
U. S. Mining	24⅞	25½	24½	25½
Victoria	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
Wolverine	†97	....	....	96¼
Tonopah Montana	†1.97	....	....	1.92
Tonopah Belmont	†.65	....	....	.63

*Bid. †Asked.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The copper market was again very active today, but without much change in prices. A. C. P. stayed rather steady in New York and was not strong enough to create any great enthusiasm in the other coppers. United States Mining was again the leader in activity and closed strong at 25¼. Atlantic was well bought around 14 and the floating supply of stock is being gradually cleared up. Sentiment has become more favorable in Daly West since the resignation of the president and general manager. The stock tonight closed at 13¾ bid, with only one sale today at 13.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams, Con.	.20	Little Chief	.06
Alice	.50	Ontario	3.75
Breece	.15	Ophir	2.15
Brunswick Con.	.06	Phoenix	.21
Comstock Tunnel	.10	Potosi	.16
*Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Savage	.30
Horn Silver	1.55	Sierra Nevada	.32
Iron Silver	1.50	Small Hopes	.30
Leadville Con.	.02	Standard	1.90

*Assessment paid.

OVER 10,000 TONS DAILY.

Increase in Use of Automobile and Coke Pig Iron Production During September.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The September increase in anthracite and coke pig iron consumption was over 10,000 tons a day. That this was a legitimate revival is borne out by the decrease in the available surplus stocks of merchant furnaces, which decreased while general production increased. The surplus of pig iron held by the merchant furnaces throughout the country is equivalent at the present rate of consumption to about 10 days' supply. The available furnace stocks on October 1 were only 555,447 tons, compared with 630,801 tons on September 1 and 679,340 tons on August 1.

Counting the month's increase in anthracite and coke production, 185,005 tons plus the decrease in surplus stocks, 75,354 tons, excluding the few thousands imported and the charcoal product, the increase in consumption for September was approximately 260,359 tons, or a fraction over 10,000 tons each working day. This increase in consumption was apparently genuine. The orders filled were for immediate use. The iron made is going at once to supply demands for finished products.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light. Market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 40@5 60; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 10@5 30; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 60@5 00; tidy, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., $4 15@4 35; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 25@3 75; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $2 25@3 00; choice heifers, $3 50@4 00; common to good, $2 00@3 25; common to good fat cows, $1 50@3 50; common to good fat bulls, $2 00@3 50; good fresh cows and springers, $35@40; common to fair, $15@30.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and the market was steady. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $4 10@4 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $3 75@4 00; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 25@3 60; culls and common, $1 00@2 00; spring lambs, $3 50@6 10; veal calves, $7 00@7 50; heavy and thin, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts 20 double decks. Market slow and lower. Prime heavy, $5 70@5 75; medium, $5 60@5 65; heavy Yorkers, $5 55@5 60; light Yorkers, $5 35@5 40; pigs, $5 00@5 60; light Yorkers, $5 35@5 40; pigs, $5 00@5 25; roughs, $4 00@5 00; stags, $3 00@4 00.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 254 head; market steady. London and Liverpool cables quoted live cattle selling at 8½@12½c a lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9¼@9⅝c a lb. Exports today, 2,130 head of cattle, 1,040 head of sheep and 4,336 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 80 head; no trading; feeling steady; city dressed veals, 8@13½c a lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,157 head; market steady; sheep sold at $3 00@4 00 a 100 lbs; lambs, $5 50@6 12½. Dressed mutton steady at 5@8½c a lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c. Hogs—Receipts, 3,402 head; no sales; feeling weak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 75@6 75; poor to medium, $3 75@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 00; cows, $1 50@4 00; heifers, $2 50@4 75; calves, $6 50@7 00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market steady; mixed and butchers, $5 25@5 60; good to choice heavy, $5 40@5 65; rough heavy, $5 00@5 25; light, $5 00@5 40; bulk of sales, $5 25@5 45. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75@4 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 25@3 65; native lambs, $4 50@6 00.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,300 head, including 500 southerns. Market unchanged. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@6 20; fair to good, $4 00@5 00; western fed steers, $4 00@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 25; southern steers, $2 50@3 50; souther cows, $1 50@2 75; native cows, $1 50@3 50; native heifers, $2 50@4 50; bulls, $1 75@3 50; calves, $2 50@6 00. Receipts for the week, 88,200 head. Hogs—Receipts 1,300 head. Market steady to 7c lower. Top, $5 45; bulk of sales, $5 00@5 35; heavy, $5 35@5 45; packers, $5 10@5 30; pigs and lights, $4 75@5 10. Receipts for the week, 38,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, none. Market nominally steady. Native lambs, $4 00@5 25; native wethers, $3 25@3 80; native ewes, $3 00@3 30; western lambs, $4 00@5 25; western yearlings, $3 60@4 00; western sheep, $3 25@3 80; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50. Receipts for the week, 30,200 head.

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

FIVE BIG STRIKES OF IRON MOLDERS

An Official Report Has Been Issued of Trouble in the Organization.

MANY DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED

The Iron Molders Union of North America has avoided trouble wherever possible and has made concessions in order to keep its members employed. In the Pittsburgh district there is but one strike and it is of but little consequence. A report of conditions throughout the country has been prepared at headquarters and was sent out during the week. It is in part as follows:

The year so far has witnessed five strikes of more than passing importance, both because of the principles involved and the circumstances that forced our members to accept the alternative of striking or accepting conditions that would prove injurious to the best interests of the local union and the organization in general. The first trouble occurred in Cleveland, O., where the Westinghouse Company, early in the year, forced a change from day work to the premium system, the form proposed being one that in its operation would be most unfair and obnoxious, as but one-half of the overtime made would be placed to the molders' credit, that is to say, a 15-hour job, made in 10, would only net the molder 12½ hours' wages.

Shortly afterward the four "heater" shops of Utica, N. Y., arbitrarily forced a 20 per cent reduction in their foundry departments. Every effort was made on the part of our national officers to have the question taken up and considered under the provisions of the New York agreement as they had been applied since that agreement was first entered into, but without success, as the foundrymen, supported by their officers, maintained the position for the first time that the members of the National Founders' association could force a reduction of wages previous to any conference between the officers of the two associations. Such an application and interpretation of the New York agreement would make that instrument so arbitrary and one-sided that it would not only destroy the original intent and value of the agreement, but would make it practically of no value to the Iron Molders' union, as it would restrain the molders from taking any active measure to secure an advance should conditions warrant such a step, while it would allow the foundryman to reduce wages whenever he desired in the absence of a local agreement covering a specified period. The four shops were struck by sanction of the executive board on March 19, and since that date the Hart & Crouse Company, believing that the molders' contention concerning the application of the New York agreement was sound and in harmony with the precedents established in the past, restored the 20 per cent and placed their molders at work.

Prior to the termination of the annual agreement existing in Worcester, Mass., five of the 12 jobbing and machinery foundrymen posted a notice of a 25-cent reduction in the minimum rate. Several conferences were held. It was apparent that the local Metal Trades association of Worcester was using its influence with the foundrymen for the purpose of resisting the introduction of the nine-hour day in that city, and as the foundrymen carried out their original purpose and reduced the minimum without reducing the hours, and placed their foundries on a lower basis than that prevailing in the other New England centers, the five shops were closed to union men on June 24. Since that date one of the largest shops, the Caleb Colvin foundry, withdrew the reduction and placed their molders at work at the former rate.

Early in the summer the members of the National Founders association in St. Louis, Mo., notified their molders that they desired a change in their agreement when the contract expired, and at the national conference, held in that city on June 11, the molders were offered the standard form of agrement proposed by the association and were informed that unless they would agree to the substance of each of the many clauses of the agreement prescribed there would be no agreement whatever. As the molders were unwilling to see this system introduced in the jobbing and machinery shops they requested and were granted a sanction, and the three shops were struck on July 22.

Previous to the expiration of the agreement existing between the foundrymen of Cincinnati and vicinity the molders were advised by the foundrymen's association that they did not desire to renew the agreement and preferred to operate their foundries without any agreement whatever, and in August 12 of the 28 foundrymen posted notice of a 20-cent a day reduction on the minimum. Several local conferences and a national one were held, and various propositions were offered by the molders as a solution to the problem, but the foundrymen in each instance refused to modify their demand that the minimum should be reduced to $3 and $2 80 respectively for floor and bench.

The rate demanded would place the Cincinnati foundrymen, who demanded a reduction, on a lower basis than that prevailing in the other western foundry centers, as the minimum in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., is $3 for 9 hours; Cleveland, O., $3 for 10 hours, and St. Louis, Mo., $3 and $2 90 for 9 hours for floor and bench, respectively. As the foundrymen declined to accept an offer of $3 and $2 80 for floor and bench and a 9-hour day, or the rate that had prevailed during the past year and a 10-hour day, and as 16 of the foundrymen had made no effort to force a reduction, the 12 shops involved in the foundrymen's demand were struck when the reduction was placed in force on September 5. Since that date one of the foundries involved has reopened its doors and re-employed its regular force of molders at the former rate of wage.

In Utica, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, O., the foundrymen are receiving the assistance of the National Founders' association, which is largely in the form of professional strike-breakers. It will be noticed that in each of these four cities named the issue has been forced upon our members by the members of the association. It would appear that these foundrymen, taking advantage of the depression of trade, had determined to secure for themselves a rate of wage and a workday that would place them on a more favorable basis than their competitors, and enable them to secure a portion of the work being made in those foundries where the hours were shorter and the wages higher.

It has been the policy of the Iron Molders' union, from before the time that the National Founders' association was organized, to establish in each district a rate of wage and a length of workday that would place each foundryman upon an equal basis with his competitors, so far as these two important items were concerned. In the past 10 years rapid headway has been made in this direction, and the advent of the National Founders' association raised the hope that with their influence and assistance it would be possible to carry out this policy so completely that no foundryman could complain of the competition he encountered from other foundrymen who were able to underbid him because of the longer hours or lower wage under which his molders were forced to work. The experiences encountered during the present year have shattered the hope expressed for the present, as the National Founders' association is assisting some of its members to enforce conditions that would give them an advantage over their competitors, and in almost every instance competitors who were members of the same association. The Iron Molders' union believes that its policy is founded upon safe business principles and common sense, as well as equity, and the trade outlook may not be encouraging we have no reason to swerve from the policy that has been pursued in the past, in endeavoring to place all foundrymen upon the same basis so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned.

HEAVY BENEFITS PAID.

Interesting Financial Report of General Secretary-Treasurer of International Association of Machinists.

George Preston, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, in his report for the last term just issued presents some interesting information to the membership. In the matter of strike benefits, he says:

Some idea of the work involved in this department of the office may be readily obtained from a critical examination of the figures contained in the financial statement. The total paid for strikes, $152,011 63, represents an amount of work the details of which must be inspected to be properly understood. The rate of benefits being $5 and $7 a week, let us divide by $6 (the average week's benefit) and we find that we have 25,335 weeks' benefits paid, calling for that number of entries and inspection of the members' accounts, the comparison of the signatures on the rolls, the cutting out of bad claims, the writing of letters necessary to keep the work in good shape, all calling for close and prompt attention.

In addition to the above, the matter of payment of back strike benefits resulting from the referendum vote regarding the date of the new law going into effect should not be lost sight of. The expenditures on this account equaling $4,719 06, representing as it does $1 a week for each account for several weeks in some instances, called for a large amount of detailed work in comparison of signatures and the looking up of old accounts.

On the subject of death benefits he makes the following statement:

On July 1, 1904, another step forward was taken in the increase of death benefits. Those members who have been in continuous good standing since July 1, 1900 (never having been three months in arrears), are now entitled to $200 death benefits. During the past term 314 claims have been paid, 46 at 3 years, 51 at 2 years, 120 at one year and 96 at the six months' rate. Many of these claims were reduced because of the self-imposed suspension on the part of the deceased brothers.

Many otherwise valuable members of the order exhibit gross carelessness in the matter of paying dues, and after a good standing record of years allow themselves to fall in arrears, thus forfeiting the death benefit to which they would be entitled by exercising a little more care in payment of dues. Keep your dues to date.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS MAY BE ABANDONED

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Favor the Movement and Gives Its Reasons.

The different brotherhoods of railroad employes are opposed to Sunday excursions and for years have urged that they be abandoned. Reasons for the opposition are given by the editor of the organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the current issue. He says:

We have it, on what we consider to be reliable authority, that the Vanderbilt lines intend to do away with the Sunday excursion business, and we are glad to know it.

The only excuse that has ever been offered for the Sunday excursion is that it permits thousands of workers to enjoy themselves on Sunday, where, if the Sunday amusement were not offered, they would not have the opportunity for recreation and enjoyment that is necessary to their comfort and well being.

There is considerable truth in this claim, but we have never felt that it justified the extra excursion business indulged in by some railways. It has always been the idea of the writer to have as little work performed on railways on Sunday as was possible with the absolute demands of the service.

We believe that Sunday should be set apart, as far as possible, as a day of rest, and for its proper observance. The question of propriety is one that remains largely with each individual. One great objection to the extra excursion business on Sunday is that so much of it falls on train and engine crews that have worked to the limit of personal safety during the preceding days of the week. These men are often called in emergencies to take out these special trains, and not a few accidents to them have been traced to the worn-out condition of the men.

We believe if all of the railways would join together in doing away with extra Sunday business that the public demand would soon cease for it and the supposed hardship that its cessation would impose on the thousands who supposedly cannot give up a working day for their enjoyment would soon disappear.

It is to be hoped that the rumor pertaining to the discontinuance of these Sunday trains is true, and it would be most gratifying to learn that railway companies could determine to do away with all unnecessary train and yard work on Sunday. Some of it, of course, is necessary, but the most of it, and particularly the habit of hauling dead freight on Sunday is not necessary, and in fairness to the employes, the railway companies should discontinue it.

FAVORS HIGH DUES.

Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor Gives Advice to Trade Unions.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, is a strong advocate of high dues and has prepared an interesting address to labor organizations on the subject of trade union treasuries. He says:

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, along with a great many national and international unions, has recently gone through an experience which, above all things, should teach them a valuable lesson insofar as the providing of sufficient revenue to meet all their expenses promptly and safely, no matter what emergency may arise.

The trade unions of the country that are in this position will have to change, and that soon, if they are to continue to have the respect and confidence of the craftsmen who properly come under their jurisdiction. The trade union business cannot be carried on successfully without a treasury ample to meet, no matter what emergency may arise, every obligation that the organization has entered into with its members.

To go backwards by a reduction of benefits should not even receive consideration at the hands of any progressive trade unionist. The effort should be continuously to increase benefits, and that can only be done by the payment of more money by the members. I know that it is urged that members cannot afford to pay more, but the history of the trade union movement is to the contrary, and proves it so clearly that it cannot be disputed by anyone. Those unions that pay the highest dues, like the cigarmakers for instance, show conclusively by their history that the benefits received by them in the way of improved conditions and increased wages are far greater proportionately than those received by unions who have paid a less amount of dues into their respective unions. In other words, it has paid the cigarmakers a far better interest on their investment of 25 cents a week than it has paid any other union who has only invested 5 cents a week or 10 cents, and so it will be with our craft, if our members will only make up their minds that they are going to have an organization that can withstand successfully any attacks that may be made upon it.

To obtain something for nothing cannot permanently be a success, to achieve great results by small sacrifices is equally impossible. If great things are to be expected of the trade unions, great sacrifices must be made in its behalf, and this applies more strongly to the financial side of the trade union movement than anywhere else.

OPPOSE PREMIUM SYSTEM.

Plan in Force in Some Shops in This Country Is Condemned by British Workmen.

The premium system so strongly advocated by the National Metal Trades association and other associations of employers is not likely to find much support among the British trades unionists. By agreement with the Employers' federation the Amalgamated Society of Engineers some time ago decided to give the system a trial. The trial proved so satisfactory to the employers that they endeavored to extend the operation of the system. Thereupon the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades federation, which includes 27 unions, promptly appointed a committee to consider the matter. That committee has now reported and condemned any attempt to make the system general.

Briefly put, the system allows the employers to pay bonuses to workmen who "hustle." A time limit is fixed for a certain job, and a price calculated on the number of hours it should take. An expert workman who executes the work in less time than the limit receives his regular wages and half wages for every hour he saves on the time fixed. For example, a certain job is estimated to take 50 hours. A workman "hustles" and executes it in 40 hours. He therefore receives 40 hours' pay and half pay for the 10 hours he has saved.

Such a system, says the committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades federation, means that the pace in the workshop is set by the best workman and the weaker men have to go to the wall. "The system has absolutely nothing in it to recommend it," they add. "It is an adaptation of the most pernicious and degrading condition of employment in modern industrial history—the task work system. It has been the cause of more men being discharged than any strike which has ever taken place in the history of the engineering and shipbuilding trades."

DR. GINNER, THE FAMOUS SCOTCH PHYSICIAN, IS BUSY

This Is One of the Most Remarkable Cases On Medical Record.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir—Please be so kind as to publish this in your paper, as I think it my duty to let the public know of my wonderful recovery. I am a married woman and have a family. Some four years ago I began to have a pain in my breast. I consulted many noted physicians. They told me I had a cancer and must undergo a surgical operation, and then not be sure of being cured. I put it off, and thank God I did, for I have been told of Dr. Ginner, the great specialist from Scotland, and being acquainted with some people he had already cured, I went to him, and Dr. Ginner removed the cancer without the use of a knife or the loss of a drop of blood and very little pain. After the doctor put on his application the cancer fell out on the tenth day and now I am cured. It seems so wonderful I can hardly believe it, but I rejoice to testfy that it is true. I recommend all people to go to Dr. Ginner, 703 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, for advice. He is such a nice gentleman and he can cure everything.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith,
5283 Lotus Alley,
Eighteenth Ward, Pittsburgh.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

Important Changes Made by the Barbers' Organization at Convention.

Pittsburgh delegates to the convention of the Journeymen Barber's International union at Louisville returned during the week and report that the meeting was one of the most interesting ever held. There were 635 delegates present from all over the country, and an increase in membership was reported from almost every section.

Some important changes were made in the constitution. It was decided to increase the benefits to members but there will be no advance in dues. Representation to conventions was cut down and hereafter but one delegate will be allowed for every 150 members. Conventions are to be held every five years instead of three years. A monthly journal is to be issued by the organization to be called "The Journeyman Barber." W. E. Klapetzky was elected editor at a salary of $2,000 a year. F. X. Naschang of Albany, N. Y., was elected president; Jacob Fischer of Anderson, Ind., general secretary-treasurer, and W. Hubbel of Cleveland, O., general organizer. The next convention will be held in Milwaukee in 1909.

Such a long interim between conventions may lead the barbers' union eventually to drop conventions entirely, and to use the referendum system on all legislation. This method has been adopted by other international bodies, and has been found to work satisfactorily. The Pattern Makers league is an instance of this kind. This organization settles all legislation by the referendum, but if sufficient unions demand one a convention will be called by the executive board.

COLORED WASHWOMEN ARE URGED TO ORGANIZE

Hannah Monroe, president of the Washwomen's union of Richmond, Va., has issued an address to her sister of the tub and washboard throughout the south. She urges washwomen to organize against their "oppressors," the "heathen Chinee." She says the male Chinamen instead of "doing men's work are driving the honest and poorly-paid colored women from their natural calling of laundry work." Hannah Monroe is said to be a very black woman, and was born a slave. She threatens to become the Carrie Nation of the washwoman's movement and begin a series of raids against the offending Chinamen.

STIRRING UP DISCONTENT.

Efforts of the American Labor Union to Increase Its Membership.

The internal disputes in the ranks of the regular organized labor movement may result in increased membership for the American Labor union which is supposed to be a rival of the American Federation of Labor. It is reported from Chicago that this organization is trying to stir up discontent and divide the unions in their allegiance not only to the federation but to their international unions.

The American Labor union has been in existence for several years, but until two years ago it went under the name of the Western Labor union. It was organized principally because its supporters claimed that the west was neglected by the American Federation of Labor. It was intended to be confined strictly to the west.

Two years ago, under the influence of Eugene V. Debs, it declared for socialism and adopted the broader name which it now holds. It sent its organizers all over the country, and wherever it found a number of men who had seceded or had been expelled from the regular organization, it organized them under its jurisdiction. Its officers claim that it does not aim to organize dual organizations, but the facts are against that claim. It has attempted in Chicago to organize cigar markers under its jurisdiction, and it is now attempting to stir up dissension among the unions at the stock yards, to have them secede fron, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and follow its socialistic teachings.

WAS NOT DISSOLVED.

Tubal Cain Lodge Still Exists With Twenty Staunch Supporters.

Tubal Cain lodge No. 28 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was not dissolved on account of the starting of the Republic works on the South Side on a non-union basis. The staunch supporters of the lodge who hold the charter have issued the following statement:

"To whom it may concern: We wish to make it known that there is a strike on at the Republic Iron and Steel works, South Side, Pittsburgh, the cause of the strike being that the company refused to sign the Amalgamated scale. The mill is in operation, and we regret to say that some of the old members have gone into work, and it was the expectation of those people that Tubal Cain lodge would have to surrender its charter, but we are pleased to say we have 20 good, loyal members, and we are in good standing with the national lodge, and these 20 brave old war horses who have marched steadily on in the face of all adversity are determined that if loyalty honor and truth will win old Tubal Cain shall still live."

A New Certificate.

What labor officials term a "negative blacklist" has been established by the Chicago Brass Manufacturers' association. A certificate of recommendation is being issued by the association to men who promise to work faithfully for their employers while other employes strike. The association, whose members for months have been troubled by strikes of organized metal workers, brass polishers, chandelier workers and kindred unions, has distributed among union and non-union wage earners in Chicago 70,000 copies of a prospectus of the new certificate of recommendation.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR UNION MILLS

Conditions Continue to Improve at Plants of the Amalgamated Association.

WEEKLY REPORT OF LODGES

Nothing has occurred to disturb conditions at the union iron, steel and tin plate plants and the outlook continues favorable. A number of idle mills, both union and non-union, were put in operation during the week, and indications point to a steady run for several months. The weekly reports of lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are of an encouraging nature. Benjamin I. Davis, editor of the official organ of the association, takes a very favorable view of the future of the iron and steel industry. In a leading editorial in the Amalgamated Journal he says:

From every standpoint except that of an actually strong tonnage for consumption the markets are undeniably better in every way than for more than a year. Stocks are at the minimum, both in the hands of the producers and in the hands of the consumers, an excellent point under conditions, when it is remembered that the production of raw materials has been heavily increased and that the consumption for immediate contracts has come abreast of the production. When the increased production and immediate consumption is added to the growing activity in the inquiries and that the inquiries are more or less urgent, the exact improvement may be estimated.

The season is hardly at hand for a greatly improved demand in the general run of iron and steel products. The better conditions may continue for probably another six months before the genuine strong movement comes in, and the general opinion is that much time will elapse before iron and steel takes on the movement of permanency. What may come into the markets, and what is coming in at present are the many small contracts which must be completed within the current year. Little else is expected, although the producers hope to have much of the business for 1905 outlined by the end of December or earlier. If the rail situation can be adjusted early the producers believe that the markets will be strengthened as soon as the rail makers and the railroads have reached some ground, if it is possible, or else all hands know that another year of disagreement on rails is to be reckoned with.

The weekly reports of the lodges are as follows:

Springdale Lodge No. 30, Youngstown, O., Mahoning Valley works Republic Iron and Steel Company. All mills working.

Dewey Lodge No. 21, Kewanee, Ill., Western Tube Company. Working full in all departments.

Empire Lodge No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces worked all week except Saturday. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill worked all week. Prospects, fair.

Banner of the West Lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tudor works. Boiling department, 10 furnaces working; one busheling furnace idle. Bar and guide department, 16, 9 and 8-inch mills working; 12-inch and spike mills idle; 8-inch on single turn; the others double turn. Prospects, good.

Jarvis Lodge No. 8, Terre Haute, Ind., Highland Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working; 2 idle; busheling scrap scarce; also pig metal. Prospects, fair.

Atkins Lodge No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill on. Prospects, fair.

Old Fort Lodge No. 14, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide departments, 9-inch and 18-inch mills working double turn; plenty of standing turn men. Prospects, good.

Pride of Columbia lodge No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, eight double and eight single furnaces working; one double and four single idle. Bar and guide department, 18, 12, 8 and 9-inch mills working; 18-inch idle; worked five days and four nights. Prospects, fair.

Cataract lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, furnaces all on. Bar and guide department, bar and 8 and 9-inch mills working. Prospects, fair.

Weiler lodge No. 3, Vincennes, Ind., National rolling mill. Boiling department, three furnaces steady, one furnace idle. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working. Prospects, good.

Owen lodge No. 30, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Iron Company. Muck mill on double turn. Scrap mill on two days, double turn of five hours each. Mill closed down on account of breakage; 8 and 10-inch mills on double turn all week; bar mill worked six days single turn. Prospects, uncertain.

Granite lodge No. 16, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Open hearth department, four furnaces working, two idle. Prospects, fair.

Progress lodge No. 10, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Company. Bar and guide department, 18, 10 and 8-inch mills resumed Thursday, October 6. Prospects unknown.

John F. Ward lodge No. 9, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills working, resumed October 10.

Future City Lodge No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., Heimbacher Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, all furnaces on five days. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mills working six days. Prospects fair.

Toledo Lodge No. 49, Toledo, O., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, six furnaces working; six idle; six busheling working, three on swarth, three turns. Bar and guide department, 8-inch and 10-inch working; 8-inch one furnace double; 10-inch two furnaces double, 18-inch idle. Prospects uncertain.

Guernsey Lodge No. 47, Cambridge, O., Guernsey plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, seven mills working, none idle. Prospects fair.

St. Louis Lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, two mills working. Tin department, four mills working. Prospects fair.

South End Lodge No. 5, Troy, New York, Burdin's iron works. Boiling department, 33 double scrap furnaces working, nine doubles idle. Standing turn men plenty; three doubles to start. Prospects good.

M. F. Tighe Lodge No. 22, Lancaster, Pa., Pennsylvania Iron Company. Boiling department, six furnaces working, three idle. Bar and guide department, bar, 10-inch and 8-inch mills working single turn. Prospects uncertain.

Favor Uniform Laws.

It is expected that the American Federation of Labor at its convention to be held at San Francisco, beginning November 14, will adopt the recommendation of the executive council that city central labor unions adopt essentially uniform laws for their government, and that any central body denying the right of any affiliated local union to representation shall lose its charter. This was brought about, it is said, by the action of the Chicago Federation in denying the Printing Pressmen's union affiliation, but according that privilege to the Franklin Union of Press Feeders.

By J. E. Conant & Co. . . . . Auctioneers.
OFFICE, LOWELL, MASS.

THE HERMITAGE AND WILDWOOD PARK

The Country Estate of the Late

A. SWAN BROWN

of New York 579 acres of unmutilated forest, parts of it wild, with out-cropping ledges and in primeval condition, mature pine and chestnut groves and open cultivated country; all elevated (from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea level), overlooking the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, and surrounding country, and mostly within the city limits, although extending over the Leicester line.

Divided: 274 acres with The Hermitage and twelve viewly lots, all suitable for country estates. One of the most remarkable, fascinating and charming private reservations in all New England, which the executors have determined shall be sold, however great a sacrifice may result. It is just as nature made it, and not yet of extreme value. The sale will take place upon the premises, regardless of weather, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of October, 1904, beginning promptly at 1 o'clock, noon.

The Hermitage Lot

Famous for its deed carved in solid rock and for its commanding varied views, possesses 274 acres of land lying between the Worcester Speedway, the Tatnuck Country Club and the City Reservoir, and overlooking Coes Reservoir and Patch's Pond, with attractive winding wooded driveways from Main street, (1¼ miles) and Mill street (Speedway) (¾ mile.) The Hermitage of rustic architecture, in wood and stone, nearly in the center of the area, has 9 chambers, dressing rooms, linen closets, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilet rooms and the usual living rooms. It is completely furnished. Vista Lodge is a unique cottage, with billiard room (and table), bathroom, toilet room and chambers, partially furnished. The stables, arranged for 7 horses, have ample carriage room and dog kennels. These buildings cost, with the furnishings, upward of $20,000, and are a little less than 4 miles from the business center of Worcester. They are abundantly supplied with water, by gravity from several springs upon the premises, and lighted, as are the grounds, by their own gas plant. The property is in nice condition and established but nine years. In the division of Wildwood Park great care has been exercised to make each lot independent of the others.

Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, on Fowler street, opposite the summer estate of J. R. Torrey and the Tatnuck Country Club, command a view of Asnebunskit and contain from 14 to 30 acres each. These lots form natural terraces, the difference in level being such that the buildings on one cannot interfere with the others, and all command equally good views.

The Glen

Lot 6, 86 acres, long famous as a sketching ground for artists, is one of the most beautiful, picturesque and restful spots in all Massachusetts. Running across it is a delightful brook, forming magnificent cascade. Many of the largest trees are on this lot, which is at the corner of Fowler and Mill streets. It controls 27 acres on the opposite side of Mill street, forming part of Patch's Pond, also wooded island. The lower part of this land, under good cultivation, possesses a set of farm buildings. Lots 7, 8 and 9 are especially agricultural lots, having splendid building sites on the high land at the rear of each, and a fine growth of walnut, maple, oak and ash, also fruit trees. They face on Mill street, overlooking Patch's Pond. Lot 11 is an exceedingly attractive lot on Reservoir street, partially over the Leicester line. It is very high and sightly, with Lynde Brook Reservoir in the foreground and the hilltop village of Leicester in view 2 miles away. Lot 12 is an equally fine lot. Both have fine walnut groves. Lots 13 and 14 do not compare favorably with the balance of the lots upon the estate, yet they are desirable lots. Property thrown open for exhibition a week before sale. Deposits at sale: On Lot 1, $8,000; Lot 6, $1,500; Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, from $500 to $1,000 each; Lots 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, from $150 to $300 each. Descriptive booklet, fully illustrated with views and map, will be mailed upon application at the office of the auctioneers, where all inquiries should be made.

ANDREW B. WALLACE,
JAMES A. SWAN,
Executors.

WHY OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT HAS BECOME SO POPULAR IN A FEW WEEKS

Because This Dep't Is Right Up-to-Date

THAT explains its popularity. No ordinary department ever could have jumped into public favor as this one has done.

The Surprise Store offers real surprises in every line, and wishes to remind the ladies that they will always fare better here than elsewhere.

Come—see—be convinced.

Because This Departm't Has the Goods It Advertises

It is very easy to misrepresent the value of an article, but The Surprise Store never permits misrepresentation IN ANY form.

Because of its policy of fair and square dealing The Surprise Store has the confidence of the public. And public CONFIDENCE is about the best asset any firm can possess.

Hence it's not difficult to see WHY our Ladies' Department has won the hearts of the fair sex so soon.

Ladies' Elegant Coats Either Short or 3/4 Tourist Effects

Made of Coverts, Cheviots or Kerseys—beautifully tailored and attractively trimmed or plain—to please diversified tastes; all are excellent values—whatever price you pay. Prices range up from............ $5.00

Ladies' Rain Coats

Very extraordinary value—the best we have ever seen—in olive, gray, brown or tan — made with the new yoke and new sleeve; box-plaited back; belt all around and tastefully trimmed with buttons, at.......................... $9.50

Ladies' Rain Coats

In either olive or gray; made collarless, with box-pleated back and front — the very latest sleeves—braid and button trimmed — belt all around. Decidedly jaunty style and remarkable value at.................. $12.00

Ladies' Suits Very Great Values

We are selling a Suit in black only that is splendid value. The material is a good Zibeline. The coat is lined throughout with satin, is collarless and braid trimmed; the new 24-inch length, tight-fitting back and box front and very fetching in style. The skirt is seven-gore flare. All sizes from 32 to 44............. $5.98

Ladies' Suits

A big lot of Ladies' Suits—all this season's goods, new and fresh, as we have no old stock. The styles are all new and effective; strictly tailor-made; come in cheviots and mixtures in light or dark colors at................. $11.50

Special Walking Skirts

Made in either plain blue, black or brown, in melton or mannish mixtures, strictly tailor-made, plaited and full flare, decidedly elegant, only......................... $3.98

IN THE MEN'S DEPARTMENT

SURPRISE SPECIAL SALE NO. 303

$7.50 TWO BIG ITEMS AT TWO PRICES. MEN'S HANDSOME TOPCOATS $10

The $7.50 Top Coats are beauties for the money—come in venetian cloth of an attractive shade of tan—also in black unfinished worsted. Both have silk sleeve lining. Tremendous value for the money. The $10 Top Coats come in coverts, oxfords and black—the latter with elegant silk facing and silk sleeve lining. No more perfect coat could possibly be made for the money. Every detail is carefully Tailored.

Act Promptly. This Sale of $7.50 and $10 Topcoats Ends Next Friday, October 21.

THE SURPRISE STORE, 531, 533 and 535 Penn Avenue.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904. EIGHT PAGES.

DANCING DOLL BIG SENSATION

London Interested in One Used by Arthur W. Pinero in His Play.

OPINIONS OF THE CRITICS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Arthur W. Pinero's dancing doll is the talk of London. Every seat at Wyndham's theater, where "A Wife Without a Smile," the play in which the doll made its appearance, was produced Wednesday night, has been booked for six weeks ahead. All the town wants to see it.

The doll is an invention of Seymour Rippingill, the husband of the "wife without a smile." Rippingill has attached the toy to a spring which passes through the ceiling of the drawing room and is fastened to the sofa of an upper room, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Webbmarsh, two recently married people who frequently retire there, ostensibly to work, but in reality to spoon.

Rippingill's idea was that the doll would show whether or not Webbmarsh and his wife were spooning and that Mrs. Rippingill might thereby be induced to laugh. Rippingill thought that even a kiss or the gentlest pressure of the hand should produce a shiver of the doll. The audience sees the pendant doll, not merely shivering, but dancing up and down and performing the most extraordinary gyrations at the end of its string.

"Perhaps it's unwise," says one critic, "to inquire into the mechanism of this doll business which at several moments in the play made the house roar with laughter."

One Critic's Opinion.

Another wrote: "There were a great many laughs in the play; but if we were to describe in plain, unvarnished Saxon the cause we are afraid we might be giving an entirely wrong impression of the piece."

A second critic said: "One of Rippingill's delicious jokes is the labored incident of the hanging up of a doll on a string to act as a telltale when couples sit on the sofa and indulge in kissing, but why the act of kissing should agitate the string and cause the doll to gyrate is a question in the higher occultism, of which Mr. Pinero alone has the secret."

And yet, when Mrs. Grundy's official representative, Mr. George Redford, examiner of plays, was asked if he saw nothing objectionable in Mr. Pinero's roll, he replied it seemed to him to be sheer insolence to seek for a vile suggestion in "A Wife Without a Smile," which he described as the work of our greatest dramatist. "I'm perfectly certain," he added, "without shadow or a vestige of a doubt that Mr. Pinero, who is well known to me and whom I highly esteem, had not the slightest intention of what I may call nastiness in the situations of his play. Until today when it was pointed out to me that the action of the doll suspended from the ceiling might be misunderstood, I had never dreamed that such a charge could be made against the author."

Arthur Chudleigh Interviewed.

Mr. Arthur Chudleigh, who, with Mr. Charles Frohman, is responsible for the production, was asked for his view of the suggestion that the doll incident savored of impropriety.

"Quite absurd," said Mr. Chudleigh. "You must understand that the mechanism is so delicate that it would even register a handshake."

A friend and admirer of Mr. Pinero gives what he describes as an explanation of Mr. Pinero's dancing doll and of the trivial childish story, in which the doll plays the principal part. "The great dramatist gave the public of his best. He handled a fine theme. He laid bare his soul, and what happened? The playgoer, the dear, easy-going playgoer, voted the piece dull. It might not be dull, he yawningly admitted to those who cared about the serious side of life, but for his part he preferred to guffaw. Discouraged, yet still hopeful, Mr. Pinero tried again, this time it was with 'Letty.' Again the theme was mainly serious, yet he conceded to the gorged playgoer some comic characters and a happy ending. 'Letty' consequently found more favor than 'Iris,' still, however, it was neither a reliable digestive nor a pleasing appetizer. Then the dramatist laughed a bitter, sardonic laugh.

"'What these good people want,' he said to himself, 'is a dancing doll. After all, they are children in art, and they shall be treated as children. I will tell them to blow upon the back of my watch and see it fly open. They shall have their dancing doll.

Kept Dancing Doll in View.

"Setting to work, with cynical glee, he wrote 'A Wife Without a Smile,' always keeping in sight the necessity for the dancing doll. He constructed a little plot that should be a faithful parody of the artificial 'pretty-pretty fake plots' that the dear British public has grown to love."

A cosmopolitan playgoer gave expression to a view which may possibly come as near to the truth as the majority of those which are being uttered in Mr. Pinero's behalf. "Mr. Pinero," he said, "is running atilt against Mrs. Grundy. He wants to show her how ridiculous she is if she will accept the dancing doll, and though the idea is a somewhat gross one, Mrs. Grundy has been caught laughing at it. She cannot continue to set her face against the consideration of the realities of life. Mr. Pinero is trying to instill into Mrs. Grundy some sense of humor."

One of the funniest outgrowths of the controversy over "A Wife Without a Smile," is the way in which that stalwart and self-appointed keeper of the British morals, Mr. William T. Stead, gives himself away. Asked about the dancing doll by an interviewer Mr. Stead said:

"As I sat watching the play it seemed to me pure Punch and Judy business. When I came away, however, and I thought over what I had been laughing at, I thought it was moral degradation, a moral degradation that I should be made to laugh at such a thing. The whole tone of the play is bad. The whole atmosphere is bad. It is bad—bad—bad," said Mr. Stead with emphasis. "I would like to see the play hanged by the common hangman."

Yet Mr. Stead had laughed at it.

Opinion of One Paper.

One morning paper devotes a leading article to the dancing doll and says: "There is one course open to Mr. Pinero. He can easily modify the offense, for modification is all that is needed. The play itself deals lightly with the marriage vow, but the plot is so evidently preposterous, that no great harm can be expected to result from what is sheer farce of the most flagrant order. It is to be hoped that he will take immediate steps to bring about this alteration. His reputation as our leading dramatist will be the gainer thereby."

However, neither Mr. Pinero nor the management of Wyndham's theater has the slightest intention of either withdrawing or modifying the play and in a statement issued in their mutual behalf it is asserted that Mr. Pinero puts the matter in a nutshell when he says that any indecency that exists is solely in the minds of those who allege it.

Winner of the Grand Prize.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—At the St. Louis exposition, Hunter's Baltimore Rye has been warded the grand prize for the highest order of merit in all the elements of a perfect whisky. Every claim for excellence and superiority is allowed, confirmed and awarded.

St. Louis World's Fair.
Pennsylvania Lines.
$12 Coach Excursions
From Pittsburgh Union Station.
Seven-day tickets, good in coaches only, sold for five daily trains on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week over the Pennsylvania lines.

WERE AMERICAN TARS NEGLECTED?

English So Fear, but Admiral Says Men and Officers Were Well Treated.

BANQUET TO OCCUR OCT. 25

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Londoners this week have been examining their consciences to see whether they have been guilty of a neglect of the sacred rites of hospitality.

"For some weeks now," as the St. James Gazette pointed out in a leading article, "a squadron of American warships has been lying at anchor in the Thames, yet little notice has been taken of its presence. There has been no 'flag wagging' by the press; there has been no international junketings, and it has been left for the Pilgrims, a private society of good fellowship, to undertake the entertainment of our guests, which should have been seized as a precious opportunity by the municipal authorities of the metropolis.

Not Very Creditable.

"The utter provincialism thus displayed by the greatest port and city of the world is not very creditable. An occasion has come and we in London have signally failed to rise to it, and if the officers and men of the squadron feel themselves slighted we can scarcely be surprised."

Rear Admiral Jewell, in an interview on board the flagship Olympia, deprecated any such idea.

"I wish you would say for me," the admiral declared with emphasis, "that there is absolutely no excuse for the erroneous statements that either the officers or the men of my squadron have been in any way neglected. We have been overwhelmed with social attentions and compelled to decline many invitations. Considering the semi-private nature of our visit, we have been entertained more than we had a right to expect.

"I am very anxious to correct any misapprehension regarding our reception and treatment, for it would be an injustice to official and private friends to allow them to go uncontradicted. There need be no apprehension whatever on the part of either the officials or the people of London that we have not been treated with all the kindness and courtesy we could reasonably expect."

Leave for Other Parts.

The Des Moines and Cleveland, which form part of the squadron, leave this week's end for other British ports of call. The Olympia will sail in November for Lisbon, and the squadron will reassemble later in the Mediterranean for target practice. Every afternoon the ships are open to the public for inspection, and the officers are much gratified at the number of visitors and the interest taken.

The flagship banquet, which the Pilgrims' society has arranged in honor of Admiral Jewell and his officers, will take place October 25, and a very representative gathering of English naval men, headed by Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, will be present.

DYING, LIKE LIVING, HAS GROWN TO BE EXPENSIVE

PARIS, Oct. 15.—While the present executioner of France draws a very comfortable salary, and statistics show that every execution costs the republic about 3,000 francs, there was a time when the services of and executioner came considerable cheaper. A couple of centuries ago the executioner received for boiling a criminal in oil 48 francs, for breaking his bones 30 francs, for decapitating a criminal 20 francs and for placing the head on a pole 10 francs.

A famous New York Hatter makes

Oetting Hats

Varsity Telescope

From now on until the snowflakes make their appearance, the nobby young fellows will wear the Varsity Telescope for golfing, riding, or any other form of out-door amusement.

Smaller brims this season and adjustable fancy bands in club and college colors.

I want you to see our 5 ¾ x 1 ¾ Court Derby. A 1⅞ or 2-inch brim is the usual width on a 5¾-inch crown, but we've had some of our Derbies made with a narrow 1¾-inch brim, and the result is an extremely clever style. Wider brims, of course, are here, too.

Court Derbies, $4 and $3.
Paragon brand, $2.25.
Acme brand, $1.75.

OTTO OETTING,
Fifth and Wylie.
On Court House Hill.

Peace and happiness reign supreme in every home that is furnished by the Largest in the World. We make peace in the family by supplying the wants of the housewife—Come, Take Your Pick and Don't Bother About Money.

WE ARE NOT SAYING MUCH; JUST DOING BUSINESS

Don't Stop to Go to the Bank—Come Right In—Leave Your Order For Just What You Want In

FURNITURE!

MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE — 100 FINE AXMINSTER RUGS, SIZE 8'x12'. These rugs are made to order of a very fine grade of Axminster Carpet and Border, and you have at least 50 choice patterns to make your selection from, and the regular price has been $35.00. SALE PRICE $25.00

TUESDAY'S SPECIAL — 100 FINE WILTON VELVET RUGS, SIZE 8'x12'. These rugs will be made to your order of the very best grade of Wilton Velvet Carpet and Border. A choice of 25 very select patterns. The regular price has been $40.00. SALE PRICE $29.50

WEDNESDAY'S SPECIAL — 100 FINE 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, SIZE 8'x12'. These rugs are made to your order, of the very best grade of Bigelow, Lowell or Hartford 5-frame Brussels Carpet and Border. An assortment of over 50 patterns to select from. The regular price has been $37.00. SALE PRICE $26.50

Ladies—Be sure to come to the Store tomorrow (Monday). Another lot of those elegant China Plates—Only 50c per set of six. You know their value.

JUST WHEN YOU WANT 'EM! A GREAT CUT IN PRICES OF BIG GAS HEATERS.

1—Big Center-Fire Hot Blast Donovan Gas Heater, stands 40 inches high, cast iron; will heat a small house; was $15.00, now $8.75.

3—Big Adler Closed Heaters, closed with hot air pipes; 40 inches high, 26 inches wide; will heat a store or double room anywhere; was $12.00, now $7.75.

5—Big Donovan Quadruple, 8-Tube Gas Heaters, the kind the railroads use; 38 inches high, 24 inches wide, 18 inches deep cast iron, closed, with mica front; was $20.00, now $12.75.

3—Big Donovan Quadruple, 4-Tube Gas Heaters, 38 inches high; was $15.00, now $8.75.

7—Big Radiator Gas Heaters, with flue connections; was $12.50, now $7.75.

OTHER GAS AND COAL HEATERS FROM 95c TO $25.00.

PUMPKIN CONTEST

To the farmer that sends in the heaviest Pumpkin—none received after October 25th—
Pickering gives Rocker, value $10.00.
Jackson & Bro., 954-956 Liberty st., one Matchless Suit of Clothes, $10.00.
Voight-Nurislin Malt Co., 2 dozen bottles, $4.00.

SECOND HEAVIEST PUMPKIN
Pickering gives Rocker, value $5.00.
Voight-Nurislin Malt Co., 1 dozen bottles, $2.00.
Third Prize—Pickering $3.00 Rocker.
Fourth Prize—Pickering $2.50 Rocker.
Fifth Prize—Pickering $2.00 Rocker.
Sixth Prize—Box Ben Hur Cigars.
Seventh Prize—Box Ben Hur Cigars.
Eighth Prize—Box Ben Hur Cigars.
Ninth Prize—Box Ben Hur Cigars.
Tenth Prize—Cannon, 532 Smithfield, $2.50 pair Shoes.
Eleventh Prize—Economy Shoe Co., 632-634 Liberty st., pair Shoes, your choice.

NEXT YEAR
The farmer that raises the heaviest pumpkin from the seed he receives from Pickering's, taken from the prize pumpkin this year, will receive from Pickering $15.00 merchandise.
Jackson & Bro., 954-956 Liberty st., clothiers, will give $10.00 Matchless Suit.
Pittsburgh Milling Co., 1 barrel Camelia Flour.
Haworth & Dewhurst, 50 pounds Satisfaction Coffee.
Voight-Nurislin Malt Co., 2 dozen bottles Malt.
To the wife of the farmer that grows the largest pumpkin next year from Pickering's seed she will receive a $20.00 ruby-diamond ring from M. J. Smit, 212 Fifth ave.
To the farmer that grows the second largest pumpkin next year from Pickering's prize seeds, Pittsburgh Milling Co. will give two sacks Flour; Pickering, $10.00 Merchandise; Voight-Nurislin Malt Co., 1 dozen bottles Malt.
WATCH OUR ADS IN TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

To the wife of the farmer that raises the second largest pumpkin next year from Pickering's seeds the Eagle Clothing Co., 204 Fifth ave., will give a fur boa, value $5.00.

PRIZE PUMPKIN PIE.
Contest is open to as many ladies as want to compete. Send your name and address. Mark it Pie Contest. You can bake the pie on any kind or make of stove. Send or call for the piece pumpkin Wednesday, October 26. Send pie Saturday, October 29. The pies will be judged Saturday, 29, 4 p. m.
To the lady making the best pie from the Prize Pumpkin, she receives 12 Prizes valued at $100.00. Just think of a pie worth one hundred dollars!
Pickering's gives Parlor Rocker, value $10.00.
Columbia Phonograph Co., 615 Penn ave., Phonograph, value $10.00.
Goodyear Raincoat Co., 203 Sixth st., Lady's Raincoat, value $10.00.
Haworth & Dewhurst, 25 pounds Satisfaction Coffee, value $5.00.
Victor Shoe Co., 531 Smithfield st., 1 pair Lady's Shoes, value $3.50.
Pittsburgh Milling Co., 1 barrel Camelia Flour, value $7.50.
Marshell, Grocer, 822 Federal st., Allegheny, 1 pound Tea, value 50c.
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co., 50 bushels Coal.
M. J. Smit, 212 Fifth ave., one Ruby Diamond Ring, value $20.00.
Mellor's, 319-321 Fifth ave., fine rosewood Mandolin with canvas case, value $14.50.
Am. Dentists, 204 Fifth ave., one set teeth, value $5.00.
Eagle Clothing Co., 204 Fifth ave., one fur boa, value $15.00.

SECOND BEST PIE.
Pickering gives a Rocker, value $5.00.
Columbia Phonograph Co., Phonograph, value $10.00.
Haworth & Dewhurst, 15 pounds Satisfaction Coffee, value $3.00.
Pittsburgh Milling Co., 2 49-lb. sacks Camelia Flour.
Marshell, Grocer, 1 pound Tea, value 50c.
M. Arnfeld & Sons, 1111-1119 Penn ave., one Lady's Suit Case, $5.00.
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co., 25 bushels Coal, $2.50.
Am. Dentists, 204 Fifth ave., one set Teeth, value $5.00.

THIRD BEST PIE.
Pickering gives a Rocker, value $3.00.
Columbia Phonograph Co., Phonograph, value $5.00.
Haworth & Dewhurst, 10 pounds Satisfaction Coffee, value $2.00.
Pittsburgh Milling Co., 5 packages Wedding Cake Flour, value $1.50.
Marshell, 1 pound Tea, 50c.
Am. Dentists, set Teeth, worth $5.00.

FOURTH BEST PIE.
Cruikshank Bros. & Co., 1 case high grade Ketchup.
Marshell, Grocer, 1 pound Tea.
Am. Dentists, set Teeth, worth $5.00.

FIFTH BEST PIE.
P. Duff Son Co., 1 case 12 quarts Refined Molasses.
Marshell, Grocer, 1 pound Tea.
Am. Dentists, one set Teeth, worth $5.00.

SIXTH BEST PIE.
P. Duff Son Co., 1 case Duff's Toffy.
Marshell, Grocer, 1 pound Tea.
Am. Dentists, set Teeth, worth $5.00.

SEVENTH BEST PIE.
Economy Shoe Co., 632-634 Liberty st., pair Shoes, your choice.
Am. Dentists, set Teeth, worth $5.00.

EIGHTH BEST PIE.
M. A. Solomon, 531 Ohio st., pair Ladies' Shoes, value $5.00.

BOYS' PRIZES.
Pie-Eating Contest, Hallowe'en Night, 8 o'clock.
1st prize, Pickering, Gold Dollar.
National Clothiers, 354 Fifth ave., one Boys' Overcoat.
Second prize, Silver Dollar.

OTHER PRIZES ANNOUNCED NEXT TUESDAY.

GET THE HABIT U-NO-Y YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD NUF-CED

GET READY FOR HALLOWE'EN DOINGS—5 PRIZES FOR FUNNIEST COSTUMES—SAME AS LAST YEAR.

SOCIETY

A PLEASANT bit of romance is said to be attached to the engagement of Miss Lois Fleming Miller, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller, and Cameron Beach Waterman of Detroit. In 1901 Mr. Waterman, who graduated that year from Yale, was captain of the boat crew which he led to victory. Miss Miller waved a small blue flag as the victorious crew passed the yacht on which she watched the races. The little flag was lost and found by the gallant captain of the Yale boatmen who, searching for its owner, met Miss Miller. Since then Mr. Waterman has been attending the Yale law school and on Tuesday he will come to Pittsburgh to seek his bride. The wedding will be one of the prettiest of the early fall.

With Damrosch at the Exposition and Emil Paur in America and coming to Pittsburgh in a few days, music shares a large degree of interest with the preparations for the winter social season. Mrs. Frederick Hawden on her return to Pittsburgh met with a most hearty welcome. Mrs. Hawden, as Miss Henriette Kiel, was one of the favorite singers in this city during the last few years before she went to England to live.

The Country club in Squirrel Hill is becoming a center for entertaining on a large scale, its spacious reception rooms and dining hall admitting of unusual opportunities for extension of hospitality to distinguished visitors to Pittsburgh. Arrangements are now being made for a large luncheon at the Country club on Tuesday, November 1, in honor of the women, the wives and relatives of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, which opens in New York next week, who will come to Pittsburgh on their tour of inspection of the great centers for the manufacture of iron and steel. One hundred and fifty invitations will be issued and the guests will include women from all parts of the world, the wives of distinguished men, eminent in the intellectual and industrial world. Alexander M. Jenkinson, president of the Country club, is chairman of the local entertainment committee.

The Country club was the scene of unusual animation on Thursday evening, the occasion of the weekly Thursday evening concert. Last Thursday evening the dining room was twice filled completely, the early dinner-givers making way for those who came later. Woodrow Wilson, the popular president of Princeton university, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Edward A. Woods of Sewickley. President Wilson later going to the Sixth United Presbyterian church to address the Pennsylvania State Sunday School association, and also speaking at two large overflow meetings. Other hosts at dinner at the Country club on Thursday evening were Archibald M. McCrea and Grant McCargo.

The engagement of Miss Harriet A. Dick, the daughter of Col. Samuel B. Dick of Meadville, Pa., and Joseph McKnight Speer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Speer of this city, was formally announced last week. Miss Dick has hosts of friends in this city and Allegheny, where she has visited with Mrs. David A. Stewart and Miss Leila Laughlin. She is a Farmington girl and at the luncheon which Miss Laughlin gave for her last spring in the Pittsburgh Golf club house the guests included the young women in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who attended school in Farmington, Conn.

An interesting engagement just announced is that of Miss Eleanor Guthrie Painter, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter, and Lieut. Harrie Ford Reed of the artillery corps, U. S. A. The wedding will take place next June at "Graydon," the Painter summer home in Watch Hill, which has just been closed. Mr. and Mrs. Painter will come to Allegheny for the wedding of Miss Darlington and Mr. Stoddard in November, but their Allegheny home will not be opened this winter. Lieut. Reed is now stationed at Fort Wilmington, Del., but he is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Painters at present are in Lakewood, N. J.

* * *

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Harriet Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Noyes of Warren, and Thomas I. Donaldson of this city at a tea given by a cousin of Miss Noyes, Mrs. John G. Smith. The honors of the occasion were shared by Mrs. Alfred Kimes Grubbs of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, at whose wedding last April Miss Noyes was maid of honor and Mr. Donaldson one of the ushers. Mrs. Grubbs will be remembered as Miss Harriet James Glenn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Glenn of Allegheny, the latter being a cousin of Mrs. Noyes.

Mrs. Noyes has been the guest of Mrs. Glenn for several weeks and returned to her home in Warren only last Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Grubbs. Mr. Grubbs will join his wife tomorrow, and together they will remain for several weeks in Warren. No date has been spoken of for the wedding of Miss Noyes and Mr. Donaldson. The bride-elect expects to visit Mrs. Grubbs in Allegheny during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Donaldson is a son of the Rev. John M. Donaldson, who was a well known United Presbyterian minister and prior to his death was pastor of the First United Presbyterian church of New Wilmington, Pa. The prospective bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. W. R. Dickson of McDonald, with whom his mother, Mrs. Emma Donaldson, now makes her home. His brother, Dr. John Speer Donaldson, was married in June to Miss Isla Flora Rodgers, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Berlean Rodgers of Bellevue.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Susan Edgar Abbott of Andover, Mass., and Dr. Frederick Vanuxem Wooldridge took place at Mapleridge Farm, the bride's home in Andover, on Monday afternoon. The Rev. Frank R. Shipman of Andover solemnized the marriage at 3 o'clock, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Richard M. Abbott of Vineland, N. J. After the wedding dinner Dr. Wooldridge and his bride went to Boston. They will be at home in the Wooldridge residence, in Fifth avenue, this city, after November 1.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Stewart Dickey and George Paull, both of this city. Miss Dickey is the daughter of William A. Dickey of Rippey street, and her fiance is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lea Paull of Denniston avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Campbell of "Old Orchard," Sewickley, will give a reception next Wednesday evening to meet Mrs. Campbell's sister, Mrs. Percy S. Ryder of Durango, N. D.

* * *

Invitations went out during the week for the marriage of Miss Cornelia Brackenridge McKelvy, daughter of J. Erastus McKelvy, and Edward Houston Bindley, to take place in Calvary Protestant Episcopal church on Tuesday, November 1. Miss Marie McKelvy will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Emma Humbird, Miss Helen Brackenridge, Miss Cornelia Brackenridge, Miss Adelaide Bindley, Miss Elizabeth Utley and Miss Jane Peebles, all of this city, and Miss Margaret Wintersmith and Miss Mary Wintersmith of Louisville, Ky., will be bridesmaids. William A. Bindley will act as best man, and the ushers will be Thomas Guffey, Dale C. Jennings, Albion S. McMillan, Dr. James McM. Long and Thomas Wasson of Pittsburgh, William Gillespie of Stamford, Conn., Alen McLean of Litchfield and Howard Bissell of Buffalo.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Archibald, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Archibald, of Scranton, and John C. Kerr, of Englewood, N. J., on October 25, will be of unusual interest to Pittsburgh and Allegheny persons. The prospective bridegroom is related to Mrs. Thomas Bakewell, Mrs. John Folansbee, the William T. Robinsons, and distantly, to the Ormsby Phillips family.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas McKenna and her daughter, Miss Elizabteh McKenna, will be joint hostesses at a large reception on Thursday afternoon. The honors will be shared by Mrs. Charles Howard McKenna and Mrs. Frank Shirley McKenna, daughters-in-law of Mrs. McKenna, and brides of the spring.

* * *

On Thursday, November 17, the wedding of Miss Helen Johnston, daughter of the late Rev. George N. Johnston, and Harry E. Umbey, will take place quietly at the home of the bride's brother, George Coffin Johnston, in Squirrel Hill. A brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. George E. Sehlbrede, will officiate, and there will be no attendants.

* * *

Frank Pitcairn, who will marry Miss Margaret Marcus, of Philadelphia in January, left for his home on Monday evening after having spent the week end with Dr. and Mrs. M. Roy Jackson, in Sewickley. Mr. Pitcairn is a son of Hugh Pitcairn, the American consul general in Hamburg, Germany. Mrs. Pitcairn is now in Philadelphia, and will come to Pittsburgh in November to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pitcairn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Dalzell will issue invitations within the next two days for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Martha Dalzell and William Booth Trainer on November 2. Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell and their daughter returned from New York last Sunday.

* * *

The Rev. Owen Jones, of Ashtabula, O., a cousin of the bride, officiated at the wedding of Mrs. Leora B. Banks and Howard Wickersham on Monday evening. The marriage was solemnized at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lena Kyle, in Liberty street, Allegheny. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham will live in Harrisburg, where the bridegroom is chief clerk in the postal department.

* * *

Miss Althea Dilworth Hoffman, a cousin of the bride-elect, will be the only maid at the wedding of Miss Josephine Louise Gutman and William M. Faber Thursday, October 27, in the First Unitarian church. The Rev. Walter L. Mason will officiate. Thomas Stevenson will be the best man and Howard E. Bidwell, Henry R. Robinson, Stuart H. Robinson, Charles Clarke, J. Judson Brooks and Frank Faber the ushers.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch, of Clyde street, Bellefield, has returned from West Point, where she had been the guest of Mrs. Samuel Reber, a daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thorsten E. Billquist have returned from their European wedding trip and are now at home with Mrs. Billquist's father, Joseph G. Siebeneck, in Beech avenue, Allegheny.

* * *

The Rev. Arthur D. Mink officiated at the wedding of Miss Lottie Lillian Jahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Jahn and John Paul Garling, in the Emory Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday evening. The attendants included Mrs. Harry G. Porterfield, Mrs. Harry Feely, Miss Georgia M. Splane, Miss Florence Moreland, Miss Norma Pritchard, Miss Grace Dickinson, Harry G. Porterfield, Charles Elmore Jahn, Clarence L. Jahn, Dr. E. A. Waugaman, Charles Billings Clarke, William Ralph Hughes and Harry McA. Feely. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Garling will be at home in Alder street.

* * *

A quiet little home wedding on Wednesday evening was that of Miss Bertha Vogel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, of Federal avenue extension, Allegheny, and J. Robinson McCrory at which the Rev. W. I. Wishart, pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, officiated. The attendants included the matron, Mrs. William McCrory, the bridesmaid, Miss Ella Vogel; the best man, William McCrory, and the ushers, William Rotzel and William Ziegler. After their wedding trip the young couple will be at home in Duquesne avenue, Allegheny.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond Dunn have returned from their wedding trip and are now at home in Bellevue. Prior to their marriage, Mrs. Dunn was Miss Maria Sill Donaldson, of Canonsburg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Boggs and Miss Emma Boggs, of Hohenberg, Sewickley Heights, will leave tomorrow for a short visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

* * *

Mrs. James Ernest Fulton, of Mt. Lebanon, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon on Tuesday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Galbraith McCleary, who is a recent bride.

* * *

A wedding at which the bride and the bridegroom were both descended from early patriots was that of Miss Lulu Anderson Chessrown, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Chessrown, and Daniel Stafford Darragh, which took place in Monongahela on Tuesday evening. There were several Pittsburghers at the wedding.

* * *

The Rev. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, will officiate at the wedding of Miss Nellie Mead and Thomas D. Stran, Jr., which will take place at the home of the bride in Westminster place on Thursday evening, October 27. The only attendants will be Miss Bertha Mead and Charles Stran.

* * *

Mrs. John C. Newmeyer, of Stratford avenue, has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Anna Welty Newmeyer, and Dr. Charles Edwin Trainor, at her home on Tuesday, October 25. The bridal party will include Mrs. C. A. Porter, Miss Mary Newmeyer, Rufus E. McKinley, Dr. C. E. Lind and Dr. Samuel Woods.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison entertained with informal dinners last week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rolland and Mr. and Mrs. William Rolland, of Scotland, who are visiting at "Rowanlea," the Peacock home.

* * *

Miss Augusta V. Collord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Curll, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Richards and Miss Caroline Curll were in Arnold on Tuesday evening to attend the wedding of Miss Edna Moore and George Plumer Kline, which took place there on that evening.

* * *

Of interest to many Pittsburghers was the wedding of Miss Nell Louise Harrison, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Harrison, and John Crosby Brydon, on Wednesday evening, in Somerset. The bride is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grant McCutcheon of Castelman street, whose daughter, Miss Rebecca McCutcheon, was one of the attendants at the wedding.

* * *

David S. Cook, Jr., Harold Cook, Frank Faber Brooks and Jarvis Heer will be ushers at the wedding of Miss Helen Stockton Cook and J. Bissell Speer, of this city, which will take place in Highland Park, near Chicago, on Tuesday. Among the Pittsburghers who will be in attendance at the wedding are Dr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, Jr., Mrs. L. Halsey Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leet Wilson, Miss Mary I. Laughlin, Mrs. Frank F. Brooks, Eugene L. Messler, the best man, and Miss Susan Shields Williams, the maid of honor.

* * *

At the conclusion of their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. William McIlvaine Robinson, the latter formerly Miss Eleanor Turnbull Gibson, will be at home in Harriet street, East End. The young couple were married on Wednesday morning, attended by Mrs. Charles Moore and Mrs. Alfred Hine as matrons of honor; Miss Katherine Chambers and Miss Helen Walter, bridesmaids; David Aiken Reed, best man; and Marshall Thompson, William Thompson, Foster Robinson and Robert Dodds, the ushers. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, her father, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Gibson, officiating.

* * *

Mrs. William S. Foster, Mrs. Asa P. Childs and Mrs. Thomas Hartley were the prize winners at the euchre given on Wednesday by Mrs. John Hartwell Hillman, of Shady avenue. The guest of honor was Mrs. John L. Garner, of Denver, Col., and among the other guests were her mother, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, with whom she is visiting; Mrs. Robert Carson, Jr., Mrs. Victor Lee Crabbe, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman, Mrs. Samuel J. Graham, Mrs. John Brown Heron, Miss Alice Thurston and Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams.

* * *

Miss Grace Vollnagle and Mrs. Robert Dilworth, of New Waterford, O., are the house guests of Mrs. John Rupert, of Irwin avenue, Allegheny.

* * *

Among the bridal couples of the late summer who announced at-home days after October 15 are Mr. and Mrs. George Bruce Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. DuBray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Black and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wylie Saxton, of Lebanon, Pa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Coyle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reed B. Coyle, Mrs. Elizabeth Coyle and Master Logan Coyle left last evening for St. Louis.

* * *

Mrs. Isabel Ross and her elder daughter, Miss Mary McCullough, have returned from their summer trip in the east. They expect to go abroad in the spring to accompany Miss Constance McCullough home. Miss McCullough is now studying voice culture in Bonn, Germany.

* * *

Mrs. Harry W. Gieffer, Mrs. W. H. Moore and Mrs. G. A. Samuels, assisted Mrs. Joseph Jones at the children's party she gave on Friday afternoon at her home in South Negley avenue. The affair was given for her two little daughters, Rebecca and Katherine Jones.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Sunstein, of Fayette street, Allegheny, celebrated their silver wedding on Friday with a family dinner and an informal reception.

* * *

The resident students of the Pennsylvania College for Women attended the Exposition on Friday evening chaperoned by Miss Lewis, Miss Holman and Miss Merrian.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Douglass Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David K. Scott, of Sewickley, and Harry Calvin Dennison, of this city, were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. After November 10 they will be at home in Sewickley.

* * *

Mrs. Thaw is once more established at "Lyndhurst," after summering abroad and at Cresson. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw are making a short visit at Hot Springs and Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie are still in the Adirondacks, but will be in Pittsburgh later in the season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton Flinn and their little daughter, Louise Negley Flinn, are spending a couple of weeks in Atlantic City. They made the trip to the seashore in their automobile.

* * *

John Dando of Mathilda street has recently resigned his position with the Schoenberger plant of the American Steel and Wire Company in this city to go to Steubenville. last evening a number of his fellow-employes gathered at his home and presented him with a handsome desk and suite of bedroom furniture. The presentation speech was made by William Price.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Lafayette Collins of "As You Like It," Sewickley Heights, is entertaining Miss Brown of Washington, D. C.

* * *

Mrs. James I. Buchanan of Walnut street was hostess at a beautiful luncheon yesterday. The affair was conducted at her home in honor of her sister, Mrs. Samuel S. Macfarlane of Germany and Mrs. L. C. Fuller, a niece, from Evanston, Ill. Five tables were used, each one seating five guests. The favors were corsage bouquets of the flowers predominating at the tables, each one having a different blossom.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Golf club was the scene of an unusually pretty luncheon yesterday, when Mrs. George C. Burgwin of Craft avenue entertained. The guests had been asked to meet Mrs. George S. Comstock of Mechanicsburg, Pa., who is visiting Mrs. Burgwin's mother, Mrs. Speer. Covers were laid for 12.

* * *

Another very pretty luncheon yesterday was that given by Mrs. Ellis S. Montgomery of Stratford avenue. Covers were laid for 12, with Miss Josephine Louise Gutman, an October bride-elect, and Mrs. Charles Scott Venable of Charlottesville, Va., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph C. Boggs of Allegheny, as the guests of honor. Green and white were the predominating colors at the luncheon.

* * *

The first meeting of the Tsuga club was held last Friday evening at the home of Miss Sara and Miss Mary Patterson, in Beech avenue, Allegheny.

* * *

A leap year dance was given by a number of Mt. Washington girls on Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. John P. Ober has issued invitations for a charity euchre to be given at her home, Beacon street and Schenley park, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 25. The proceeds are for the benefit of the East End hospital, which has but recently completed its building and is now furnishing its various wards. Mrs. Ober will be assisted by Mrs. Edward H. Straub, Mrs. August A. Frauenheim, Mrs. Florence Lea, Miss Josephine South, Miss Gertrude Hoeveler, Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, Mrs. William E. Howley, Miss Katherine Vilsack, Miss Nell Hay, Miss Elizabeth Heyl, Mrs. Eugene S. Reilly, Mrs. Stephen Stone, Miss Anna Gerwig, Miss Henrietta Gerst and Mrs. Charles W. Gerwig.

* * *

Miss Marion Higgins, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins of Oakland avenue and Miss Naomi Larkin, daughter of City Controller J. B. Larkin, have matriculated at the college of Saint Elizabeth, in Morristown, N. J.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. Travis and John Kyle Matthews of Paxton, Fla., formerly of Allegheny. The ceremony took place in St. Louis, where the bride and her family have been spending the summer. She is a daughter of former Judge Travis of Covington county, Ala.

* * *

The Ladies' auxiliary of Allegheny commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, have issued invitations for a reception to be held in the Waldorf hall, Industry street and Park way, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, October 19. This will be the first of a series of receptions to be given this winter. There will be dancing in the main hall from 8 to 2 and progressive euchre in the dining room, from 8 to 11.

* * *

Miss Catherine Tim and Charles F. Rumbaugh of this city were attendants at the wedding of Miss Ida Hartpence Davis, daughter of S. V. Davis, and John Frederick Tim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony G. Tim of this city, on Tuesday afternoon. The First Presbyterian church of Phillipsburg was the scene of the wedding and among the Pittsburgh guests were the parents of the bridegroom and Miss Elizabeth Tim, their niece. Mr. Tim and his bride will be at home in Fairmount avenue, after November 30.

* * *

Miss Sarah Brown Chester of Pittsburgh will sing three numbers at a concert to be given in the Opera house, in Oil City, Tuesday evening, October 18, for the benefit of the parish house to be erected by Christ Episcopal church in that place.

* * *

Last Thursday Mrs. William Vogeley of Rebecca avenue, Wilkinsburg, gave a luncheon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Hecklin of Warren, O. The house was prettily decorated in pink and white.

* * *

The Bellevue Young Men's Christian association will give a musicale in the United Presbyterian church, Bellevue, Thursday evening, October 20, 1904.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fidelis Zitterbart have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence Pauline, and James Luther Black, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Black of Bowling Green, O.

LOW WAGES FOR LABORERS.

Interesting Data Submitted by a United States Consul in Germany.

Richard Guenther, United States consul general at Frankfort, Germany, in a report to the department of commerce and labor on the wages of laborers in that country, says:

The wages of adult male laborers vary from 23.8 cents a day, in some parts of the province of Silesia, to 83.3 cents at Bremen. In the principal German cities the day wages for unskilled labor of adults are as follows: Berlin, 69 cents; Hamburg, 71.4 cents; Bremen, 83.3 cents; Aix la Chapelle, 57 cents; Breslau, 57.1 cents; Dusseldorf, 71.4 cents; Hanover, 64.3 cents; Cologne, 53.5 cents; Munich, 71.4 cents; Frankfort, 73.8 cents; Dresden, 66.6 cents; Leipzig, 71.4 cents; Stuttgart, 71.4 cents; Stettin, 59.5 cents; Mannheim, 64.3 cents; Konigsberg, 55.5 cents; Nuremberg, 67 cents; Madgeburg, 57.5 cents. It is somewhat surprising that wages in the metropolis should be lower than in a number of German cities.

The lowest wages in Germany prevail in the purely agricultural districts in the eastern provinces, adjoining Russia. The highest wages are paid in the German seaports and in the industrial centers.

The hours of labor are never less than 10 a day, and are frequently twelve.

When it is borne in mind that the necessaries of life, like meats and breadstuffs, are as high as and even higher than in the United States, and that rents of houses are nearly if not quite as high, the wages of unskilled laborers seem very low to an American.

Fine Soloist for the Orchestra

No. 1.—Muriel Foster, Contralto. No. 2.—Johanna Gadski, Soprano. No. 3.—Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Pianist. No. 4.—Maud Powell, Violinist. No. 5.—David Bispham, Basso.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES

The last days are at hand in which to subscribe for the evening season tickets for the Pittsburgh orchestra concerts. Next Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock the subscription list closes for the evening concerts. Those who subscribe before then can bid at the auction on the morning of the 20th for the choice of the $20 and $15 evening seats, and buy at the sale on the 21st of the unsold seats remaining after the auction, and the $10 evening seats. The auction constitutes the first opportunity of selecting season tickets, and all who subscribe during the next three days have just as good chance to select seats as those whose names are already on record. The auction will be held at the Nixon theater, and in order that subscribers may take the least possible time for it the following schedule will be adhered to: Twenty dollar evening seats in the orchestra section will be sold beginning at 9:15; $20 seats in the first balcony not before 10:15 a. m.; $20 in the orchestra circle not before 11:15 a. m.; the $15 seats will not be offered before 1:30 o'clock.

No one can bid at the auction or buy on the 21st without holding the subscription coupon. As many as five seats, provided they are together, can be bought on one bid at the auction. At the line sale on the 21st one person can buy 10 seats, provided he holds coupons for that number.

Everyone is invited to subscribe. The orchestra management urges all who have not yet subscribed to decide during the next three days and secure the necessary coupons, which can be had at Hamilton hall or of the manager, at 531 Wood street. There is no way in which the individual of this community can so well show appreciation of and give support to this whole orchestra movement as to take a season ticket. The season promises wonderfully. Emil Paur, the new conductor, will arrive on Tuesday, and those who have seen him report him most enthusiastic to begin the work here.

The orchestra has been completed, and the new players are as fine in their respective positions as those of any concert orchestra in the world; in fact, Pittsburgh will, it is said, be agreeably surprised at the success had in improving the quality of the orchestra. The fine soloists secured constitute an added attraction. The orchestra stands for the best thing in music education hereabouts, Europe and the critical cities of the United States are full of praise at the enterprise of Pittsburgh in securing a man like Paur.

The season ticket subscription for the afternoon concerts continues throughout this week. The first sale to subscribers will open on Monday, October 24. A special season price for both the afternoon and evening concerts is given to music students who are certified by their teachers; subscription coupons for these tickets can be had at Hamilton's any time before Saturday evening, October 22.

The Art Society.

On Thursday, October 20, occurs the first recital of the 32nd season of the Art society. For this initial reception the directors provide the Kneisel String quartet of Boston in what will be as beautiful a concert of chamber music as Pittsburgh has ever had, including as it does solos by both Mr. Kneisel, violinist, and Mr. Schroeder, cellist. The complete program is as follows: Quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2, Schumann; Sonata for violoncello, Pietro Locatelli, (Mr. Schroeder); "Italianische Serenade," Hugo Wolf, (first time); "Chaconna" for violin alone, Bach, (Mr. Kneisel); quartet in C major, op. 59, No. 3, Beethoven.

There will be about 12 concerts, lectures, etc., during the season of the Art society. The directors desire an increased membership this year. The annual dues are $10, which admit two people to every reception during the year, and on request extra tickets are allotted. Anyone making application to join the society before the evening of the concert on October 20 will be furnished with tickets for that concert.

This Afternoon's Organ Recital.

The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital will be given today by Edwin H. Lemare in Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall, beginning at 4 o'clock. The first number is Mr. Lemare's "Marche Solonelle." Following this is the "Reve d'Amour," by Corbett, the English composer, which Mr. Lemare omitted from the program of last Sunday. Completing the first part of the recital is the first Mendelssohn sonata. Mendelssohn wrote six sonatas for the organ, which, Mr. Lemare states, are among the most classical contributions to the literature of that instrument, and he states that number one, although not so frequently heard, is undoubtedly the finest. The work is in four movements, the last one, Allegro assai vivace, being written in the bravura style and is looked upon as one of the most effective and showy pieces of the school of composers of which Mendelssohn was leader.

Four pieces compose the second part of the program, namely, "Funeral March of a Marionette," by Gounod; "Etude Symphonique," by Bossi, the Italian composer, and the Cantilene Nuptiale and Toccata in G major, by Theodore Dubois of Paris. The entire program is one of the most brilliant Mr. Lemare has offered in Pittsburgh.

Madame David's Debut.

The appearance of Mme Nina David, the famous coloratura soprano next Friday evening at Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall, will prove a memorable event, for the Pittsburgh concert is virtually Mme. David's professional debut in this country. Here for the first time America will hear some of the delightful masterpieces of vocal music rendered just as was intended by the composers—in the original key and without transposition of any part—a feat made possible by the great vocal range of this gifted young woman who has aroused much admiration in the musical world. The program of the concert in full is as follows:

Seguidillas Gitanas for violin and 'cello .... E. Fernandez-Arbos
Messrs. Maurice Kaufmann and Anton Hegner.
Air—"Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" .... Saint-Saens
(Samson at Delilah.)
Miss Elaine de Sellem.
'Cello Solo—Variations de Concert op. 12 .... Anton Hegner
Mr. Anton Hegner.
Recitativo ed aria—"Infelice sconsolata" .... Mozart
(I' Flauto Magico.)
Mme. Nina David.
Violin Solo—Fantasie de Faust .... Wienawski

PART II.

'Cello Solos—(a)—Chants Russes (Lente du Concerto op. 29 .... Lalo
(b)—Dance of the Fairies .... Popper
Mr. Anton Hegner.
Air—"Lend Me Your Aid" ("The Queen of Sheba") .... Gounod
Mr. George W. Jenkins.
Violin Solo—Scena de la Csarda .... Hubay
Mr. Maurice Kaufmann.
Air—"Charmant Oiseau" (la Perle du Bresil) .... F. David
Mme. Nina David.
Flute obligato, Mr. Edwin A. Franklin.
Duet for contralto and tenor ("Il Trevatore") .... Verdi
Miss Elaine de Sellem and Mr. George W. Jenkins.
Conductor, Rudolph von Scarpa.

* * *

Special music will be provided at the morning and evening services in Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Neville street and Ellsworth avenue today. The Te Deum and Jubilate in F, by Coleridge-Taylor will be sung in the morning, and the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, by Lloyd, in the evening. Miss Ruth Hay will be soloist and Edward J. Napier, organist and musical director.

* * *

Miss Anna Gertrude Clarke, a popular soprano, assisted at an organ recital in Uniontown last week, and was received with much enthusiasm.

* * *

Miss Katherine Ellis, a pupil of James Stephen Martin, will give a recital at Conservatory hall, Ditdridge street, on Tuesday evening, October 25, and will be assisted by Howard J. White 'cellist, and Sidney Hamilton, pianist. This will be the first appearance of Mr. Hamilton before a Pittsburgh audience, after his years of study in Leipsic and Dresden. The program arranged is of the highest order.

HOROSCOPE OF ITALIAN BABY PRINCE PUBLISHED

Oracular Announcement of What the Future King of Italy Will Witness.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, Oct. 15.—Credulous persons who believe in horoscopes will be interested in one published by Il Mattino, of Naples, concerning the baby prince of Piedmont.

According to this oracular announcement the future king of Italy will require close attention and great medical care in his earlier years. He will be in serious physical danger, it seems, at the respective ages of 10 months and 4 years, but will live if well cared for.

His destiny begins to take shape in 1918, when he will be 14 years old. In 1923, at the age of 19, a "great change will take place in his existence," and in 1827, when he is 23 years, there will be an event which will have momentous consequences for himself and for the Italian nation.

The prince will live, says the oracle, to see the fall of the papacy and its reconstitution on reformed lines. He will also see the downfall of England's great power and the final political union of France and Itlay, after unprecedented disasters to France.

The culmination of Italy's prosperity will come in 1957, when the present baby —then a king—will be 53 years old.

Scale Signed for Glass Workers.

The American Window Glass Company has broken away from local assembly, 300, Knights of Labor, and signed a scale for the cutters and flatteners with the Amalgamated Association of Window Glass Workers, the new organization formed in Cleveland a few weeks ago. The scale is good for one year and the employes are assured of 12 months' work. It calls for an increase of wages over that now paid cutters and flatteners employed in the independent glass factories.

ALWAYS BE CAREFUL
Who Treats Your Face.
Questions Answered by Pittsburgh's Celebrated Dermatologist.
IF THE reader of this has a Crooked Nose, Double Chin, Pimply Face, Falling Hair, Freckles or Hair growing where it is not wanted, or any one of the many things that mar the beauty of the skin, just write and say so.
IF YOU have wrinkles in the forehead, from frowning, they can be filled out in 10 minutes, leaving no scar or mark.
WHETHER your skin is too red or too white, whether your face is too thin or too full, you can find out what to do to make it right.
MAYBE some simple remedy is all you need to make an ugly skin beautiful. Maybe you are making a bad skin worse by using on it the very things you should avoid.
YOU CAN get any advice you need by writing or calling at A. Span's Dermatological Institute, suite 503-504 Nixon Theater Building, Sixth ave. Office hours, 9-6.

MAY REJECT HARBISON SITE FOR THE SCHOOL

Trustees of Western Theological Seminary Against Accepting Brighton Road Property.

Final action on the part of the trustees of Western Theological seminary on the offer of Samuel Harbison for a new seminary site on Brighton road, Allegheny, has been deferred until the semi-annual meeting of the board, which will be held in November, when in all probability the offer will be declined.

One of the members of the board of trustees stated yesterday that while a test vote of the board had never been taken a sentiment of a minority was against accepting the offer at this time, while the majority were non-committal, but lacked the enthusiasm which might be expected upon favorable consideration of such a bequest.

Several months ago Mr. Harbison offered the board a site on Brighton road, near Riverview park, embracing about 10 acres, upon which to congregate the seminary buildings. This site has been viewed several times by both the trustees and faculty of the seminary, and the impression was that the site was not as easy of access as the present location on Ridge avenue, and that other considerations did not warrant a change at this time. There have been several meetings of the board of trustees to consider and pass judgment on the proposed change. It is now the desire of the board to hold no further meetings or further consider the matter until the semi-annual session.

Mr. Harbison, in offering the site to the seminary, asked that the proposition be given careful consideration in the interests of the institution, and specifically expressed the wish that the board of trustees be solely guided by their responsibilities to the welfare and future of the organization, regardless of any sentiment a repudiation of the offer might suggest.

Another Oakland Robbery.

The grocery store of Thomas Murray, at 2707 Forbes street, was entered and robbed of $5 in money and a quantity of butter and chewing gum, at an early hour yesterday morning. Boys in the neighborhood are suspected.

The Rev. Ryan in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans in Paris this week from Pittsburgh are the Rev. and Mrs. Ryan.

Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
De Miracle
It is better than electricity, because it does not scar or produce a new growth. Better than X-ray, because it does not burn, scar or paralyze the tissues under the skin. Better than depilatories, because it is not poisonous; therefore it will not cause blood poisoning, or produce eczema, which is so common with depilatories, nor does it break off the hair, thereby increasing its growth.
Electrolysis, X-ray or depilatories are offered you on the bare word of the operators and manufacturers. De MIRACLE is not. It is the only method which is indorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines.
De MIRACLE mailed sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of $1.00. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope, upon request. Write for it today to De MIRACLE CHEMICAL CO., Park ave. and 130th st., New York. For sale by
MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 56 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

RUGS woven from OLD CARPETS
The most desirable method of covering a room. Made any size desired.
CARPET CLEANING
Carpets Taken Up, Cleaned and Relaid. Send for Price List.
THE ALLEN RUG WEAVING & CARPET CLEANING CO.
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GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS ARE ALWAYS THE BEST. TRY THEM

THREE LARGE FLOORS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO MILLINERY.

LARGEST MOURNING TRADE in Western Pennsylvania.
Make It a Point to Inspect Our Special Line of Hand-Made
HATS FOR STREET WEAR AT $2.98
There isn't a hat in this exhibit but could command $6 to $7.
They were executed by our own Milliners, who endeavored to create attractive as well as practical shapes.
All the dainty new Fall shades are represented in the trimmings.
The Catchiest and Most Favored Ideas in Pattern Hats and Bonnets
Moderately Priced—On Second Floor.
WEGMAN'S
(Formerly O'Reilly & Co.)
407 MARKET STREET.

ARE YOU ASHAMED OF YOUR FACE?

Use Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Arsenic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by thousands of grateful women for 20 years.
If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and, being prepared under the direction of the great Specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Sold by all druggists. Wafers 50c (triple size $1.00). Soap 50c. A richly illustrated book, containing valuable suggestions on beauty, free on request.
H. B. FOULD, Room 35, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

The Dog and The Shadow
You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. Bear in mind that all is not
GOLD DUST
that glitters under the name of "Washing Powder." Don't accept a shadowy substitute, but get the real Gold Dust, with The Gold Dust Twins on package.
OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.
Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.
GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

AMONG THE CLUBS

THE delegates from the Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania will leave in a special Pullman car tomorrow afternoon for Lancaster, Pa., to attend the annual meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women. There will be quite a large and representative delegation of club women prominent in the work of the clubs in this end of the state, among them being a number who are programed to speak at some session of the convention while others will give only the three-minute reports of the work of the individual clubs which is required in order that the women of all parts of the state may be acquainted to a certain degree at least with the work which the individual clubs are accomplishing. The majority of the Pittsburgh club women will make the Wheatland hotel their headquarters.

The meeting of the State Federation will open on Tuesday afternoon and will continue Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday with morning, afternoon and evening sessions, interspersed with the various social features which have been arranged for the entertainment of the visiting club women. The Iris club will receive in honor of the delegates, the members of the Donegal chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Lancaster will assist in extending hospitality to the club women, and other informal entertainments and excursions will be provided during their stay.

The Pittsburgh club women are loyal in their support of the state president, Miss Kate Cassatt MacKnight, who was elected at the convention a year ago in Carlisle. Her term of office does not expire until next fall, the elections being held only every two years.

The train which the majority of the Pittsburgh women will take will leave the Union depot tomorrow afternoon at 12:01, arriving in Lancaster in the early evening. Mrs. William J. Askin is chairman of the local committee of transportation. The state officers from Western Pennsylvania are: Miss MacKnight of Pittsburgh, president; Mrs. Ida M. Houghton of Bradford, Pa., vice president for the western district, and Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, a member of the board of directors.

The club delegates and alternates who will attend include the following:

Twentieth Century club—Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, Mrs. John Fremont Shafer and Miss Lucy Bittinger.

Woman's club—Mrs. Robert D. Coard, president; Mrs. Charles F. Gerwig, Mrs. Anna Smith, Mrs. James McKelvy, Miss Anna Gerwig.

New Era club—Mrs. James R. Kibler, president; Miss Suzanne Beatty.

Travelers club—Mrs. Edward A. Jones.

Women's Press club—Mrs. Dallas Albert.

Columbian Council of Jewish Women—Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Miss Yetta Baumgarten.

Woman's Club of Wilkinsburg—Mrs. William E. Evans, Mrs. John A. Newell, Mrs. Samuel R. Wills.

Pittsburgh Sorosis—Mrs. Alfred Clarke, president; Mrs. Minnie O. Roberts, Mrs. George Porter.

Woman's Suffrage Club of Wilkinsburg—Mrs. J. Ludwig Koethen, Jr., Mrs. M. R. Negley.

Wimodausis club—Mrs. William J. Askin, president; Mrs. Samuel S. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Charles F. Sherriff.

Woman's Club of Sewickley—Mrs. George P. Rose, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Theodore W. Nevin, Miss Anne Nevin.

Thursday Afternoon Club of Wilkinsburg—Mrs. Franklin M. Gordan.

Colloquim club—Mrs. Charles F. Scott, Mrs. W. A. Bole.

Woman's Club of Homestead—Mrs. C. C. Huff.

Woman's club, McKeesport—Mrs. Anna L. Lawson.

Woman's Culture club, Connellsville—Mrs. Margaret M. Rush.

Contrasts Drawn.

Miss Beulah Kennard on Thursday, in an address before the joint committee of women's clubs, of which she is general chairman, contrasted the operations of the summer playgrounds in New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, as observed during the last summer when at the close of the playground season here she visited New York and Boston in company with Miss Jennie D. Bradley, the secretary of the local committee. Miss Kennard said:

"In New York there is less of the true play spirit to be seen among the children in the playgrounds, especially the girls, than in Pittsburgh. The girls and boys, except in one school playground, were separated and seemed to enter into the games under the direction of trained gymnasts, both men and women, with but little enthusiasm and zest. The one school where the children are not separated is that commonly known now as Miss Myra Kelly's. Miss Kelly's interesting stories of child life in the Bowery, many of the characters being types of the children whom she teaches every day, having given her a proprietorship so far as the general public is concerned.

"The playgrounds are in the basement, while the vacation school work is conducted on the fifth and sixth floors instead of on the first or second, as in Pittsburgh. The children do the work set before them as though their lives depended upon the accomplishment of their task, due probably to the strenuous surging forms of activity about them in the city. The industrial work is excellent, the summer work being merely a continuation of that of the winter. More attention has been paid to lines of work and recreation intended to interest the older girls and boys than we have yet been able to do in Pittsburgh, and with very good results.

"In New York $300,000 is expended for the summer playgrounds and vacation schools, the school playgrounds being supplemented by the small recreation parks throughout the city.

"In Boston the most noticeable feature was the singing of the children. The children in Pittsburgh sing badly, but I did not know how badly until I heard the children sing in Boston. There professional teachers train them almost daily, while here we can give them singing only once or twice a week.

"In Pittsburgh we have more play spirit in our playgrounds and some features of the industrial work are better here than in the other cities, but in others they are far ahead of us."

The annual meeting of the joint committee was held on Thursday afternoon in the Twentieth Century clubhouse and the former officers were re-elected: General chairman, Miss Beulah Kennard; vice chairman for Pittsburgh, Mrs. J. J. Covert; vice chairman for Allegheny, Mrs. John Cowley; vice chairman for the South Side, Miss Eliza D. Armstrong; secretary, Miss Jennie D. Bradley; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon.

The treasurer, Mrs. Ammon, reported expenditures for the 10 Pittsburgh playgrounds and vacation schools, $7,869 60; for the eight Allegheny playgrounds, $2,153 65; for joint expenses of 18 Pittsburgh and Allegheny playgrounds, $250 45, making a total for playgrounds of $10,273 70. Paid to expenses in South Side and Washington park recreation grounds by special contributions through the general fund, $56 34, making total expenditures $10,330 13. The total receipts for the playgrounds and vacation schools up to last Thursday amounted to $10,079 55. Pittsburgh Central board of education appropriated $3,500, Allegheny councils $1,500, and the rest was secured by private contributions.

Pittsburgh councils appropriated $6,000 for Washington park and the South Side recreation park. Of this the committee expended $3,158 17 for permanent improvements and the care of Washington park; $2,758 16 for the South Side park, making a total of expenditures for the two parks of $5,916 33, leaving a balance of $83 67 for the expenses of October and November.

On the motion of Miss Eliza Armstrong, Miss Kennard appointed a committee of five, consisting of Miss Armstrong, chairman; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Miss Willard, Mrs. William McCarthy and Miss Mame Stoner, to take into consideration and formulate some plan for an adjustment of the seemingly conflicting systems of work in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The Travelers Civic Committees.

Mrs. William Macrum, the president of the Travelers club, has appointed a committee with Mrs. James C. Dick chairman, which will take up the various lines of civic work in which the club women of Pittsburgh are interested. The committee includes the following women: Mrs. Dick, chairman; public baths, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery; Mrs. Lucian Livingston; streets and garbage, Mrs. J. C. Schreiner, Mrs. Theodore Slicker, Mrs. John D. Hamilton; abatement of smoke, Mrs. Julian Kennedy, Mrs. Julia Nelson, Mrs. Benjamin F. Veach; tenement house reform, Mrs. W. P. Price, Miss Margaret Nelson, Mrs. T. P. Henderson; forestry, Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, Mrs. Alfred E. Clark; education, Mrs. Z. T. Miller, Miss Rebekah Witherow, Mrs. J. W. Sprou and Miss Ella M. Fraser.

Appeal of Loyal Support.

Miss Kate C. MacKnight, who as president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, was the guest of honor on Tuesday afternoon, president's day at the Wimodausis club, made a strong appeal to the women for loyal support in the work of helping and uplifting women and children throughout the state, the movement for better child labor laws being the basis of her talk. She asked for a strong fraternal bond of union between the club women, likening it to the bond of loyalty in the Masonic order, thus coming close to the idea of the Wimodausis club, which composed of the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of Masons, whence it gets its name, has for its object co-operation in all directions for the benefit of the community and its citizens.

A Round of Presidents' Days.

The past week has been an active one in club circles though but few club meetings have been held. There has, however, ben a round of presidents' days commencing with Monday when the Tourists received the presidents of the different clubs. On Tuesday was the Wimodausis club day. Wednesday the New Era club was hostess at the home of one of its members, Mrs. Norwood Johnston, and on Thursday, the Pittsburgh Sorosis met at the Schenley and received. On Friday the week was brought to a close with Mrs. Robert Coards' reception for the members of both the Woman's club of which she is president, and of the New Era club where she is enrolled as a member, her guests also including the various club presidents.

No Delegate from Some Clubs.

Several of the women's clubs in Allegheny county, members of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, will not send delegates to Lancaster next week. At its meeting on Monday the Tourist club decided not to send a delegate this year, the Lawrenceville New Century club will not have a representative in Lancaster, the Woman's Club of Oakmont has not appointed delegate, and there are others among the suburban clubs which will not be represented among them being the Athens club of Cherleroi.

Prominent Club Women Who Will Attend the State Federation.

MRS. C. C. HUFF,
Homestead Woman's Club.

MRS. EDWARD A. JONES,
Travelers' Club.

MISS ELIZA D. ARMSTRONG,
Twentieth Century Club.

MRS. JAMES R. KIBLER,
New Era Club.

MRS. J. LUDWIG KOETHEN,
Woman's Suffrage Club, Wilkinsburg.

MISS KATE C. MACKNIGHT,
President State Federation.

MRS. DALLAS ALBERT,
Women's Press Club.

MRS. GEORGE P. ROSE,
Women's Club, Sewickley.

MRS. SAMUEL S. MILLER,
Wimodausis Club.

MRS. IDA HOUGHTON,
Vice President of Western District.

INSISTED ON SENDING THE MESSAGE TO "DEAR MARTHA"

Aged Postal Patron Grew Indignant When Asked to Cut Term of Endearment from Telegram.

The old telegrapher can tell you of many an experience well calculated to make the world weep, but few of the many things which fall to him in his daily routine get beneath his adamantine surface. "Come home at once; Sam is dying." "Leave immediately if you would see mother alive." "Kate very ill and wants to see you." "Mission has failed. We are penniless." These and dozens of others of a similar nature pass through his hands every day, but he takes or sends the message without apparent feeling, for it is an old story to him.

But the old telegrapher went up against a new experience no later than this week. An old man, not one of the bowed and broken ones with trembling voice and hands, but rather the reverse, entered the Postal office on Fifth avenue. He was big of bone and body; there was vigor and determination in his movements, but of one delinquency there could be no doubt; he was not used to sending messages over the wire. He had been having a tussle with the pen for about 10 minutes when the old telegrapher passed through the outer office. The old man beckoned him.

"My boy," said he, in a voice still firm but somewhat uncertain, "I wish you would help me with this. I want to send a message to my wife, who is waiting to hear from me out in Ohio. They say you can save some money by leaving out some words. What could I leave out of this message and still make it complete?"

The old telegrapher still had a heart, especially when off duty. He took the message. It read to "Dear Martha," and indicated the success of his visit and when he would return.

The old timer smiled. The message was all right. Apparently the old gentleman was well satisfied with the result of his journey to the city. But where was the use in him wasting money. He made his suggestion:

"You can save six cents by cutting out the 'Dear Martha,' he said quietly.

"What?"

There was almost anger in the old man's voice.

"Cut out the 'Dear Martha?' Why, young man, when her hair was black 60 years ago she was 'Dear Martha' to me. I never wrote her a letter or sent her a message of any kind that it was not addressed to 'Dear Martha.' She is just as much 'Dear Martha' to me today as when we sparked each three score years ago, and now you suggest that I cut it out for the sake of saving a paltry six cents. Why, young man, don't you see that the 'Dear Martha' feature of that message is the most important part of it?"

By the time the old man had finished the old telegrapher did see. It was somewhat of a new experience for him and it made him thoughtful. A message telling of the death of a loved one would have been forgotten in the next breath, for he was used to that.

When the old lady down in Ohio got her message it was addressed to "Dear Martha," and that was probably why her smile was a little brighter and her eyes had even a happier look than usual that evening.

THE WORKERS WON.

An Unusual Method Adopted to Settle a Strike of Union Slaters.

A novel method of deciding a strike was employed, it is stated, by the slaters and their workmen at Orange N. J. The men, who had been on a strike since July 1, were unable to reach an agreement with the employers. Finally a member of the conference committee suggested that a penny be flipped to decide the vexed question. Accordingly a committeeman tossed a coin in the air with the remark:

"Heads I win."

The coin came down "heads up," the union won, the strike was settled and terms reached in a few minutes.

Fell Out of Chestnut Tree.

William Gribbons, aged 12, of Maplewood and James streets, Wilkinsburg, fell out of a chestnut tree near his home yesterday afternoon, breaking his right arm and two ribs. He was taken to his home.

STRANGER GAVE NO HEED TO CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE

Colored Boy Vents Anger on Impolite Man, Who Turns Out to be a Mute.

Jim is a colored boy who makes his living around the sales stables in Water street by delivering horses and mules. Last week he got a job to take two horses and a mule to the stable of a Wilkinsburg huckster. Jim fastened a horse and mule together and mounting the other horse started for his destination. The horses walked along all right, but the mule seemed disposed to lag. At Fifth avenue and Grant street Jim concluded to change the animals around.

He fastened the two horses together and decided to ride the mule. Now the mule was a large animal and his back was quite high from the street. Jim made several attempts to scramble to his back, but was unable to do so. The colored boy turned to a stern, sober looking man standing on the corner and asked him for a "leg."

The stranger paid no attention to him. Jim asked him for assistance a second time. The stranger still looked at the colored boy in wonderment. This angered Jim. He thought the stranger was too proud to assist him. Jim gave vent to his feelings by calling the stranger some hard names. A policeman was standing on the opposite corner and noticing Jim's trouble, assisted him on the mule's back. Jim turned to the stranger to pay him a farewell compliment when he saw two men approach this silent man and the three men started to converse with their fingers.

A broad smile came over Jim's face, and turning to the officer he said:

"Gee, I was swearing at a 'dummy.'"

Charges Broker With Embezzlement.

Dr. H. A. Briney of Whitney street, Wilkinsburg, made information before Alderman Groetzinger yesterday against J. L. Penny, a broker, who filed a petition in bankruptcy a few days ago, charging him with embezzlement. Dr. Briney claims he gave Penny $500 to invest for him and that the latter converted the money for his own use. Penny gave bail for a hearing.

INFANT PRINCE HAS LIFE FIXED

His Future Existence Is Determined by Inexorable Rules of the Wise Men.

EVEN HIS FOOD DECIDED UPON

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

ROME, Oct. 15.—While the infant heir to the crown of Italy, Prince Humbert of Piedmont, is spending most of his time asleep in his automatic cradle, wise men of Italy are planning and making special arrangements to have him trained in a manner which befits his high brith.

When the little prince has been brought from the palace at Racconigi to Rome he will be christened with all the pomp of royalty and Roman Catholicism. Afterward he will be brought up on what is called in Italy the "English system."

He has already been given into the charge of Miss Dickens, whose kindness and firmness with King Victor Emanuel's other children have given great satisfaction, to both the king and queen. The court physician, Dr. Querigo has, after infinite trouble and many a hard debate with the queen, who wanted to nurse her son herself, found a suitable foster mother for the little prince.

She is twenty-four years old, a perfect type of the healthily Italian woman, and the wife of a forester near Racconigi. She has given a written promise not to have any intercourse with her family for two years, and is to receive $125 a month for her services, besides a pension of $5 a week for life.

The system of physical training to be used is the one on which the king of Italy himself was reared. Born a miserable weakling, his parents despaired of his life and with it for the future of their kingdom.

Italy, of all countries, demanded a ruler of quite exceptional quality as a fighter, a man whose military instinct would consolidate the power won by the warlike house from which he sprung.

Like his royal father before him, the little prince of Piedmont will be subjected to a semi-military education. He will be placed at a very early age under a military tutor to whom the fullest powers will be given. Every morning in his boyhood he will be awakened at 6 o'clock, having slept in a cold room, even in midwinter.

He will jump from his bed in an ice-cold bath, will eat breakfast at 7, and begin his studies half an hour later. His lessons will be especially selected, not so much for his own edification as to eradicate all laziness from his system.

The greater his distaste for a subject the more diligence will be insisted upon. After a spell of study he will take strenuous lessons in horsemanship, whether it is hot, cold, raining or snowing.

The present king often returns from these riding lessons, which he still takes daily, soaked to the skin, and the colds he contracts are left to cure themselves, as it is an old saying that a king of Italy must not fear a cold. Consequently with his physical hardening the prince of Piedmont will receive an almost encyclopaedic education.

Nothing will be allowed to interfere with his lessons, except with the permission of his autocratic tutor. The queen, bred in the simplicity of the little court of Montenegro, is an enthusiastic adherent of this Spartan system of education, and in fact thinks that the very best thing for her son would be to send him for a year or two to live with the hardy mountaineers of her native country, which would give him much the same treatment as that given to an eastern tenderfoot by the cowboys of the west, with the result of developing all the manly traits of his character.

KING'S FORTUNE USED IN SPECULATIVE PURSUITS

Serious Charges Brought Against a Member of the German Royal Family.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Scandals are plentiful in royal circles in Germany just now, and there is hardly one princely house which does not harbor one or more family skeletons.

The latest scandal is now reported from Munich, where a member of the royal family, acting in collusion with the minister of finance, Count von Riedel, is accused of having used the fortune belonging to the hopelessly insane King Otto of Bavaria for speculative purposes.

For some time there have been rumors that Count von Riedel, who is the trustee of the unhappy king's estate, was speculating heavily, but nothing was said openly until a paper at Wurzburg the other day printed an open letter to the count, in which he was challenged to deny that he had invested 2,000,000 marks of the royal fortune in the Herzogs Park Company, and show cause why he should not be forced by the prince regent to hand in his resignation, both as minister of finance and as administrator of the king's fortune.

The official press has, in duty bound, tried to make light of the accusation, and said that it did not deserve any answer, but as no steps have been taken against the editor of the Wurzburg Journal, who declares that he is ready to prove his statements before a court, it is safe to say that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Trouble Reported in England and Scotland Over a Reduction in Wages.

A strike of coal miners in England is probable according to a late report from United States Consul Frank W. Mahin at Nottingham to the department of commerce and labor. He says: "An apparently concerted attempt by English and Scotch mine owners to reduce the wages of certain classes of workmen is being met by the Miners' Federation with determined opposition. Many conferences between workmen and managers of collieries in this vicinity have been held, without result, except to create an unpleasant tension. The situation is ominous at present throughout the country. Should an agreement between workmen and owners not be reached, it is intimated that the Miners' Federation may call out its entire membership, which would result in the paralysis of trade and industry. The argument for the owners is that the decreased sale of coal demands curtailment of expenses."

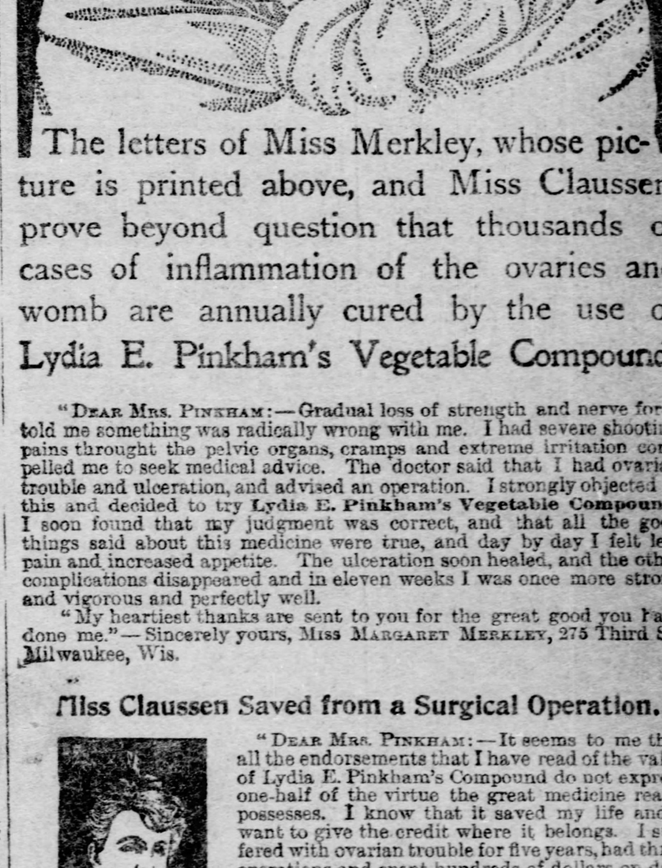
Policeman to Be Irish Farmer.

Policeman Cornelius Sullivan of the South Side station resigned yesterday morning to go to Ireland to engage in farming. He had been in the department four years, patroling the Allentown beat.

STOCK COMPANY MEMBERS AS BUSTER AND TIGE

William Courtenay, leading man, and Joseph Dailey, comedian, with the Harry Davis stock company at the Avenue theater, are both enthusiasts on the subject of the Buster Brown series of cartoons, published in The Gazette. They are both members of the Lambs' club in New York. "The Lambs' Gambol" every year is probably the most interesting theatrical entertainment of the entire New York season. The two popular players have conceived a sketch for the forthcoming "Gambol," in which Mr. Courtenay appears as "Buster" and Mr. Dailey as "Tige." The entertainment will be given, as is the custom, at the close of the regular theatrical season, but even this far ahead all concerned are engaged in preparing the program. The sketch was written by George V. Hobart, the "Dinkelspiel" of the New York American, and the music by A. Baldwin Sloen.

The Sisters in charge of the East End Charity hospital, who contemplate a fair for the hospital one week in November, may succeed in securing, through the courtesy of Manager Harry Davis, the services of Mr. Courtenay and Mr. Dailey for the presentation of their "Buster Brown" sketch, each evening, following their regular engagements at the Avenue theater.



The letters of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, and Miss Claussen, prove beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains throught the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, Miss Margaret Merkley, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Claussen Saved from a Surgical Operation.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It seems to me that all the endorsements that I have read of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound do not express one-half of the virtue the great medicine really possesses. I know that it saved my life and I want to give the credit where it belongs. I suffered with ovarian trouble for five years, had three operations and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines but this did not cure me after all.

"However, what doctors and medicines failed to do, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did. Twenty bottles restored me to perfect health and I feel sure that had I known of its value before, and let the doctors alone, I would have been spared all the pain and expense that fruitless operations cost me. If the women who are suffering, and the doctors do not help them, will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they will not be disappointed with the results."—Miss Clara M. Claussen, 1507 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

SOME OLD-TIMERS IN RAILROADING

Four Ohioans Who Have Seen Railroads and Telegraphs Grow from Infancy.

WORKINGS OF EARLY ONES

Living in Ohio, within a radius of 50 miles, are four men, three of whom, without doubt, are as familiar with the early history and the evolution of American railroads as anyone in the United States. The fourth has simultaneously witnessed the development of the telegraph system of this country for more than half a century and incidentally recalls some interesting incidents of pioneer railroading, among which was the greatest war ever waged against a railroad.

Forty years ago, Edward D. Page of Cleveland was in charge of what was undoubtedly the first special train ever run in America. Gideon Hawley of Conneaut, O., began his career as an engineer in the days when a canopy overhead was all the protection from a storm that was afforded the man at the throttle. John F. Lane of Conneaut, who is today conductor of the Twentieth Century limited, has been in the service for nearly 40 years. H. H. Hall of Ashtabula once worked beside the first man to send a telegraph message by sound. Mr. Page, after closing his fiftieth year of railroading, retired from active service. The other three are still following the calling which they chose so many years ago.

The first special train to be run in the United States is believed to have been the one which carried the remains of Abraham Lincoln from Washington to Springfild, Ill., in 1865. Four years before Mr. Lincoln had ridden over the same route to his inauguration and at that time there was not even a parlor car in which he could ride. Mr. Page was not only the conductor of the special train which carried Lincoln's remains, but also of the train which carried him to the inauguration. It was something of a coincidence that, four years afterward, the same locomotive hauled the funeral train that had drawn the one en route to the inauguration and the fireman and one of the brakemen of the former train were aboard the latter, the fireman, however, in the meantime having been promoted to engineer.

The locomotive which hauled the first special train burned wood for fuel. The coaches were heated by wood stoves and lighted by ordinary oil lamps. In those days a boy carried a pail of water through the train and the passengers drank from a dipper. The brakeman walked over the tops of the coaches as is done on freight trains today and the bell rope reaching to the locomotive passed through metal standards on top of the cars. This is much in contrast to the brake and the signal arrangements of the present time, to say nothing of the evolution of the lighting and heating facilities.

Between Erie and Cleveland—a distance of 95 miles—the train carrying Lincoln's remains stopped twice to take on fuel and water. The time required to make the trip between these two points was three hours. Preceding the funeral train was a pilot engine which kept ten minutes in advance and saw to it that the way was clear. Between Cleveland and Erie there were nearly a hundred men on guard, being stationed at the different highways, and each carrying a red and white light with which to indicate whether or not the track was clear.

In the days when Mr. Page began work as conductor and for years thereafter there were no round trip tickets sold and no through tickets were sold over connecting lines. Neither was there any mileage in use. A conductor's duties in those days did not differ greatly from those of today. A conductor always has full charge of the train and besides taking up the transportation must look after the comfort of the passengers.

Since Mr. Page has retired from active service, John F. Lane, of the Twentieth Century Limited, is now the oldest passenger conductor between Buffalo and Cleveland. Up to the present time he has been in the service just 38½ years. For some 20 years he was conductor of the Conneaut accommodation, running between Conneaut, O., and Cleveland. That train stopped at all stations and Mr. Lane during his long service became acquainted with even the children along the route.

Gideon Hawley began work as a fireman on the Michigan Central in the year 1846. Instead of a sandbox upon the boiler of the engine the fireman filled a wooden pail at a sand bank and when occasion required would strew it over the rails while standing upon the front end of the locomotive. There was no caboose on the freight trains and no brakemen or conductors. The only brake was upon the engine and this was operated by the fireman by throwing his weight upon it. On some roads in those days passenger conductors were known as captains.

In 1848 Mr. Hawley came to Ohio to the Mad River and Lake Erie road, which was the first road built in the state, and which is now a part of the Big Four. Four years later he came to the Lake Shore, the road on which he is today running as an engineer. There was then but one track. The trains ran according to a time card and waited upon numerous sidetracks for trains to pass. As there was no telegraph system at that time in use upon the road it was impossible for one train to tell whether the train coming from the opposite direction was on time or not. There was a telegraph line through the section traversed by the Lake Shore at that period but railroads wishing to send messages over it were obliged to pay for them just the same as a private resident of the town.

The passenger trains of that day often comprised 15 cars, but the number of trains was small. The freight trains were scarcely longer than the passenger trains, the cars seldom weighing over 12 tons.

Henry H. Hall began telegraphing 52 years ago. There were no great through telegraph systems in those days nor any Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies. Some of the instruments used were as large as melodians and were equipped with a key board, while the telegraph wires were as large around as one's little finger. The Morse patent controlled the telegraph business at that time. Wires were erected only by lease and by paying a royalty. Therefore, when another company wished to operate in the same territory with other lines a new system had to be adopted. It was at just such a juncture that the House printing system came into use with which the melodian-like instruments were used. A message sent by these instruments was actually printed in letters at the other end of the line while with the Morse system the Morse characters were used.

The greatest war ever waged against a railroad took place at Erie, Pa., in the years of 1852 and 1853. The people of Erie had been promised the terminal of the New York and Erie Railroad, then being constructed from New York to Dunkirk. They in turn were to build a railroad from Erie to the New York state line. This line was built and named the "Erie and State Line." Both roads had a gauge of six feet. Later the New York and Erie company sold its charter for the territory from Dunkirk to the state line to the Buffalo and State Line Co., a new company. This company built a road of narrower guage. This made it necessary for all freight and passengers to change cars at the Pennsylvania and New York state line. The Buffalo and State Line Co. subsequently secured a controlling interest in the Erie and State Line Co. and at once attempted to change its guage in a manner that would enable them to connect with another line from the west on into Cleveland, but completely cutting Erie out as a terminal point. During the war which followed it is said that prominent women helped tear up railroad tracks and burn bridges and the citizens turned out en masse several times with their guns at the ringing of the church and fire bells to protect what they believed to be their rights in their war against the railroads.

Mr. Hall was at that time operator of the O'Reily telegraph line and all the telegrams which passed between the city and state authorities were handled by him. In 1857 and 1859 he worked beside James Leonard in Louisville—the first operator to read by sound. Mr. Hall also sent the first message announcing the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency.

EDWARD D. PAGE. Conducted First Special Train in America.

H. H. HALL. A Telegraph Operator of 50 Years' Experience.

GIDEON HAWLEY. For 55 Years an Engineer.

JOHN F. LAVE. One of the Lake Shore's Oldest Conductors.

AMERICAN BEAUTIES TO MARRY FOREIGNERS

Rich Georgia Widow Picks Nicaraguan Minister and Louisville Girl Is to Wed Parisian.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
By PAUL VILLIERS.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The American colony here is discussing the recent announcement of the engagement of two of the most beautiful American women who have graced the colony for a long time. They are both southern women. Mrs. Lee Jordan of Georgia is to wed Senor Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, and Miss Douglass Quarrier of Louisville is to wed George Stanley St. Amant of Paris.

Mrs. Jordan was Miss Ilah Dunlap of Macon, Ga., before she married the late Col. Lee Jordan, one of the richest planters in the south. She was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Georgia and was popular in society in her native state and in New York, as well as in the European capitals. Her husband left her an estate valued at upward of $1,000,000.

The wedding will take place November 1 at the magnificent colonial home of the bride in Macon. The purpose of the present visit of Mrs. Jordan in Paris was to secure her trousseau. The date of the Quarrier-St. Amant wedding has not been announced, but will take place probably the latter part of next month.

RILEY'S CASE GOES OVER.

Application to Revoke Liquor License Will Be Heard Later—Transfers Are Made.

Before Judges Frederick H. Collier and James R. Macfarlane in license court, yesterday, 12 petitions for the transfer of liquor licenses were heard, 10 being granted. The hearing on the petition of the Anti-Saloon league to revoke the license of James L. Riley of 3706 Forbes street was not called, and will be taken up later. The transfers granted were as follows:

Patrick J. Quinn, wholesale, change of location in Homestead; Hugh J. Nellis, change of location in Versailles township; Andrew Haag, 2618 Carson street, to Jacob Scherer; John J. McGee, 3322 Smallman street, to F. H. Markmeyer; Octave Carling, O'Hara township, to Fred G. Balbach; Harry J. Farr, Braddock, to Warren Dowling; Grace Redenbach, 1617-1619 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, to B. A. Buerkle; Charles Weidman, Frankstown avenue, to C. F. Predmore; Nicholas Hosenfeld, Braddock, to David Canter; Charles F. Siegwarth, South Twenty-first street, to Sadie Siegwarth.

The license transfers refused were: B. N. Neaman, wholesale, 1000 Fifth avenue, to Isaac Rosenbloom; Charles Schiller, Baldwin township, to J. Fred English.

WOULD ENLIST MORGAN'S AID.

Shaffer Going to New York to Have Ralph M. Easley See Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated association is coming to New York Monday, it is said, to meet Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic federation. Mr. Easley is to endeavor to enlist the interest of J. P. Morgan in persuading the steel corporation officials to agree to leave the settlement of the Youngstown strike to arbitration.

Neither Chairman Gary nor President Corey will take any action which would in any way hamper President Alva C. Dinkey, of the constituent company having the strike in charge.

COMPLAINS OF MANY FORGERIES

A. T. Anderson Says He Was Inveigled Into Pittsburgh to Get Service.

LOUGHREYS ANSWER SISTERS

A rule was granted on the defendant in the suit of the People's National bank of Pittsburgh against A. T. Anderson, to show cause why the service of the writ on the defendant should not be set aside. The order was made by court of common pleas No. 1, on the petition of the defendant, who is a resident of Beaver county. He alleges he was brought into the jurisdiction of this court by misrepresentation, so that the writ could be served upon him.

Anderson says the suit is on an alleged indorsement by him of a promissory note for $2,000. The note was made by one H. A. Thompson. Anderson says he never indorsed the note and that his signature on it is a forgery, the same being among a large number of similar forgeries believed to have been perpetrated by the same party, in which the defendant's name has been forged to commercial paper aggregating more than $15,000. He says that suit on the same matter is pending against him in the Beaver county courts. He says he expects to prove that the plaintiff is only a nominal plaintiff and that there are other parties interested. His petition further says:

Allegations of the Defendant.

"That Frank Kennedy, Esq., acting, as your petitioner believes, as attorney for the parties interested in said note, other than the nominal plaintiff, and in collusion with one F. P. Steele, stated to Thomas W. Hamilton, an employe of the Tri-State Realty company, the agent for petitioner's property, that they had a prospective purchaser for a piece of property situated in the city of Allegheny, belonging to your petitioner, and would like to meet your petitioner at the office of said realty company in relation to the purchase of said property."

Anderson said he went to that office in Pittsburgh on September 23, 1904, and that Kennedy was notified that he was there, but neither Kennedy nor Steele appeared. He says he believed they notified the sheriff and the writ was then served on him.

Thomas R. and James D. Loughrey, executors of the wills of Margaret C. Loughrey and James Loughrey, filed an answer in Orphans' court yesterday, to the petition for their removal, entered by Mrs. Emma L. Rose and Mrs. Annie Moore, their sisters. The answer says that under a verbal agreement of the children no inventory of Mrs. Loughrey's personal estate was filed, and that when a demand for filing such inventory was made, last spring, it could not be met until certain diamonds divided among three daughters, including the petitioners, were returned to the executors in open court. It is asserted that the inventory and appraisement were filed incomplete. No account has been filed, because there has been no settlement with the estate of Joseph Loughrey.

Accounts of Two Estates.

When Joseph Loughrey died he was a partner with Thomas R., one of the executors, in the firm of Joseph Loughrey & Son. Under his will, Mrs. Loughrey held his interest during her life. At Loughrey's death his account was overdrawn $80,308.02 and the account of Thomas R., was underdrawn to the amount of $39,896.65. By virtue of her survivorship, Mrs. Loughrey became the owner in fee of a large amount of property and large sums were needed for improvements and taxes, the same being true of property she held as life tenant. Under these circumstances charges may have been placed, that under the law belong elsewhere, and for this reason the two estates should be audited together. The $28,000 said to have been paid by Mrs. Loughrey to the firm was for taxes, etc., charged against her.

It is admitted that in 1891 and prior thereto, Thomas R. Loughrey did buy and sell stocks on margin and lost a large amount of money, and that he transferred by way of pledge some, but not all, of his property. It is denied he induced Mrs. Loughrey to pledge property to secure these losses. It is true that without solicitation, Mrs. Loughrey, of her own will, by way of a gift and not a loan, first pledged and subsequently transferred valuable real estate to the amount mentioned in the petition to assist in the liquidation of these losses. It is denied that there is or ever was any indebtedness from Thomas R. Loughrey to Mrs. Loughrey, arising out of this transaction.

It is admitted Mrs. Loughrey pledged real estate to secure a $75,000 mortgage on property of Joseph Loughrey, but the money was paid into the firm to meet Joseph Loughrey's indebtedness. It is denied Thomas R. Loughrey is a speculator in mining stocks and admitted that he is a large owner of such stocks. The charges of mismanagement and of imperiling the estate are denied, and a denial is put in to the allegation that Thomas R. Loughrey influences his brother.

An answer was also filed to the petition, so far as it relates to the father's estate, giving detailed explanations of all the points raised.

In criminal court, Lizzie Nolan, a negress, was sentenced to seven years in the Western penitentiary by Judge Evans. She was convicted during the week of voluntary manslaughter for the death of Sam Thornhill, a negro. The shooting occurred at Bridgeville on July 19, last, at the home of the woman.

Edward J. Felter, acquitted during the week of charges of assault and of assault and battery by reason of insanity, was sent to the Allegheny City home at Claremont. The charges were made against Felter by Laura E. Graham and E. L. Bark, a manager, both employed by the Eagle Foundry and Machine Company, of Main street, Allegheny.

Sent to the Reformatory.

Frank Clark was committed to the Huntingdon reformatory, having been convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony. He was alleged to have entered the home of H. J. Daschbach, 313 Beatty street, and with a companion to have stolen goods valued at $150.

In orphans court a citation was awarded on the executor of the will of John Kaiser, deceased, to show cause why he should not file the final account. The estate is indebted to the estate of Dorothea Kapf, deceased, in the sum of $5,000 which the executor of the latter estate loaned to Kaiser during his life time. The claim was permitted to remain as a lien on real estate of the Kaiser estate on the representation that there was no personality. The Kaiser estate has personal assets.

Deputy Register Thomas J. Kane held a partial hearing in a contest that has been begun in the estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Jefferson township. Some of the members of his family alleged that the paper offered for probate as his will was secured by undue influence on the part of other members.

Libels in divorce were entered as follows: Sadie Kaplan against Louis Kaplan, alleging cruel and barbarous treatment; James L. Irwin against Anna M. Irwin; Tillie Schmidt against Philip Schmidt; Sarah Jane Allshouse against George D. Allshouse, and Axel E. Bring against Ida W. Bring, all charging desertion.

Asks for a Receiver.

A bill in equity was instituted by Jacob Messer against William J. Howick and Charles A. Copeland, Jr., asking for a receiver for the Keystone Brick Company, a partnership organized by the plaintiff and Howick. It is alleged disagreement arose between the partners and Howick sold to Copeland. Messer alleges Copeland is irresponsible and that the sale was not bona fide. He wants a dissolution. The court appointed the Citizens Deposit and Trust Company of Sharpsburg, receiver.

George Weber entered suit against Elizabeth Riebel for $5,000 damages, alleging that she made statements reflecting on his honesty.

In the matter of the incorporation of the boroughs of Edgeworth and Leetsdale, the supreme court has refused to allow appeals from the superior court. Both were appeals from quarter sessions court by property holders in the prescribed boundaries, who were dissatisfied with the decree as made by the lower court in incorporating the two boroughs.

In the equity suit of Maud A. Williams against Jones & Laughlin, common pleas court No. 2 ordered the bill reinstated on the next equity trial list. The bill, which was to restrain the ore dust, was dismissed by a former order.

Hamilton Avenue Case in Court.

A. M. Murdoch, through Attorney J. M. Shields, filed a petition in common pleas court No. 1, under which a rule was granted on the viewers for the opening and widening of Hamilton avenue, from Fifth avenue to Penn avenue, to show cause why they should not file their report. The petition recites the steps in the view, and says the work was finished on May 20, but no report has been filed. It is said that the report is withheld at the direction of E. M. Bigelow. The latter has nothing to do with the report but controls the clerk, and so prevents the report from being filed, it is alleged.

Mandamus proceedings were begun against the council of Duquesne borough, Fred W. Pire, burgess, and Rankin and Hengst, borough engineers, by Attorney J. M. Wright, on behalf of the Duquesne Library Land Company and John J. Rattigan, commanding the defendants to approve a plan of lots belonging to the plaintiffs or to show cause why they do not on Saturday, October 22. Rattigan owns a plan of lots known as the "Revised Library Plan," a revision of a plan laid out as the "Library Plan," which was approved by the borough council and other authorities. The plaintiffs allege the change of name does not alter in any way the original plan of lots and that $50,000 has been spent for improvements on the property. The lots cannot be sold, and the plaintiffs allege the authorities refusing to act has caused them to lose the sale of $10,000 worth of property. No sales can be made until the plans are recorded, and the recorder refuses to do this until the plan is approved. The parties are said to be opposed to each other politically.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Alfred Vandivort, Jr., an electrician of 131 East Main street, New Castle. He gives his liabilities as $9,952 and his assets as $4,856.73.

The following executions were issued: The James C. Lindsay Hardware Company vs. Peter Hoerr, $59.30; Annie Marzin vs. E. Pade, et al., $515; C. B. Burns vs. Andrew Cress, $128.03; Mrs. Melvina Dunn vs. Mrs. Sarah Molter, $900; C. B. Burns vs. Andrew Cress, $80; First National bank of Oakdale vs. Andrew Cress, $200.

MINGO JUNCTION-JEWETT CUT-OFF TO BE OPERATED NOVEMBER 5

On November 5 the cut-off between Mingo Junction and Jewett, on the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal railway, will be put into service. The new line will shorten the distance between Pittsburgh and the west fully 16 miles and will reduce the running time of trains about one hour. The work in the construction of the cut-off has been under way for several months. It required several large excavations and many fill-ins. The road is well balasted and is modern in every particular. Heavy rails have been laid with patent joints. The opening of the line will necessitate the revision of the passenger schedule. Whether the change will be made on this end or the western end of the cut-off is still under advisement by the operating officials. It is thought, however, the change will be made on the eastern section so the trains west of the cut-off will not be effected.

Freight Men to Meet.

The semi-annual meeting of the freight department officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will be held in Pittsburgh tomorrow. A special train will bring the officials from the east. The meeting will be the largest of the kind ever held. L. R. Prockenbrough, general freight agent of this district, has charge of the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors while in this city. The party will arrive Friday afternoon, giving the visiting officials the privilege of seeing Pittsburgh before the meeting. Those present will be George F. Randolph, first vice president; C. S. Wight, manager freight traffic; A. J. Anderson, secretary to manager freight traffic; C. E. Ways, assistant to manager freight traffic; T. W. Galleher, general freight agent; J. G. Pugh, secretary to general freight agent; J. A. Murray, general coal and coke agent; C. V. Lewis, freight claim agent; R. B. Ways, foreign freight agent; H. C. Smith, freight tariff agent, Ben Wilson, general live stock agent; E. M. Davis, division freight agent; H. W. Atkinson, commercial freight agent; W. W. Wood, industrial agent, Baltimore; L. R. Brockenbrough, general freight agent; H. M. Matthews, division freight agent; W. L. Cromlish, division freight agent; T. J. Walters, commercial freight agent; R. A. Ebe, assistant general live stock agent; G. W. Dudderar, assistant industrial agent, Pittsburgh; T. H. Noonan, general manager Continental line and C. S. Despatch; S. T. McLaughlin, general freight agent; Archibald Fries, assistant general freight agent; C. W. Tomlinson, commercial freight agent; W. R. Meyer, commercial freight agent, Cincinnati; F. M. Johnson, general eastern freight agent; George J. Brown, general traffic agent; J. W. Purner, commercial freight agent, New York; C. H. Harkins, general western freight agent; Page Cherry, general dairy freight agent; J. J. Collister, commercial freight agent, Chicago; Edward Hart, Jr., assistant general freight agent; J. W. Lindsey, commercial freight agent, St. Louis; F. Fowler, division freight agent, Parkersburg; J. M. Ryan, division freight agent, Louisville; R. S. McVeigh, division freight agent, Vincennes, Ind.; J. D. Marney, division freight agent, Springfield, Ill.; O. A. Constans, division freight agent; J. E. Terry, assistant coal and coke agent; C. F. Wood, commercial freight agent, Sandusky, O.; C. T. Wight, division freight agent, Sandusky, O.; J. G. Gray, division freight agent, Columbus, O.; J. G. Fry, southwestern freight agent, Dallas, Tex. and C. H. Maynard, Boston, Mass.; E. S. King, Philadelphia; W. N. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Ross, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. P. White, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas Miles, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. E. Warburton, Akron, O.; H. H. Marsh, Wheeling, W. Va.; N. G. Spangler, Chillicothe, O.; J. B. Cabell, Memphis, Tenn.; M. J. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; E. N. Kendall, Toledo, O.; C. M. Lanning, Detroit, Mich.; H. C. Picolell, Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Freer, Huntington, W. Va.; F. L. Marshall, Washington, D. C., commercial freight agents.

Contract Let for New Road.

The contract has been awarded for the construction of the Morgantown & Kingwood railway, a projected line in West Virginia. The new road will open up new coal and lumber territory and add greatly to the tonnage from that state. The line is owned by Stephen B. Elkins. It is announced that the work is to be started at once and the road completed next fall. Talbot Bros. of Fairmont, W. Va., will build the line. The road will start at Bretz, about 16 miles east of Morgantown, and run 80 miles through an undeveloped country, connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio at Rowlesburg.

New Caterer for the Wabash.

F. C. Roberts has been appointed manager of the car and restaurant department of the Wabash railroad. He will assume his duties immediately. Mr. Roberts has had much experience in catering. He was formerly assistant manager of the Harvey Catering Company and during the past few months has had charge of the restaurant in the Wabash's world's fair station. His headquarters will be in St. Louis.

Colonists' Rates Expire.

The special rates for colonists ended yesterday, and Fred H. Tristram, assistant general passenger agent of the Wabash, said this year had been the greatest ever known in this territory. The closing day was a record-breaker, as more tickets were sold by the local lines than on any two days during the special rate season.

Railroad Notes.

J. H. Beith, general passenger agent of the Iowa Central, was in the city yesterday.

John R. James, central passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, returned yesterday from a tour over his territory.

E. A. Hynes, rate clerk of the Lake Shore in Pittsburgh, has resigned with the Merchants and Marine Transportation Company here.

Travel to St. Louis has increased considerably during the past few days. Extra passenger equipment is being utilized to handle the patrons.

SENT BACK TO JAIL.

Common Pleas Court Found It Had No Jurisdiction in Quarter Sessions Case.

Andrew Voelker was yesterday remanded to jail by common pleas court No. 2 after he had secured his release by a preliminary order on September 7 last. The court had made the first order on his application for discharge under the insolvency laws. Yesterday his attorney, Peter M. Lippert, in answer to the court, stated that notice of the proceedings had been served on Voelkers' wife. This answer led to the discovery that Voelker had been committed for defaulting in an order made by quarter sessions court, in a case of non-support brought by his wife. On learning this the court immediately decided it had no jurisdiction and sent the man back to jail.

Lawyer May Be Disbarred.

In common pleas court No. 2, yesterday, Judge R. S. Frazer granted a rule on Alexander J. Barton, returnable November 19, requiring Barton to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of that court. Last June Barton was sentenced to serve four years in the workhouse on charges of forgery and false pretenses to which he pleaded guilty, hence the action of the court in barring him as an attorney. It is not known if similar action will be taken by the other courts.

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD PRIMARIES

Councilmanic Vacancies in the Seventeenth and Twenty-Second Wards to Be Filled.

DEMS PRAISE FRAUENHEIM

The Republicans of the Seventeenth ward will hold a suggestion meeting next Saturday that candidates purposing to run for common council, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of A. H. Leslie, may have their names put up. S. G. Lennox has the inside track for the nomination and he will probably be nominated at the primaries, which will be held on October 29.

The Republican city chairman, M. G. Leslie, saw Mayor Hays yesterday and left convinced that the mayor will issue a proclamation fixing the Seventeenth ward election for the day of the general election.

Mayor Hays will not fix a date for an election in the Twenty-second ward until select council has confirmed the appointment of John F. Steel to be city treasurer. If it should do the unlikely thing and refuse to confirm the appointment of Steel, the mayor may possibly hold that Steel's seat in council is not vacant, but as this theory is not considered tenable he will probably call the election about two weeks after the general election. While the Republicans hold that select council ought to approve the appointment of Steel, they think that when Steel acepted the appointment he thereby forfeited his seat in common council and, even if he should now decline to serve as city treasurer, is not a councilman any longer. Therefore, Republican primaries will soon be held in the Twenty-second ward.

Citizens May Name a Candidate.

Director Bigelow talked yesterday as if the Citizens would put up a candidate of their own in the Twenty-second ward, to oppose the Republican candidate, who will no doubt be Frank P. Booth. Of course, by opposing the Republican nominee, the Citizens party's leaders will thereby prove that their boasted intention to act with the Republican party is confined to times when they are waging a hopeless contest. They cannot, they admit, elect a Citizens candidate in the Twenty-second at the general election, and therefore they are glad that the councilmanic special election will be held after the general election.

The Citizens leaders will support the Republican ticket at the general election, because they hope thereby to secure the right to enter the Republican primaries next spring. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that if they turn about and bolt the nomination of a Republican candidate for city council, the party rules will be changed to bar them from the primaries.

The Commercial Roosevelt Marching club will turn out in parade tomorrow evening. The marchers will start from the club house in Fulton street and parade on Fulton, Wylie and Sixth avenues, Wood street, Fifth avenue, Smithfield street, Fourth avenue, Grant and Elm streets. The Commercial is one of the best equipped negro marching clubs in Western Pennsylvania and contains workingmen, professional and business men. It has 200 uniformed members.

Club to Hold a Smoker.

The C. L. Magee Republican club of the Fourteenth ward will give a smoker at the club rooms in Forbes street tomorrow night. Music will be furnished by the Orpheus Mandolin club, the Imperial quartet and Harry Connelly. Informal talks will be given by M. G. Leslie, William M. Benham and L. J. Sennott.

The Citizens party leaders held another conference in the public safety building yesterday. The plans of capturing the Republican organization were talked over again and developed further.

The Democratic county executive committee and finance committee met yesterday afternoon. The following resolution was presented by "Con" Casey, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Allegheny county approves the action of Edward J. Frauenheim in resigning the office of city treasurer, believing always that the Democratic party would rather be faithful to its pledges to the people than in possession of political offices.

Mayor Gets More Money.

The suit to compel Allegheny county to pay Mayor Hays $1,000 salary, in lieu of fees allowed to magistartes under the act of 1861, was decided yesterday by Judge Kennedy in favor of the mayor. The act of 1861 fixed the sum to be paid by the county to the mayor at $1,000, the county being released from the payment of fees for the trial of drunkards, vagrants and disorderly persons. It was paid until the ripper bill came into force, when the claim was set up that this act repealed the law of 1861. Judge Kennedy decides that the ripper bill does not affect the situation and that only by the payment of this money can the county claim to be relieved of the burden of paying fees.

The question of the mayor's salary was raised, it being claimed that, as the mayor draws $10,000 from the city, he should not get an additional amount. Judge Kennedy says the county has nothing to do with that feature. It must pay the $1,000 a year. It may be that the mayor may be required to pay the money into the city treasury, but that is a matter between the city councils and the mayor. Judgment is given against the county for $1,055.55.

PRAISES PERCY S. RODER.

Former Pittsburgher, a Republican Elector in Colorado, Is Esteemed by the Democrats.

Percy S. Rider, a Pittsburgh business man who went to Colorado a few years ago, has been placed on the Republican electoral ticket in that state. Two years ago he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and, although not elected, ran ahead of his ticket and reduced Bryan's majority over 20,000 votes. He was afterward elected mayor of Rico, Col., being the first Republican elected to that office there. Mr. Rider resided a number of years with his wife's father, Mr. D. C. Herbst of Sewickley, where he was superintendent of the Sunday school and junior warden of the church. The following, from the Telluride Journal, a Democratic paper, shows the esteem in which Mr. Rider is held by his opponents:

The nomination of the Hon. Percy Rider as a presidential elector was an unprecedented and unexpected recognition of southwestern Colorado. It was a token of appreciation of one of the cleanest and most consistent Republicans in the state, and a compliment to a high-minded, popular gentleman. The other four nominations could have been improved upon without serious effort to the benefit of the ticket.

CENSURED GOV. HERRICK.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists Pass Resolutions—Pittsburgher Elected Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The Ohio and Pennsylvania synod of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in session here today, after some opposition, passed a resolution censuring Gov. Herrick of Ohio in these terms:

"We condemn Gov. Herrick and rejoice in seeing other prominent denominations in our state condemn him for interference with the Brannock bill in favor of the liquor traffic and the saloons."

The synod elected the following officers: Moderator, the Rev. Robert Humphreys, Jonstown, Pa.; secretary, the Rev. Edward Roberts, Venadocia, Ohio; treasurer, Owen Jones, Pittsburgh; statistical agent, the Rev. J. Edwin Jones, Jackson, O.; missionary board, Edward Roberts, Venadocia, O., and Dr. E. Jones, Oak Hill; board of examiners, the Rev. H. W. Griffith, Cincinnati; the Rev. R. W. Evans, Galion, O., and Rev. John Hammond, Columbus.

Let Spear feather your nest.

PARKER'S ISSUE, THE PHILIPPINES

Second Speech of Campaign Devoted to Advocating Independence for the Natives.

HE ATTACKS PRESENT POLICY

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Judge Parker today addressed two visiting delegations on the political issues, making his second speech of the campaign since accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency. The delegation numbered about 120 men, a score representing the Parker Independent club and the others the Avon Beach Regular Democratic club of Long Island.

When Judge Parker stepped from the house to the veranda, from whence he spoke, he was greeted with hand clapping. Col. Charles R. Codman of Moston and Prof. Henry W. Hardon of New York made extended speeches. Both speakers confined their remarks to the Philippine island question and a discussion of the attitude of the Republican administration on that question.

Judge Parker spoke as folows:

Speech of Judge Parker.

The importance of the Philippine issue cannot be overestimated. It is attracting the attention of the thoughtful, patriotic men all over he country. Permit me to call your attention to the portion of the Democratic platform relating to it:

"No government has the right to make one set of laws for those at home and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain. We insist that people ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans and that it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, to set the Filipino people upon their feet free and independent, to work out their own destiny."

The declaration of independence, born in the brain of the father of Democracy, says the same thing in effect, for it declares that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Should Prepare the Natives.

I have before said that we may not disregard the responsibility imposed by possession of the Philippines and that "responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for selfgovernment and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it." This means independence for the Filipinos in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do, unassisted, unless asking help, undirected, unless asking advice, untrammelled by our politics, unencumbered by our politicians and uncontrolled by us.

Secretary Taft has said: "A promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the more violent element, disposed to agitation, to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. The success of the experiment we are making in the Philippines depends on having the Filipinos understand that we are there for their benefit; that we expect to stay thereindefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them." Here we have the issue clearly defined. The Republican party stands for the subjugation of defenceless foreign peoples. Democracy stands for freedom.

Took Spain's Thorn in Flesh.

We relieved Spain of this thorn in the flesh, the Philippines, to plunge it into our own. We paid, and are paying, enormously for the privilege of performing the operation. Spain had been trying to conquer the islands since the early decades of the sixteenth century. She had never quite succeeded. That is not surprising. Every true American would despise a man who would not fight to the last gasp for the land of his fireside and the birthplace of his babes. Did not our illustrious ancestors in the revolution do so? For what does civilized men revere the memory of Washington? Are not the Irish still chafing under the English yoke? Will the Boer sympathizer refuse his sympathy to the Filipino patriot defending his hearthstone against the Spanish spoiler and tyrant? Do we not honor every man who has sacrificed at freedom's holy altar? When the battleships of our great republic destroyed the Spanish war vessels, the Filipinos hoped the freedom for which they had struggled so long was finally approaching. Our history seemed to guarantee that our ambition would be to see them free, happy and prosperous. We perpetually point with pride to our love of liberty. The Republican platform asserts that, 50 years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery.

Declaration Sounds Well.

Arresting the extension of human slavery—that sounds well! But it speaks of the virtue of another generation. All the leaders of the Republican party of that day have passed away. In their place have come very different men. We need not point out that which principally diffedentiates them. It readily suggests itself. But we will refer to one of the results of that difference.

After our utter defeat of the Spaniards the Republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Filipino $20,000,000 for this uncertain option on this victim's lands, tenements and heritaments. In the attempt to bolster the option we have wasted over $650,000,000 more of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives. And the waste of money and the sacrifice of lives are not yet ended, if the policy of the administration is to be continued indefinitely. That policy refuses to promise independence for the islanders now or at any time, or upon any condition. It does not even leave open the door of hope.

Railed at by Administration.

The administration rails at the Democratic proposal to promise them freedom as soon as they are prepared for it. Indeed, it suggests to 80,000,000 of intelligent people that such a promise would stimulate the "vicious" to be more vicious, instead of encouraging the improvement which would secure them what they most desire on earth—freedom. I but state the proposition. It argues itself. If our people agree that the administration is wrong in threatening by its silence that which it undoubtedly intends—namely, perpetual bondage for the Filipinos, the remedy is in their hands.

We could have donated to Spain a number of millions and annexed Cuba with equal justice and less suspicion of imbecility, than we displayed in acquiring the Philippines. But we have done our duty to Cuba. We have left her to work out her own salvation—to take her place in the march of civilized nations. Shall we forbid the Filipinos to hope for independence? Shall we prevent their building up their own civilization and try to force ours upon them? Civilization is a growth, not a disguise. Every race must work out its civilization in its own way.

Demands Promise of Independence.

Our duty to the Filipinos demands a promise of independence. But if it did not, our own interest demands that we be relieved of the Filipinos just as soon as they are reasonably prepared for selfgovernment. A colony-holding nation is ever subject to expensive wars with other nations and with its colonies. This necessitates strong garrisons and powerful navies and draws heavily upon the treasury. And history records no instance of any nation receiving from her colonies anything like an adequate return for the blood and treasure spent. England's national debt was doubled by the revolt of the 13 colonies it had cost her so much to secure.

The American expansionist, following European argument, alleges that annexation of the Philippines must promote progress, foster commerce and industry and introduce the leaven of civilization into a backward and inferior race. The evidence of history is to the contrary. Certainly the claim will not be made that we can ever get back the money that has been taken from the pockets of our taxpayers, and wasted on the Philippines. And it is alike certain that but two classes of our people can hope to be benefited by our holding the Philippines, the class which seeks to make of office holding a means of livelihood.

Attack on American Officials.

The latter class in the Philippines comprises some officials of whom a student of conditions there recently said: "Of the character of many in office too little cannot be said. At the best they have been inefficient, at the worst dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The islands seem to have succeeded in getting the very dregs of our people." He also said: "The situation in the Philippines today is so terrible that it passes the comprehension of people at home. Agriculturally the country is for the time ruined. Land is going out of cultivation, the population is ill-fed and in some places unable to get work. The country is overburdened with taxation, disease is prevalent, the farm animals dead, the towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of Ladrones, the price of products poor and unremunerative.

Public opinion has no free expression, newspapers are bought up or browbeaten into silence, men of influence who criticise the commission are ostracized, the plays produced in the theaters are censored, there is not an organ of expression of the popular voice that is not controlled. In private life men are subject to a complete, far-reaching, thorough system of espionage. Detectives appear in the guise of servants, and the oath of a single one is enough to destroy a man's reputation, property, liberty, or even life itself.

Should Relieve Situation.

This country should hasten to the relief of that situation. I ask of the Republican party whether, if the administration of the United States should be continued in its hands, it proposes to undertake to apply any remedy. Will it enact for the Philippines proper statutes regulating their affairs with some view to their interest? Will it give their perishing shipping relief? Will it give them tariff regulations under which they can exist? We hold the Philippine islands. Have we taken proper steps to fulfill the obligations therein assumed? Are the Philippine islands today a self-supporting community? Are not their efforts toward acquiring such position embarrassed at every turn by the legislation we have forced upon them? Had we left them to their own devices they might have dealt with foreign nations. Had we brought them within the United States of America they might have dealt with us. Today they can do neither.

Where are the Philippine markets? Where the development of their natural resources? Why should not those islands asserted by all, and conceded by all, to have great natural resources, be self-supporting? I warn the Republican party that it is not an unheard-of proposition that an oppressed—I use the term advisedly—an oppressed people should be restive.

True Questions Untouched.

The true questions which have concerned our relations with the Philippine islands from the moment of our taking them, and which remain today utterly untouched for any good to the islands themselves, and the questions which will regulate their future—in other words, the real basis on which the Philippine islands interest us politically are: the Philippine tariff, Philippine taxation and encouragement to their shipping interests. These matters regulated to the advantage of these islands, Philippine independence will appear on the immediate horizon. Continue as we are doing, to oppress these people, and one of the most vexed questions that this nation has ever been called upon to deal with, will confront us interminably.

But aside from the duty we owe the Filipinos to aid them in preparation for the enjoyment of the blessed privileges we possess, we should guard carefully against the danger to ourselves, of an imperialistic policy. History teaches that from Republicanism to imperialism the movement is gradual, and unperceived of the people. Its ominous progress when discovered leaves open but two courses, submission or resort to violence.

That our people may never be compelled to choose between these fearful alternatives should be our prayer. But we should work as well as pray. And our work should be to guard the foundation on which our government rests. Its basis is that of declared ideas—ideas that are stronger than battleships and armies—ideas which for more than a century have stimulated our development and which have given promise that our "world mission" shall be not to seize the territory of distant peoples, and rule them with a scepter of iron, but to establish truth, honor, justice and peace among the nations.

We must choose whether within our borders the basis of government shall continue to be this idealism or a materialism which is the sure precursor of dissolution, for no nation can endure upon a basis of materialism, however splendid. Prudence requires that the choice be made in time. The time is now.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE SANCTIONED

Parliament Will Approve Course of French Premier—Income Tax Law to Be Enacted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The reassembling of parliament in extraordinary session next Tuesday brings to a decisive issue the important question of the separation of church and state. During the recess the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the vatican and the recall of M. Nisard, the French ambassador to the holy see, occurred. It is the purpose of the government to immediately ask for a vote of confidence concerning what has already been done.

The recent provincial elections have shown that Premier Combes is as strong as ever, so no doubt exists that he will continue to command a good majority during the coming session. After parliament votes its approval of the government's rupture with the vatican it will remain for M. Combes to mature his plans for bringing about the separation of church and state.

Thus far he has not indicated his plans, except in a speech at Auxerre, where he said that the government did not propose to patch up the concordat after the vatican had torn it to pieces.

The plan of Finance Minister Rouvier for establishing an income tax is another important project. During the recess experiments were made with M. Rouvier's plan in several interior cities. These demonstrated the practical workings of the plan, which is expected to be carried out during the session. It will make a sweeping change in the French system of taxation, substituting a tax on incomes for the present extensive taxation of personal effects.

STEERT CAR CONDUCTORS SWORN AS HEALTH OFFICERS

Superintendent J. W. Brown of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville Street Railway Company has adopted an original plan to enforce the laws regarding spitting in street cars. A large number of conductors are to be sworn in as regular health officers to prosecute all persons violating the law. Supt. Brown appealed to the state board of health for permission to swear in the conductors and was given permission to do so.

J. P. Steinmann

A Sale of Jewelry

Of productions that will please the most scrutinizing, with prices reduced to effect immediate clearance.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

⅓ Off on all Jewelry. An article worth $300 for $200; another worth $100 for $67. Others worth $30 for $20, and so on.

-Christmas Buyers' Opportunity.

J. P. STEINMANN,

318 Farmers Bank Bldg. (3d floor)

FOR SALE!

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

MT. LEBANON LOTS

Choice and Beautifully Located.

Each Lot 40x130

PRICES LOW AND TERMS EASY

No Taxes Until Deed is Delivered.

The best lots for the money that have ever been put on the market in the Mt. Lebanon District. Don't fail to see them.

Cooper & McAllister

503-504 TIMES BLDG.

CONGRESS SHOWS SOME DIVISIONS

Radicals and Socialists Find They Are a Unit on Affairs in France.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S LETTERS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Radicals and Socialists have held a congress at Toulouse this week, in which divisions were revealed that are at least serious in this party which has been the base of the majority in the chamber of deputies that is called "the block."

M. Locroy was ousted from the executive committee as being too moderate. M. Donmen was hissed for similar reasons, as was also M. Pierre Baudin, former minister of public works in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. This was sufficient for political prophets to predict that there will be a statement made by the majority some days after the reassembling of the chambers, on October 18.

The division will take place between the Radicals and Socialists when the fight against the congregations and the church is ended for lack of combatants and when it becomes necessary to take up the question of taxes and finance, in which there will be made manifest the differences between the partisans and collectivism and those of individualism.

The income tax will probably be the stumbling block, for thus far it has not obtained a majority. This is why the more acute among them wish the parliamentary labors to begin by the separation of church and state, and even, if need be, by the laws on workingmen's pensions.

Before that, however, it will be necessary to take up the budget of 1905. The task will be facilitated by the prosperous condition of our finances. We have entered into the era of increased receipts. The budget of 1905 will show an excess of 110,000,000 francs ($22,000,000).

Under the name of "The d'Autrich e Affair," the papers give rather complicated and obscure incidents of a new chapter of the Dreyfus affair. Four officers of the second bureau of the general staff used secret service money to suborn false witnesses at the Rennes trial. But as they are included in the amnesty which has been applied to all matters connected with the affair of Capt. Dreyfus, the official reporter decided that there was no reason to prosecute them. The accused have not accepted this solution, which would leave suspicions on their honor. They demanded a trial before a court-martial. In order to give reason to their demand they have been incarcerated at the Cherche-Midprison, and we will have this winter a trial very exciting and probably very incomprehensible.

The chief event of the week has been the publication of notes written by Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, on contemporary political events, collected by his heirs from among his papers. These notes show that the former president of the council of ministers was opposed to the denunciation of the concordat and the separation of church and state. They lead us to believe that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would have disapproved of the use made by M. Combes of the law of 1901, in suppressing all the religious orders. But this total suppression depends upon the settled determination of parliament, to which the law entrusts the fate of the congregations, a trust which M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in his original bill, wished to reserve to the government.

We should not, therefore, be barred from supposing that the real cause of the resignation of M. Waldeck-Rousseau was his unwillingness to make use of a law that had been mutilated and the fear of being obliged to do himself that he has blamed his successor for doing. For, if he resigned in order not to apply the law, he would have been obliged to offer his resignation to prevent its being mutilated, and he would have certainly won, for the majority would have never allowed him to leave.

J. CORNELY.

BROWN'S ILLNESS NOT SERIOUS AS REPORTED

Pittsburgher Is Much Displeased at Such a Statement Having Been Circulated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh was much displeased today when told of the reports that he was seriously ill, and was at the Post-Graduate hospital awaiting an operation for appendicitis. Capt. Brown has been indisposed for some time and has decided that only an operation will bring complete relief, but he has not been compelled to take to his bed. When told this evening of the report of his serious illness he was sitting in his room at the Hoffman house with no other attendant than his valet. He seemed to be enjoying a cigar and a newspaper immensely. Capt. Brown's brother said:

"My brother is not seriously ill, and is decidedly sorry that his friends have been alarmed by such a report. The operation is a very simple one, and, while it may confine him to his bed for a few weeks, there is scarcely a chance that anything serious may result."

It has not yet been decided when Capt. Brown will go to the hospital, nor has the surgeon who will perform the operation been selected. Capt. Brown is now under the care of Dr. Foster of New York.

ONE DEAD, ANOTHER DYING.

Two Men Stepped Out of the Way of One Train into the Road of Another.

SHARON, PA., Oct. 15.—(Special)—Run down by a train while walking along the Pennsylvania railroad tracks below the freight depot this afternoon, David L. Jones was killed and William Lewis of South Sharon was fatally injured. Shortly before 2 o'clock a stranger ran into the freight office and reported that two men were lying mangled on the track. When an investigation was made Jones was found to be dead but Lewis was still living.

He had both feet cut off and was injured about the head. Jones was horribly mangled. The men so far as can be learned stepped out of the way of a passing freight in front of a string of five cars. Jones was about 42 years old and leaves a widow and several children. Lewis was removed to the hospital but he cannot recover.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

GREENSBURG, PA.—George Wasdick, aged 38, a driver employed at the Salemville plant of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, was instantly killed by being caught between his wagon and the entry wall.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Official notice was received ordering the resumption at once of the Atlantic furnaces of the Republic Iron and Steel Company which has been idle for several months.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Five months after their wedding Richard Monk and Miss Alice E. Evans have just announced their marriage. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Evans, and has been living with her parents.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—The opening gun of the local Republican campaign will be sounded here next Tuesday when Hon. Lieut. Gov. Brown, Attorney General Carson and Adj.-Gen. Stewart will deliver addresses.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—An independent telephone company has been formed by Lawrence county farmers. The new line will be connected with the Citizens Independent Telephone Company of this city.

EMBEZZLER IN HAWAII GETS SEVERE SENTENCE

HONOLULU, Oct. 15.—Judge Robinson of the First circuit court, sentenced E. S. Boyd, former land commissioner of Hawaii, to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor. Boyd was indicted last April on the charge of embezzling public funds. Pending an appeal Boyd has been admitted to bail. A dispatch from Honolulu, June 15, said that the embezzlement in the land office would amount to over $30,000, and had been going on for years.

The Bellefield Dwellings

Bellefield—Center—Dithridge

Open for inspection weekdays

9 to 12 of mornings
2 to 5 of afternoons
7:30 to 9:30 of evenings

The Bellefield Book is sent upon request of the agents,

Home Trust Co.
Sixth Ave. and Wood St.

WANTED.

Agents

AGENTS—We want one good agent in every town in the United States or Canada to take the exclusive control of the sale of the Pioneer gaslight burner; it is the most wonderful new invention of the age; simply marvelous the amount of light it produces; the Pioneer is equipped with an entirely new and improved needle-point gas adjustment that admits the gas straight through without obstruction or loss of pressure, something never before accomplished; also an air regulator, the combination of which produces a light brilliant beyond conception; it has a spring brass globe holder that is adjustable to any point on the bunsen tube and holds securely any shape or size globe with no vibration; it takes any standard mantle, short or long, loop or cap mantle; the mantle can be raised and the gauze in cap cleaned without loss of mantle; it can be regulated from the faintest light to fully 600-candle power; it produces the same light with either artificial or natural gas; it is superior to all other high-power burners, as it is adjustable to extreme low pressure natural gas and will retain its brilliancy; it makes no noise, produces a perfection combustion in the mantle and will not smoke the ceiling; it will not collect dust or dead flies and throws no shadow below; it is desirable, economical and handsome in appearance; it is standard in height, made of heavy brass and highly polished and will last a lifetime; this wonderful light is the product of many years of careful experiments, and is designed to produce the highest efficiency under all conditions of gas pressure; our representatives are meeting with wonderful success in the sale of this burner; they find nothing in the field to compare with it; the season is just opening, and the ambitions, energetic agent will find this the most lucrative article he can handle, as the demand for a good high-power gas burner is enormous; this light is on exhibition at our salesrooms every hour during the day and evening; write for terms and descriptive matter.

THE PIONEER LIGHT CO.,
132 Seventh st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAN IT BE STRONGER?
A guarantee that if you purchase

The Stillwell Incandescent Gas Burner

we will give you the brightest, whitest and most brilliant artificial light you ever had in your home, store or office.
There is no light that compares with it, be it gas or electricity. It is more economical, less burners required.
Fits any gas fixture.
Agents wanted in every gas town.

STILLWELL LIGHT CO., Inc.
323-325 S. LAWRENCE ST.
Philadelphia.

WE can prove that our general agents make $25 per day; no experience needed; our circulars teach you the business and our patented goods do the rest; if you are making less than $300 per month write to us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements; we forfeit $500 to any person proving we do not send free samples at once on receipt of application, with full information to start right to work to earn $25 per day. Braham Co., R 3067, Cincinnati, O.

DIRTY HANDS quickly cleaned with Esperanza—a 20th century wonder and "the cleanest cleaner that cleans." Eradicates dirt, grease and stains, leaving the skin smooth and soft. Needed wherever cleanliness is desired. A great help in the kitchen. A lightning seller at large profits. Agents wanted everywhere. Send 10 cents for package and terms.
POPOLATIC W. CO., Medway, Mass.

AGENTS—$50 a week guaranteed; automatic washers sell themselves; agent writes: "Exhibited sample to 10 women; took 10 orders." time, 45 minutes; profit over $50; guaranteed to do a washing in 30 minutes; furnishes own power; requires no labor; costs less than any other machine; free samples and exclusive territory furnished. Automatic Washer Co., Station U, Chicago.

AGENTS, men or women young or old, can easily make Five Dollars per day, selling our New World's Fair Album, 57 handsome photographic views. Sample by mail, post paid, for 25c (stamps taken) and best terms to agents. F. M. Van Etten & Son, Publishers, 617 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS.
Big demand; large profit. Easily and quickly grown by either sex in cellars, stables, sheds, boxes, etc., during entire year. No labor; no capital needed. Crop picked daily. Send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept 50, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY.
Why work for a mere living when you can easily earn $5 a day at light work in your own locality; our plan and complete working instructions by return mail for 25c. Address Advertisers' Supply Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail order business at your home. Pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin Howard Co., Denver, Col.

AGENTS for Rough Rider Campaign Pin (mechanical); greatest novelty out; sells on sight; "see it go;" agents wanted everywhere; sample and terms 10c. Humphrey Mfg. Co., Bijou Bldg., Pittsburgh.

INVENTORS—Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS, STREET MEN—Throw everything else away; make big money quick by selling greatest and noisiest campaign and carnival novelty; beats the band; everybody buys; sample 10 cents. Particulars FREE. WEIS CO., 1613 Canton st., Toledo, O.

OUTFIT free; holiday books; retail prices reduced one-half; commission 50 per cent. Ferguson, 7481, Cincinnati.

AGENTS—$20 to $50 weekly; every business man buys new vest pocket invention, $3; experience unnecessary. Scientific salesmanship free. Standard Co., 1265 Spitzer, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Improved Adjustable window sign; quick seller to stores, saloons, etc. Big profits. Illustrated circulars, territory. CLIMAX NOVELTY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—$75 monthly; metal combination rolling pin; nine articles combined; lightning seller; sample free. Forshee Co., B 906, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Sick and accident insurance agents for small towns; good proposition and good commissions. Answer or apply 421 Third ave., office 122.

$5 DAILY selling the latest improved elevating clothes dryer; housekeepers' delighted. Gem Mfg. Co., 120 Carroll st., near Federal, Allegheny; headquarters for this county.

WOMEN AGENTS wanted to sell 100 or more women's and children's specialties (not sold in stores); big profits; quick sales; catalogue free. W. N. Bisland, 185 Dearborn st., Chicago.

THE best patent in America; you can make $15 a day, pay every night. Suite 421, 50 Fifth ave., Chicago.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS wanted in Pittsburgh and natural gas towns to sell the famous Wiltom gas light burner; it excels all other high-power burners in brilliancy, durability and economy; makes fully 300-candle power light with one small regular sized 10-cent mantle; lasts indefinitely. The new Wiltom No. 6, just out, is the KING OF LIGHTS for residences and stores; can be used on high or low pressure either ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL GAS. Its illuminating power is three times greater than that of the ordinary burner; any mantle or any style globe or chimney can be used. It is a light that never fails. It is the only DUST PROOF light in existence. The air holes are enclosed by a perforated shield which excludes all lint and dust from the burner. It is the easiest regulated of all gas lights. The Wiltom side screw regulator is the simplest and best adjustable gas check ever devised. The flame can be regulated from the highest to the lowest point of consumption, thus saving the consumer 25 or 50 per cent of his lighting bills. People who use the Wiltom "No. 5" have the satisfaction of knowing that every atom of gas they pay for is turned into light. We are offering special inducements to agents; the best of the season just starting enabling them to make $5 to $10 a day.
THE WILTOM GAS LIGHT CO.,
3421 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Male Help.

A POSTOFFICE examination will be held in Pittsburgh November 16 to secure clerks and carriers. We prepare a large share of those appointed in all the leading cities. Information about all civil service examinations and questions recently used by the government free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

ANY person to distribute our samples; $18 weekly; steady. Mgr. "Empire," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

CARPENTERS—Six men for work at Ambridge. 712 Bessemer bldg.

CUTTER for art glass. Willet Stained Glass Co., Pittsburgh.

EXPERIENCED hair dressers. Apply at hair goods department, third floor, Kaufmann's.

First-class man to sell financial securities; must furnish good references; good man can earn $200 per week. Y 244, The Gazette.

FOREMAN—A competent foreman for landscape work; must be able to direct Italian laborers. Apply at noon, 1103 Westinghouse Bldg.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—More than 15,000 appointments last year; chances better now; examinations soon; bulletin 179 giving list of positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C. 911 Empire building, Pittsburgh.

HIGH GRADE positions open to Executive, Clerical, Technical and Salesmen paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write.
HAPGOODS Inc., "Brain Brokers."
709 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

I WILL PAY $1,000 to any person who can truthfully claim that I do not quickly, practically, effectively "coach" and educate young men to fill advertising positions, paying from $30 per week to $15,000 per year. My ten weeks' course of instruction (by mail) on advertising, writing and solicitation is worth more to anyone with brains, seeking early profitable employment, than the dry theoretical course of all the schools of advertising combined. Gas Correspondence School of Advertising, room 6003 St. James Building, New York city. Write for a prospectus today.

IF IT IS A CLERICAL
OR A MECHANICAL POSITION
YOU SEEK,
CALL AND LET US SUPPLY YOUR
WANTS. WE CAN SECURE YOU A
SUITABLE POSITION.
INFORMATION FREE.
THE MERCANTILE BUREAU,
(INCORPORATED),
434—FOURTH AVE.—434.

MAN—Active young man, travel; from country preferred; $80 monthly expenses; expenses advanced; experience unnecessary. Guarantee Employment Agency, room 3, 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

MAN in each state to travel, distribute samples, advertise and carry on our business; salary $18 per week; $3 per day for expenses; expenses advanced. Kuhiman Company, Dept. B, 14, Atlas block, Chicago.

MAN competent to superintend operation throughout Bell Weed Pipe mill, one furnace, also crew for mill. State references; application confidential. Apply to R 158, The Gazette.

MEN and boys to learn barber trade; six weeks; wages paid Saturdays; tools donated. NOSSKOFF'S BARBER SCHOOL, 1405 Penn ave. Open evenings.

MEN—Two active, educated men of business ability; reaches city or professional men preferred; excellent opportunity for promotion; salary, $1,000 a year guaranteed. Call or address, 517 Ferguson bldg.

MEN canvassers to take orders; state experience; give references. F 195, The Gazette.

NEW! NEW! NEW!—Have you any talent for drawing, painting? We'll make you a money-earner quick. Write N 188, The Gazette.

PLASTERERS and lathers by yard. B. G. Gobie, 418 House building.

POSTOFFICE POSITIONS—Examinations held November 16, Pittsburgh; many appointments; full information bulletin 455. Address Supt. Coehran, 911 Empire building.

SALESMAN—At once, an experienced real estate salesman. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 482 Fourth ave.

SALESMAN—Experienced, hats and men's furnishings; give references and where last employed. Address J. Charles, Station A, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMEN make 500 per cent commission selling Novelty Sign Cards, merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight, 800 varieties; catalogue free. SULLIVAN CO., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN acquainted with grocery trade in Western Pennsylvania; good commission. E 195, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced gents' furnishing salesman. Steady position, good opportunity. The Famous, Braddock, Pa.

SALESMEN—Two experienced dress goods salesmen. Apply at Supt.'s office, Kaufmann's.

SOLICITOR—For job printing; must be able to estimate on all classes of work; steady and good position to reliable man. Address A 106, The Gazette.

STREET MEN and agents, here's a mint open; Teddy's teeth; makes more noise than a horn; latest campaign wonder out; sample 10c; particulars and terms free. Fidelity Supply Co., Wilmington, Del.

TAILORS—In our department of ladies' tailoring; immediately;

EXPERT LADIES' TAILORS

accustomed to finest work. Apply today or tomorrow, taking elevators to third floor, west.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

TAILORS—Two young men for work on alterations on ladies' coats; steady position. The Surprise Store, 535 Penn ave.

32 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE KING OF THEM ALL.

BOOKKEEPERS, $60 to $100; office assistants, $50; collectors, $12 to $13; city and traveling salesmen, stenographers, $50 to $75; shipping, stock, entry, grocery, hardware and drygoods clerks, watchmen, warehousemen, porters, engineers, firemen, mechanics all kinds; railroad warehouse and freight men; mill, farm and dairy hands, FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. CALL or call established trade among the largest firms, banks and railroad offices and 32 years' experience enables us to secure many others daily and place suitable men in good positions. INFORMATION FREELY GIVEN. COURTESY TO ALL. ALL BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL. THOUSANDS OF REFERENCES FROM MEN ENGAGED THROUGH US.
STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
120 SIXTH ST.

TINNERS—Two tinners for outside work and 2 for furnace work. J. P. Schaffer, 18 Wood st.

TELEGRAPHERS—Three, for railroad work; must be under 25 and in good health. Address with references, U 243, The Gazette.

WANTED—Salesmen, permanent position, to sell new map of Pennsylvania, with United States map, size 66x46 inches, on reverse side; two maps in one; representatives now at work making $25 to $50 per week. Address Rand, McNally & Co., 142 Fifth ave., New York.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Young man of good address with some knowledge of music; permanent salaried position to the right party; references required. Address Box 142, Pittsburgh, P. O.

WANTED—Gardener; experienced man in Sewickley; must milk and take care of cow and chickens; reference required. Address S 188, The Gazette.

WANTED—Experienced and competent dress goods salesmen. Apply superintendent, The Leader Dept. Store, 242-244 Fifth ave.

YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy and accept positions on railroad; rare opportunity; call at once. PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, No. 609-601-602-603 Lewis Block.

WANTED.

Male Help.

WE can use two first-class salesmen and solicitors used to commanding big money, with the ability to interview the business and professional men of Pittsburgh and adjacent territory, on an entirely new and attractive high-class business proposition; to hustlers of the requisite brains and ability large remuneration assured. Doubleday, Page & Co., 501-502 Nixon bldg.

WE PAY $5 per hundred names and addresses; send dime and three 2c stamps for sample and particulars. Quimpola Mfg., Allegheny, Pa.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S. 252, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID—Small family, best wages. 1215 Esplanade st., Allegheny.

GIRL—White Protestant girl for general housework; small family; wages best; must give references. Call at once 4020 Center ave., East End.

GIRL for general housework. Apply 234 Pacific ave., East End.

GIRL for general housework, two in family, $4.50 up. 1215 Esplenade st., Allegheny, near North ave.

GIRLS—First-class sleeve makers; also helpers on waists. Craikheimer, 631 Penn ave.

GIRL—Downstairs and kitchen. Apply 436 Morewood ave., Shadyside.

JOURNALISM and short story writing—If you are an easy and graceful writer you should investigate our courses. They are thorough and practical and under the direction of experienced journalists. This is an attractive and profitable field for women and culture and talents. Ask for bulletin 6. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C., or 911 Empire building, Pittsburgh.

LADY canvasser to take orders; state experience and give references. D 195, The Gazette.

LADIES wanted everywhere copying letters at home, evenings or spare time, and return to us. No mailing or canvassing, $9 weekly earned, materials free. Enclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. S, 282 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES $7 to $10 earned weekly plain sewing at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamp for particulars. Union Co., 1215 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—A preparation for the hair; send 10 cents silver. Parisian Chemical Co., Newport, Ky.

LADY pianist wanted in every city; good wages; nothing to sell; particulars free. Guide Music Co., 1516 Van Buren st., Wilmington, Del.

STENOGRAPHER—With four and one-half years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; reason for necessary change explained. Address U 188, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who will work for office experience. Address J 195, The Gazette.

TAILORESSES—Joseph Horne Co. require following expert operators in their dressmaking department:

TAILORESSES FOR LADIES' COATS,

EXPERIENCED SKIRT MAKERS,

Apply today or tomorrow and take elevator to third floor, west.

WANTED—Good cook, small family. Apply 5174 Liberty ave.

WOMEN—Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters; send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

WOMEN to sew at home, $8 per week; materials sent everywhere free; steady work, plain sewing only. Send addressed envelope for full particulars. S. K. M., Du Pont, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN assistant for branch office; established business; $18 paid weekly; no investment required; position permanent; previous experience not essential. Address Branch Superintendent, 325 Dearborn, Chicago.

WOMEN—To do plain sewing at home on cellars; nothing to buy; material sent free; send addressed envelope National Mfg. Co., 300 West 116th st., New York.

WOMEN—$30 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. Gem Art Co., Dept 462, Chicago.

WOMEN—$1.50 pair of kid gloves free to a few in this locality to introduce our goods; send size, color and stamp. National Glove Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WOMEN—Earn $20 per 100 writing short letters; particulars for stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

WOMEN—$18 a week advertising and selling Arbutus cream; write promptly for full particulars. Arbutus Cream Co., Cincinnati, O.

Male and Female Help.

EDUCATE FOR COMMERCIAL POSITIONS. Excellent positions secured for students every day; special night class forming to begin Oct. 17; make arrangements now; separate department for ladies. ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 310 Fifth ave. (Ten Cent store, opposite Farmers bank).

$3 PER DAY easily made at home addressing envelopes; we mail them; send stamped, addressed envelope. Acme Supply Co., Burlington, Vt.

Situations—Male.

WANTED—I am an experienced and practical engineer and want a position. I am willing to accept other work than that of my trade. Can splice hemp and wire rope or do any kind of steamfitting. Joseph Scherer, Bradenville, Westmoreland county, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert stenographer with good business experience wants work spare time evenings. Address M 188, Pittsburgh Gazette.

SITUATION—Experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter, general office man, real estate, insurance, mfg.; take charge; best references. Address B 188, The Gazette.

SITUATION by stenographer and office assistant, by young man of experience. Address Z 187, The Gazette.

LAWYERS and trust company who have an opening for a bright, experienced young man. Alfred L. Taxis, Edgewood Park.

SITUATION by young man, 25 years old; A1 penman and card writer; knowledge of bookkeeping. B 195, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Bookkeeping or clerical work nights. L 188, The Gazette.

Situations—Females.

EDUCATED German woman wishes position as governess; teaches German and French; would take charge of house; highest references given. Miss Margarete Ruborx, Kittanning, Pa.

WANTED—Situation by nurse; 10 years' experience; doctor's references. Address H., 7401 Race st.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced lady stenographer desires position; will furnish typewriter; can give former employer as reference. T 188, The Gazette.

GERMAN GIRL wants situation, good cook and laundress reference. 1215 Esplanade st., above North ave., Allegheny.

SITUATION by two honest German girls, for general housework and first-class cook. 400 Hemlock st., Allegheny.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Competent and reliable, wishes a position; best references given. B 195, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced lady stenographer desires position; excellent reference. 714 Taylor ave.

Partners.

PARTNERS.
PARTNERS SECURED FOR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone building, 324 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Man with $350 to invest and take half interest in a good-paying cash business clearing $50 per week. Call room 305, 422 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

Business Opportunities.

SHEET METAL STAMPING,
In Brass, aluminum and Steel.
Die work of any kind.
Estimates given.
THE FOREMAN CAN CO.,
Phone 50, Irwin, Pa.

RESTAURANT—Have one to two thousand dollars to purchase exceptional good restaurant; must bear investigation. Address S 188, The Gazette.

WILL pay $1,000 for good rooming house in more than an ordinary neighborhood. Address O 158, The Gazette.

CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY—Would like to buy a good stand; not invoice more than $2,000. Address T 188, The Gazette.

Pupils.

PORTER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL removed to No. 18 Fifth st., corner Penn; recommended by thousands of writers as the shortest and best shorthand in the world. Day and evening sessions.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL—Ladies' tailoring, cutting, fitting, sewing taught. McCORMAC SCHOOL, 402 Mutual bldg., 117 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

CENTRAL BUREAU of Translation and Tuition of Foreign Languages. MISS NUNEZ, Room 14, 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

LADIES learn dressmaking and dress cutting, patterns cut to order. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN—Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon building.

WANTED.

Insurance Agents.

BROKERS and INDUSTRIAL AGENTS, ATTENTION—Bring us your accident and health business; we have the best line of any office in Pittsburgh, including policies for $1 per month, covering every occupation, all accidents and illness; you don't need to send applications to home office, as we write ALL policies in our office; this means a great saving of time and business; best commissions; we also invite comparison of polices.
NORTH AMERICAN IDENTIFICATION CO.,
245 Fourth ave., office 56.

Business Properties.

REPRESENT outside investors who have ready cash to buy business property in the downtown district of Pittsburgh. Property must not be beyond court house. Offer what you have for quick sale at lowest cash price. Will deal with no agents but with owners direct, and all transactions must be in strict confidence. Address, giving location, price and when interview may be had, to Attorney, X 188, The Gazette.

Houses.

LANDLORDS—
LIST your houses for rent with us; we can secure you good tenants.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.).

Farms.

WANTED—To buy farm on West Penn R. R., in vicinity of Harmarville, Cheswick or Springdale; prefer one within a mile of the station; give full particulars. Address H 188, The Gazette.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—$5,000 mortgage on modern center hall buff brick dwelling; finest location in Edgewood, Pa. P. O. Box 1705.

Furnished Houses.

WANTED—Small furnished Sewickley house with improvements by very desirable tenants; high-class references; lowest winter rates expected. Address Box 508, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roomers.

WANTED—Couple to occupy pleasant room with stationary washstand; all conveniences; excellent table; 15 minutes to city. "The Meyran," Meyran and Forbes.

Real Estate.

WANTED to buy a modern 10 or 12-room dwelling in the East End, Shadyside or Wilkinsburg district. Stratford ave. preferred, but will consider other property. Must not cost over $18,000. Location and description, and when and where interview may be had, must accompany answer. Address P. O. Box 607.

To Buy.

WANTED—Horse. Fitzpatrick Bros., 1709 Wylie ave. Grocers.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOU TO BUY PEWABIC, because it is no ordinary mining investment. Situated in a proven district that has been producing 44 years, above Central City, Gilpin county, Col. This is one of the largest properties in the country and adjoins the Old Town and other well-known producers. In charge of John C. Fleschuiz, who brought success to all Rhoderick Dhu stockholders. A limited amount of treasury stock now offered and being rapidly subscribed for. Now shipping. Price advances Nov. 1. Act at once. Send or call for report on property by Mr. Fleschuiz. Bert McFarland, 1303 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—All men with bowed, hollow or crooked legs to send for our FREE illustrated booklet, describing the Rhonemous Leg Improver (patented). Can not be detected. Made of aluminum; so light you don't know you have them on. Correspondence confidential. Consolidated Novelty Co., Springfield, Ohio.

VOLTAIC diamonds are not in the hands of other jewelers. Covered by letters patent. Puzzle experts. Send for catalogue. Arons, sole owner, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

HORSES boarded through the winter at reasonable prices. Ross Farm, Aspinwall; telephone 166 Bell, Sharpsburg.

WANTED—A motor, alternating current, ¼ to ½ horse power; must be in good condition. E. J. Goodyear, 315 Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

A COUPLE to share furnished house; rent reasonable. Address Owner, Sewickley.

BEDFORD AVE., 2919—Nice large alcove room, furnished; near West Penn Medical college.

BOQUET ST., 231—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; private family.

BLUFF ST., 805—Both gases; hot and cold water; 'phone; bath.

BLUFF ST., 1005—Furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; low rates; call today.

CARSON ST., 1017—Large, neatly furnished room, reasonable rates, 5 min. to city.

CENTER AVE., 2814—Furnished front room, first floor, with or without light housekeeping.

CHATSWORTH AVE., 4316, Hazelwood—Three or four unfurnished rooms, $15.00 or $16.50 mo.; all conveniences; convenient locality.

CRAIG ST., 225, NORTH—Very desirable room, all conveniences; electric light.

DE SOTO ST., 44, Oakland—Well furnished room, board if desired; private family.

ELLIOTT ST., 515, Wilkinsburg—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, housekeeping if desired; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 3610—Comfortably furnished room in private family.

FIFTH AVE., 5524, cor. Meyran—Second floor furnished room; no other roomers; gentleman only.

FIFTH AVE. and Seneca st., Jumonville apartments, No. 2031—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; rug upper hall.

FOR RENT—Three furnished or unfurnished rooms, bath and laundry, both gases, on Oakland ave., first floor. Address Box 11 Forbes station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 338 Arabella st., Knoxville.

FORBES & STEVENSON STS.—Two nicely furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; handy to city.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 311—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

FURNISHED room for gentleman or lady and gentleman 31 Euclid avenue, Bellevue.

HALE ST., 336, Brushton—Two large rooms with alcove; Hamilton and Frankstown car.

LORRAIN PLACE, No. 208, cor. Dinwiddie and Colwell—Nicely furnished front room; bath and gases.

LORRAINE PLACE, 208, cor. Dinwiddie and Colwell sts—Furnished room; bath and gases.

LIBERTY ST., 4816, near Mathilda—Three or four furnished rooms with all modern conveniences, use of bath and laundry.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH" is the boarding house keeper who has an empty chair at the table or a vacant room in the house. That vacant place costs money. Why let it remain so? The Pittsburgh Gazette's classified columns are read by people looking for just such a place as you have to offer.

MADISON AVE., 3447, city—Furnished room for rent, opposite park entrance; bath, hot and cold water; both gases; for two ladies or gentlemen; meals furnished if necessary; home privileges.

MARIA ST., 1313, off Magee st., city—Furnished room, board if desired.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE., 6, near Falk—Large front room, nicely furnished; gases, bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen; Bellevue or Avalon car.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Front room, well furnished, in good location and near good boarding.

MONONGAHELIA AVE., 2032—Three cheerful rooms on car line, near station; cheap. Swissvale.

MEYRAN AVE., 354, Oakland—Large, pleasant front room.

NEW GRANT ST., 702½—Nicely furnished rooms for $1 up, near Union depot.

NINTH ST., 111-113—Two or three rooms furnished for light housekeeping; every convenience.

NORTH AVE., 615, Wilkinsburg—Handsomely furnished room for gentlemen; all conveniences, references required.

NORTH AVE., 821, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—For rent, nicely furnished room, convenient to all car lines; gentlemen preferred.

OAKLAND AVE., 226—Nicely furnished room for one gentleman; private family; no other roomers.

OAKLAND AVE., 238—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

OAKLAND AVE., 336—Second floor furnished room; private family; gentlemen only.

PITT ST., 828, Wilkinsburg—Two or three furnished housekeeping rooms; range, every convenience.

PITNEY HOTEL, 308 Grant St.—Newly furnished rooms, $2 50 week; all accommodations.

REBECCA ST., 739, Wilkinsburg—Furnished rooms; on car lines; one block from station; all conveniences; call after 7 p. m.

ROSS AVE., 1021, Wilkinsburg—Large alcove front room, conveniences, desirable location; private family.

SECOND-STORY front room in private family; gentleman preferred. Address P, The Gazette office, Brushton.

SIDNEY ST., 1529, S. S.—Large, nicely furnished front room, all conveniences.

SIXTEENTH ST., 79—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or bedrooms.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

SOUTH AVE., 910, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, all conveniences; $2 week.

WEBSTER AVE., 709—Large furnished room for housekeeping, both gases, bath, convenient location.

WEST VIEW—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; use of bath, porches and laundry; $15, gas included; will rent unfurnished. Address U 200, The Gazette.

WIDOWER living in Craig st. flat will rent bedroom to one or two gentlemen, with all privileges; parlor, piano, library, etc.; good colored housekeeper to look after laundry, mending; ideal batchelor quarters; breakfast or special meals if wanted; references required. Address N 181, The Gazette.

WALLACE AVE., 736, Wilkinsburg—Large alcove front room; home comforts; reasonable rent; gentlemen.

WOOD ST., 505, Wilkinsburg—Furnished large second floor room, near cars and station.

221 HALKET ST.—Nine-room house; modern conveniences; fine location.

East End.

A VERY desirable furnished room in East End; rent reasonable. Address T 187, The Gazette.

ALPHA TERRACE, 24—Second floor front room, modern; private family, Highland cars to Stanton ave., one square to left.

BLACK ST., 5451—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen only; private family, gas, bath.

BROAD ST., 6021—Large nicely furnished front room, all conveniences.

BROAD ST., 5919—Large front alcove room, suitable for two or three men.

COLLEGE AND ELLSWORTH AVE.—Two furnished front rooms, $

Gazette Classified Ads Are Not Cheap, but Worth the Money

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT, BY
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
FLATS AND DWELLINGS.
PITTSBURGH—
$10.00—14 Hillside st., near Soho st., 2-story and attic frame, 5 rooms.
14.00—1613 Colwell st., 3 rooms on first floor, bath, range, etc.
14.00—1611 Liberty st., 4 rooms (brick, No. 4 in court).
16.00—1615 Colwell st., 4 rooms on third floor; bath, both gases, etc.
18.00—102 Forty-first st., 6 rooms and bath.
22.00—37 Thirtieth st., 2-story and attic brick, 6 rooms.
27.50—532 Herron ave., 2-story and mansard brick, 8 rooms, bath, range, both gases, etc.
45.00—1486 Fifth ave., 6 rooms on second floor, bath, range, etc.
50.00—243 Dinwiddie st., 2-story and mansard stone and brick, 9 rooms, bath, stationary tubs, furnace, etc.
EAST END—
$24.00—124 Pearl st., flat of 4 rooms, bath, range, both gases, etc.
30.00—4050 Liberty st., 2-story and mansard brick, 8 rooms, bath, range, both gases, etc.
30.00—361 Ophelia st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, range, both gases.
35.00—7409 Race st., 2-story and attic brick, 8 rooms, bath, range, both gases, laundry, stationary tubs, etc.
100.00—4930 Center ave., 3-story brick, 12 rooms, reception hall, bath, both gases, laundry, furnace, electric light, etc.
EAST END APARTMENTS—
Dixon—4779 Liberty ave., 3-story brick apartment, suites of 4, 3 and 4 rooms, $20 and $25.
Fraser—702 Homewood ave., 3-story brick apartment building, suites of 4 rooms, $27.50.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

BARR BROS. & CO. LIST.

CITY HOUSES.

$15.00—28 15th st., brick house of 4 rooms.
$15.00—1230 Penn ave., 3 rooms 3d floor.
$20.00—46 Chestnut st., brick of 6 rooms.
$21.00—1112 Vickroy st., 4 rooms 1st floor, water, gas and use of bath.
$22.50—273 45th st., brick of 6 rooms and attic.
$30.00—3373 Webster ave., frame of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas, etc.
$35.00—142 43d st., brick of 10 rooms, bath, etc.

EAST END.

$16.00—Rear 409 Frankstown ave., brick of 6 rooms, water, etc.
$25.00—401 Frankstown ave., brick of 6 rooms, and attic, water and gas.

ALLEGHENY.

$10.00—100 Taggart st., 3 rooms and hall room on 3d floor.
$16.00—17 Meade st., frame of 5 rooms, water and gas.

SOUTH SIDE.

$10.00—No. 2851 Jane st., 3 rooms on 1st floor.
$12.50—2839 Larkins alley; brick of 4 rooms.
$16.00—2624 S. 18th st., brick dwelling of 5 rooms, etc.

BARR BROS. & CO.,
412 Grant st.

PARTIAL LIST
of
Pittsburgh Houses to Let By
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

Location.	Rooms.	Rent.	Location.	Rooms.	Rent.
Bluff st.	2	$13	Webster ave.	2	$12
Cliff st.	3	$17	Fifth ave.	3	$18
Washington st.	3	$25	Forbes st.	4	$20
Carson st.	4	$18	Grant Blvd.	4	$13
Townsend st.	5	$35	Linton st.	6	$25
Forbes st.	5	$22	Grant Blvd.	5	$15
Wylie ave.	5	$30	Stevenson st.	6	$22
Wylie ave.	6	$32	Tannehill st.	6	$22
Webster ave.	7	$20	Fifth ave.	8	$35
Grant Blvd.	9	$22	Fulton st.	18	$125

And many others.
If you don't see what you want, call for list.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
$10.00—Four-room frame dwelling; Lincoln ave.
$14.00—Six-room frame dwelling; Glenmawr ave., Sheraden.
$15.00—Five-room frame; 15 minutes' car ride from postoffice.
$22.50—APARTMENTS; new brick building; five rooms and bath, East End.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

East End Residences.

EAST END HOUSES.
For Rent—830 Inwood street, six rooms, $18 per month.
18 Borland street, five rooms, $20 per month.
5504 Howe street, eight rooms, all modern fixtures, $45 per month.
5352 Fifth avenue, nine rooms, bath, etc., $65 per month.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
327-329 Fourth avenue.

EAST END HOUSES.
To let—830 Inwood street, six rooms, $18 per month.
18 Borland street, five rooms, $20 per month.
5504 Howe street, eight rooms, all modern fixtures, $45 per month.
5352 Fifth avenue, nine rooms, bath, etc., $55 per month.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
327-329 Fourth avenue.

ARE you looking for a high-class apartment within two minutes' walk of Shadyside station in high-class location? If so, see the Shadyside dwellings; they contain marble entrance, steam heat throughout, hot water, tiled bath, hardwood floors, clothes driers in laundries and janitor's service; arranged in suites of five and six rooms; rent $45 and upward.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

FOR RENT—$40 per month—6 rooms; bath; large lot; fine location; overlooking Schenley park and East End district; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR RENT.
$25.00—362 Millvale ave., E. E., house of 7 rooms and hall, city water.
LAND TITLE & TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

SEND postal for complete rent list of East End houses, apartments and stores.
J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.
ARCH ST., ALLEGHENY—Well arranged suites of three and four rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas, laundries and janitor's service; most conveniently located apartments in Allegheny; close to market and parks; price, $22 to $30. See
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

2715 Stanton Ave. $22
Two-story frame, con. 6 rooms, attic, bath, range, h. and c. water, both gases.
6 Ridgewood Ave. $25
Two-story frame, con. 6 rooms, bath, range, h. and c. water, both gases.
Call for printed list.
PEARSON & FRIES,
209 Ohio st., W.,
Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY PROPERTY and W. L. SCOTT & CO. You cannot think of one without the other. Office 300 Federal st.

HOUSE for rent; was $35, now $25. B. G. Goble, 418 House building.

4-ROOM flat, No. 16 North Diamond st., west; all improvements. Inquire No. 12 N. Diamond st., Allegheny.

EIGHT and nine-room houses in the swell part of Perrysville ave., reduced to $25 and $30. B. G. Goble, 418 House building.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.
Storeroom and dwelling of nine rooms on one of the best business corners of the Twenty-third ward; all modern conveniences and newly papered and painted throughout; elegant location for grocery and meat market, bakery and confectionery, or general store; rent reasonable; investigate this.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.
Branch office, No. 4862 Second ave., opposite Flowers ave., open evenings until 8:30 o'clock.

FOR RENT—Meat, Poultry and Butter Shop—Doing a good business; best in Pittsburg; reasonable rent. Apply Knapp Bros., 42 Diamond market.

Business Property.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL PROPERTY.
For Rent—At satisfactory rental on long lease to suitable tenant, the best location available for hotel on Fifth ave., between Court House and Market st. Building can be readily remodeled to meet all requirements of modern hotel. Inquire at once of
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

Flats.

FLAT—For rent; 4-room flat, with gas and bath; rent $15.00 a month; North ave., Wilkinsburg.
JOHN WESLEY, 216 Frankstown ave.

Furnished Apartments.

FURNISHED apartment; light and heat furnished. Inquire 1009 Carnegie bldg.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

MAN'S COMFORT
Has been the object in view in the construction of the Knickerbocker apartments, 712-714 East Diamond st., Allegheny. These bachelor apartments were designed to afford luxurious comfort at small cost to men, especially young men, who are rooming in the city. Each apartment is designed to accommodate one to four men and the rent includes all necessary expense—steam heat, electric light, complete furnishment, bed linen, towels, chambermaid service, elevator service day and night. Rent $35 to $50 a month.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

AKRON APARTMENTS, corner of Center ave. and Craig st.; one apartment of 6 rooms, $47 per month. Possession November 1.

THE KENNETT on Craft ave. offers just one vacant apartment at $45 per month.

THE COLONIAL on Craft ave., near Forbes st., offers apartment No. 11 of 3 rooms at $30 and No. 15 of 5 rooms at $35 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.
Pacific ave., first floor, 7 rooms, bath $60.00
Dithridge st., 5 rooms, bath 60.00
Penn ave., 6 rooms, bath 50.00
Mathilda st., 6 rooms, bath 37.50
Penn ave., 4 rooms, bath 25.00
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

APARTMENTS.
THE BUCKINGHAM.
Largest and most thoroughly equipped apartment building in the city. Seventy-two complete apartments under one roof of from 4 to 8 rooms each, at from $40 to $75 per month. There are but a few of these left for a carefully selected tenancy. Service and general appointment of the highest order.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT.
APARTMENTS.
Dithridge st., 5 rooms, bath $60.00
Pacific ave., 7 rooms, bath 60.00
Penn ave., 6 rooms, bath 50.00
Mathilda st., 6 rooms, bath 37.50
Penn ave., 4 rooms, bath 25.00
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

JUMONVILLE APARTMENTS.
For Rent—Fifth avenue, near Seneca st., attractive apartments, four and five rooms, gases, electric light, steam heat, all modern fixtures, laundry, janitor service. Rentals $30 per month. SEE COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO., 327-329 Fourth ave.

AKRON APARTMENTS.
Cor. Center and Craig; six rooms and bath. Possession on or about November 1. Address L 195, The Gazette.

Storerooms.

TO LET

SMITHFIELD STREET

Opposite Kaufmann's, 2 store rooms, immediate possession.

Samuel W. Black & Co.,

Farmers Bank Building.

STOREROOM—Penn ave., near Horne's store; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Bellefield district, completely furnished in all particulars, 12-room brick, bath, all modern conveniences, steam heat, water heater; large lot; fine location; low rental until April 1; immediate posession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, or for sale; ten-room buff brick house; desirable location, East End; all conveniences; first-class condition. Address D 188, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, etc., near Highland and Fifth aves. Liggett Bros., 904 Arrott blg.

Offices.

FOR RENT—$20 to $45 Per Month.
CHOICE OFFICES.
In every respect fully up to date; nothing better in the city at price.
Fitzsimons Building, 331 Fourth ave. Send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

HOME TRUST BLDG., large office $40
Home Trust bldg., desk room $10
Bank for Savings bldg., 302, 304; special rental.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

SPECIAL HILLTOP BARGAINS.
$2,500 frame house, 6 rooms, hall, porches, water, gas, dry cellar, slate roof, corner lot, 25x106; level, sewered; possession at once; trees, etc.; good neighborhood; street paved; square from car line.
$2,900, well-built dwelling, 5 large rooms, attic, bath room, hall, porches, good cellar; lot 25x100; sewered; near paved street; don't miss this snap; only $1,000 cash needed.
$2,600, Charles st., Knoxville, frame house of 5 rooms, attic, water, gas, grained, porches, cellar, sewered; newly painted; cars pass; street paved, near Suburban car line; rents for $20 monthly; only $300 cash needed, balance like rent.
JAS. A. GRIFFITH,
109 Washington ave.

FOR SALE, $9,500.
Oakland, near Fifth ave., buff brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements and in first-class condition; lot 33x117.
LAND TITLE & TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

TRY THIS PLAN
If you want a good house and have only $1,000 cash to pay. For that amount down we can sell you a new brick reception hall house of 10 rooms, modern and complete in every detail; lot 30x100 feet; at $7,500 you will not find anything better in Shadeside.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

A CHANCE FOR OUR COLORED FRIENDS.
$1,800.00—Five-room frame house, cement cellar, inside closet, in good condition; convenient to cars; lot 22 by 125; easy terms.
$2,500.00—Seven-room modern brick house, porches, cellar, good lot, handy to cars; $300.00 cash, $25.00 per month.
$2,200.00—Five-room frame house, in good condition; good location; lot 21 by 100; $500.00 cash, balance easy.
$3,000.00—Two brick houses, nearly new; five rooms each; cement cellar, inside closet; only $500.00 cash, balance easy.
BRUSHTON REAL ESTATE CO.,
Both 'phones. 7705 Frankstown ave.

FOR SALE—$4,100, worth $4,500; $26.25 per month; $300 cash, corner two good streets; good new frame house, six rooms and finished attic, besides bathrooms, bath, closet and washstand with hot and cold water, pantry, laundry, sliding doors, hardwood mantels, tile hearths; two squares from cars and city school; immediate possession.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR SALE, BELLEVUE—$5,000.
An elegant, well-built house of 7 rooms and reception hall, bay window, hardwood floors in dining room and reception hall, white bathroom, elegantly papered, laundry, etc. Possession at once. Must be seen to be appreciated. Terms can be arranged to suit most anyone.
LAND TITLE & TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

$10,000—COMPLETE SHADYSIDE HOME.
Admirably located in one of Shadyside's best streets; 3-story frame house of 9 rooms and attic, hall and two bathrooms; everything modern; good stable with man's room on premises; also greenhouse and conservatories.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

ATTRACTIVE EDGEWOOD RESIDENCE, $10,500.
Brick residence of 10 extra large rooms (dining room is 16x21 ft.), on lot 63x150 ft., in one of Edgewood Park's best, brick-paved streets; hardwood finish throughout. Immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

AN 11 PER CENT INVESTMENT.
For Sale—Improved property in Oakland district, Pittsburgh; everything new, modern and complete; high-class renting property which will increase rapidly in value; $20,000 cash necessary to acquire property.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

DO YOU WISH TO OWN A HOME?
We Are Building Homes for Others
And can do the same for you. We also have houses already built. Step in. We make terms to suit.
MARCUS MAZER,
417 Ferguson Block.

FOR SALE.
NEW FRAME COTTAGE.
Six rooms, front and rear porches, good water, shade and fruit trees. Lot fenced and graded; stable; lot 50x100. Owner must sell. Cost over $2,000. If sold this week will take $1,550; 5 minutes' walk from street car.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

SALE

Only by

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,

ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
MONEY BEING MADE ON REAL ESTATE.
WILL SELL REAL ESTATE
WHERE MONEY IS BEING MADE.
YOUR FRIEND and YOUR NEIGHBOR
IS MAKING MONEY BUYING
REAL ESTATE THROUGH THESE OFFICES
DO LIKEWISE.
INVESTIGATE WHAT WE SAY.
ACT QUICKLY AND
THERE WILL BE MONEY IN IT FOR YOU.
A. R. CO.

26 PER CENT INVESTMENT
ON YOUR MONEY.
26 PER CENT.
For $2,000 CASH, and assume mortgage of $5,000 now on property; two modern brick dwellings containing 10 and 5 rooms each; rent for $524 per year, corner lot 20x72 feet; located on Hazel st., opposite Franklin school. Just think! This property makes 26 per cent on your money. It takes $404 to pay interest and all taxes. You can clear $520 a year on your investment of $2,000.
See exclusive agents at once.
We have this property until Thursday.
A. R. CO.

DOWNTOWN SNAP.
FOR SALE or WILL TRADE
for good income property.
A mint of money to this lucky purchaser.
WE CONTROL THE SALE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS SITE IN THE CITY. Fine lot to paved alley.
Property near to FRICK BLDG., POSTOFFICE, and other large buildings.
$2,000 a foot will be made on this buy as soon as Cathedral is built.
Full information, price and particulars can be obtained from exclusive agents.
A. R. CO.

HUMP DISTRICT.
FIFTH AVENUE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
RENTING FOR $3,800 a year.
4-sty. BRICK BUSINESS BLOCK within
2 MINUTES FROM COURT HOUSE.
Fronts 25½ feet on Fifth ave.
Runs back 112 feet to Ann st.
Storeroom, cemented basement and 21 rooms,
$34,000.
Mortgage on property running for 5 years.
A MINT OF MONEY IN THIS BUY
WHEN THE HUMP COMES DOWN.
Full particulars from agents.
A. R. CO.

THIS IS CHEAP FOR THE MONEY;
JUST THINK IT OVER, THEN SEE US.
$7,000.
FOR 4 BRICK HOUSES, CONTAINING
22 ROOMS,
On WYLIE AVE., near JUNILLA ST.
Big lot 40x110 feet to alley.
Rents for $840 A YEAR.
DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING?
WELL, GET NEXT TO THIS.
THERE IS MONEY IN IT FOR YOU.
Exclusive Agents.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

A. KERR & SON,
605 Times Building.
BELLEVUE—10-room frame house, 2 years old; gas and electricity, fitted for furnace, laundry, speaking tubes; modern in every respect; $1,000 necessary; balance to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE—$3,500.
BRICK HOUSE—In Belmar Plan, 7 rooms, bath, gas, cemented cellar; a good home.

FOR SALE—$1,800.
A nice suburban buff brick home of five rooms; a choice location.

FOR SALE.
All or any part of 30 lots at one-half the price of adjoining property. An excellent opportunity for an investor or any person seeking a home in a nice suburban district.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE.
Farm of 180 acres in Butler county. This farm has 12 producing oil wells, which nets owner $125 per month royalty. This is a A1 proposition. Price, $20,000.

If your property is reasonable, list it with us, as we have buyers for city and suburban properties.
A. KERR & SON,
605 Times Building.

HOUSES
FOR SALE.
EASY TERMS.
New modern frame dwellings of 8 rooms and bath. Papered throughout and every convenience. Lots are level, streets are paved and improved. Emerson place, 8 minutes' ride from Allegheny market.

New small frame dwelling, 3 and 5 rooms. Will consider small cash payment to suit purchaser, balance like rent. Morningside ave., Pittsburgh, Nineteenth ward.

A bargain in a small frame dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, 15 minutes' car ride from Pittsburgh postoffice. Terms to suit purchaser; will consider lots in exchange as part payment.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

BELLEVUE HOME FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
For sale, $12,750, remarkable offer; only $750 cash, balance $100 per month, principal and interest; lot 100x150, on best paved and sewered street in Bellevue; one square from electric cars; house nearly new and strictly modern and most carefully built by owner as home; could not be duplicated today for above price spot cash; good reasons for this rare offer.
HOME TRUST COMPANY,
Wood st. and Sixth ave.

FOR SALE—Liberty ave., near Winebiddle; 3-story brick business building; lot 25x140. Building composed of storeroom and two flats of 6 rooms each. Owner is desirous of selling. Call and make us an offer.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Ross ave., Wilkinsburg; lot 102x122; two frame dwellings of 10 rooms each. Can be had at a low price if taken quickly.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

REMARKABLE INVESTMENT in nearby Westinghouse town; brick building; located on corner two principal streets; three stores, six flats; good income. Change of owner's occupation renders immediate sale necessary, even at a sacrifice.
Address Owner,
P. O. Box 246.

COMPELLED TO SELL.
Must leave city.
LOCUST ST.—Splendid brick house of 5 rooms and attic; good lot, nice location; can be had at a bargain.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Frame house, six rooms, finished attic, in Knoxville, near both car lines; in good condition; price $3,300. Address P 187, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.
$4,500 to Quick Purchaser.
Eight-room brick dwelling, bath, cemented cellar; best location in Wilkinsburg.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Fine 11-room buff brick center hall house, strictly modern; finest location in Edgewood; can be bought at bargain. P. O. Box 1705.

Mortgage Loans.

WE HAVE MONEY
to place in good loans ranging from $2,000 up.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

East End Residences.

HANDSOME MARYLAND COLONIAL RESIDENCE
Situated on one of the best corners in the Squirrel Hill district; pompeiian solid brick, stone trim.; handsomely finished in hardwood; three bath rooms. This is an exceptionally well-built and well-arranged house; $23,000; special price to make sale.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
EAST END.
Choice location, principal thoroughfare; high-class district; new 12-room vitrified brick house, beautifully decorated; first and second floors hardwood; 3 bathrooms; all modern conveniences. For quick sale, owner will sell for 25 per cent less than surrounding values.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank building.

WE HAVE the best little house in this good old town, in Belmar Park. Take Frankstown avenue cars and get off at Sterrett st., walk up to Hermitage st., you will see our sign. Send your wife out during the day time and she will bring you out in the evening or on Sunday.

$7,500 PAID LIKE RENT
For small cash payment, you can buy a handsome, new solid brick, 11-room house near Highland park, and pay the balance of the purchase price like rent. This home is first-class in all particulars—everything new and modern. Inquire at once of

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

EAST END REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR ANY KIND OF PROPERTY IN THE EAST END, please advise me of the fact and I will take pleasure in showing you a house and lot to suit your requirements if it is in the market for sale; I can offer for your choice some of the best bargains in the city. For example: A 14-room solid brick house that was built for the owner some years ago and could not be built today for the price asked for the house and lot, on nice paved street; lot 70x150; price $12,000.

Choice vacant frontage, near the city limits, on wide paved street; sidewalks and sewered; fine residence neighborhood; in lots of 40 feet, at $50 front foot; 1,000 feet for sale at this price to boom the plan.

A MAGNIFICENT COLONIAL residence, built of pure cream color buff brick, with gray stone trimmings, on a 50-foot foundation of solid granite, with 4 large IONIC COLUMNS from cement porch to roof; this house is beautifully decorated; hall finished in white and mahogany, walls in blue, parlor in white and gold; large dining room in front of house in Swedish oak and pink; 3 luxurious bathrooms, large kitchen and laundry; very bright and light; steam heat; Monarch hot water heater, kitchen range, laundry store, refrigerator, fly screens, awnings, brass curtain rods, etc., that the owner had in use only three months, when his business called him out of the city; this property is very desirable and is cheap at price asked; corner two fine streets; is worth $30,000; price only $25,500.

A nice frame residence on corner of two good streets; lot is a triangle, fronts over 100 feet on best street; house is in good repair; reception hall; 7 rooms and finished attic; bath, gas, porch, lawn and shade trees; price only $8,000.

ADDRESS JAMES F. ROSS,
P. O. Box 23, EAST END, PITTSBURGH.

New Center Hall Residence.

An opportunity to secure a beautiful home on Negley avenue, East End; 12 rooms; modern and complete; can be bought for $18,000. You cannot buy lot and build its duplicate for less than $22,000. Address Owner, Box 66, Station A.

FOR SALE.
$4,800.00—Hermitage st., E. E.—Brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, etc. Bargain—Adjoining residences like this sold for $6,000.00.
$6,000.00—Natchez st., S. S., near the new tunnel line—Row of three solid brick dwellings. Rental $54.00 per month. A bargain.
$4,000.00—Westinghouse st., near Lemington ave., E. E.—Brick veneered dwelling, 8 rooms, reception hall, bath, etc. Terms, $500 cash and $35.00 per month.
$6,000.00—Fifth ave., near Thomas st.—Brick of 11 rooms, reception hall, bath, furnace, etc. $1,000 cash.
$3,200.00—Idlewild st., E. E.—Good house, 5 rooms, reception hall, bath, etc. Lot 25x140 to alley. Near car line.
LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., E. E.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR PHYSICIAN.
Large brick residence on corner lot, 85x200 feet; one of the finest residence locations in East Liberty, is offered for sale because of owner's leaving city. House is a very substantial 12-room building, very finely finished in hardwood; large stable on premises; no better location in the city for physician. Owner might consider an exchange for business property. Price $28,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

$4,650.00.
EAST END BARGAIN.
$200 LESS THAN COST.
Seven-room brick house, all modern improvements, on paved street; present owner got the house on a foreclosure, and wants to sell quick. Easy terms.
ALLAN W. JONES & CO.,
6019 Center ave., cor. Sheridan st.

FOR SALE—$18,000; finely located and adapted for a sanitarium or private school; large center hall brick house, 17 very large rooms, front, side and rear porches, large pantry, very fine laundry; one room 40 ft. long, would make fine dormitory; every modern improvement; lot 71x150 ft.; Rebecca, between Friendship and Harriet sts.; most exclusive portion of the Twentieth ward; convenient to Penn, Center and Liberty ave. cars; close to Shadyside station; or will rent to right party.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
$5,000.
HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
BET. NORTH HIGHLAND AND NEGLEY AVES.
Elegantly built and well-finished frame house of eight rooms, hall, bath, range, bath, cabinet mantels, combination chandeliers, china closet, pantry, electric light, laundry, nice porches, good lot; improved street.
COOPER & M'ALLISTER,
503-504 Times Bldg.

SQUIRREL HILL PROPERTY.
Now is the time to buy frontage on
Forbes avenue.
Irwin avenue.
Northumberland avenue.
Marlborough avenue.
Beacon street.
Purchasers desiring fine home sites should see
J. H. GOEHRING. 316 FRICK BLDG.

FOR SALE—On Beechwood boulevard, between Fifth ave. and Forbes, brick house of 14 rooms, all conveniences; lot 117x160 to 20-foot alley; large brick stable and carriage house; shade and fruit trees; grape vines and shrubbery; artesian well; will consider small home as part payment. J. N. Straub & Co., 141 South Highland ave. Bell 90 Highland, P. & A. 361 East.

$6,500—A BRICK HOUSE of 10 rooms, reception hall, tile bath, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, tile vestibule, piped for furnace; good cellar; enameled stationary tubs in laundry; cellar cemented; front and rear porches; lot 25x100 feet to an alley; street paved; elegant location; this property is worth $7,000; owner leaving city.
J. H. M'CLELLAND & CO.,
309 Brushton ave., E. E.

BARGAIN PRICES IN EAST END HOUSES.
I have a few first-class houses with latest improvements on the following streets: Dearborn st., Franklin ave., Bennett st., Hastings st., Monticello st., Graham st., Murtland ave., etc. Prices ranging from $3,000 up to $7,000. Will gladly give particulars if you call. Terms very reasonable.
MARCUS MAZER,
417 Ferguson Block.

WE have for sale two very fine center hall houses located in the best residential section of Squirrel Hill. These houses are modern in every respect and are exceptional bargains at the price of $18,000 each.
For further particulars see
J. H. GOEHRING. 316 FRICK BLDG.

SQUIRREL HILL DISTRICT.
Beacon st., near Murray ave., 12-room brick house, tiled bath, open nickel plated plumbing, instantaneous water heater; hardwood floors; large closets in every room; will finish to suit; lot 35x160 feet; price $10,500; $3,500 cash, balance mortgage.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice; handsome residence, situate in Wallingford st., lot 54x181, on which is erected a modern brick residence of 11 rooms; an ideal location; owner desires to leave city.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

SNAP—
New and modern Wilkins Place house, ten rooms, reception hall; hardwood—in fact, every modern convenience and improvement; must sell quickly to close an estate. Full particulars of
Executor, P. O. Box 248.

$7,000 WILL buy this modern brick house of 10 rooms, located on desirable residence street, Twenty-second ward, near the park; possession if desired.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

FOR SALE—$7,000; Walnut st., Twentieth ward, between Fifth and Ellsworth aves.; solid brick, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, furnace; all improvements; lot 27½x105 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

A NICE NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE
For sale on easy terms; with water, gas, good cellar and slate roof; situate on corner lot, 23 x110. Price $1,600.
FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—$4,750; Pacific, near Friendship ave., Twentieth ward, neat frame, 7 rooms, hall, bath, gas, porches; lot 20x130 feet; runs back to 30 ft. paved street.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE, $16,000.
Squirrel Hill, center hall Colonial house of 12 rooms, two baths, newly papered and decorated. Price has been reduced from $18,000 to effect quick sale.
LAND TITLE & TRUST COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished; ten-room buff brick house; desirable location, East End; all conveniences; first-class condition. Address C 188, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Frame house, 7 rooms; lot 24x120 to alley, $3,750; also adjoining lot 24x120, $2,600; No. 153 Federal st., near East Liberty station; cheapest property on the street. Owner, Room 307, 421 Wood st.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE.
POPLAR ST., near North ave.—Brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; modern throughout; now rented for $40. Owner must sell before leaving Pittsburgh.
$6,000— $6,000
NORMAN ST., near Perrysville ave.—Frame house, 6 rooms, finished attic,
$3,000— bath, all conveniences ... $3,000
BOYLE ST., near North ave.—Brick, 8
$7,000— rooms, bath; lot 22x90 ... $7,000
LOCUST ST., near Fulton—Brick, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, bath; lot 40x140; stable in rear. This property worth $10,000; will
$8,500— sell for $8,500
MIDDLE ST.—A cozy home of 9 large rooms and bath; lot 40x120;
$4,000— only $4,000
We have many properties for sale or trade. Call and see us.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.

TWO ALLEGHENY BARGAINS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT,
BALANCE LIKE RENT.
$7,500—Beech st., near Allegheny ave., brick dwelling of 9 rooms and 4 attic rooms; bath, reception hall; modern conveniences.
$8,500—Fayette st., brick dwelling of 10 rooms and bath, hall, etc.; laundry, furnace; modern conveniences.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

COME up on Troy Hill in Allegheny; we have 10 of the best small brick houses ever built; we can show you that you will pay less than rent if you live in one of these homes. Take Troy Hill cars; get off at Forest st. Come up Sunday.

FOR SALE—California ave., near high bridge, Allegheny, fine new residence, 7 rooms; all modern conveniences, large lot; price $7,500. If you are looking for a bargain in choice residence district investigate this.
EDWIN E. KLEIN,
22 N. Diamond st., Allegheny.

WHY PAY RENT? $1,000 will handle the best house in Perrysville avenue district for the money; 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, furnace; finely papered; large lot; two minutes from cars. Address G 195, The Gazette.

Farms.

FARMS! HOMES! BARGAINS!
100 acres, Summit twp., Crawford county, Pa.; good 7-room house; two good barns, 30 acres timber; plenty of fruit; cheap, $3,600.

90 acres near Springboro, Pa., new 8-room house with bath and furnace; new bank barn; adjoining Shadeland, Powell Bros.' famous stock farm. Price $3,400.

77 acres, Allegheny county, Pa., near Gibsonia station. Quick sale, $75 per acre.

136 acres near Linesville, Pa., $20 per acre, or will echange for vacant or income property.
VET L. BROWN,
Room 208. 331 Fourth ave.

FARM, crops, stock and tools; 110 acres, cutting 20 tons hay from smooth, level, machine-worked fields, and growing profitable crops of corn, grain, potatoes and beans; 125 apple trees; abundance wood and timber; spring-watered pasture for 10 cows; neat 7-room house; barn with basement, 30x40; ample outbuildings (send for photograph); buildings are supplied with never-failing pure, running spring water; well located, good cash markets; owner has business that calls him elsewhere, and to get quick sale includes 4 good cows, calves, hens, farming tools, wagons, machinery and hay, for only $1,500; write us for traveling instructions, so that you can go to see it at once; illustrated lists of other New England farms, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, etc., mailed free. E. A. STOUT, Farm Department 72, 150 Nassau st., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

FIVE-ACRE FARM—$100.
Join the Pittsburgh Colony
At West Egg Harbor, N. J.
Poultry and fruit farm, 15 miles from Atlantic City, on both Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, fine soil for fruit, grapes, truck and poultry; near best markets in the world; fine climate; no swamp land; the title is insured; don't buy land unless it is; we build you a house and take pay same as rent; $5 down; $5 monthly; let us tell you about it.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE SMALL PLACE
4 acres, Clarion county, 3 miles from railroad, near church and school; best of land; well watered; good vein fire clay, frame house 8 rooms, painted and papered; barn 28x36 in good repair; all outbuildings; 100 fruit trees; great variety; small fruits; no mortgage; nice home; price $1,600; terms, 1-3 down; balance to suit.
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

A.—SOUTHERN FARM & TIMBER LANDS.
12,000 a. in one body at $7.50 per a.
180 a. improved cotton and stock plantation; $9.00 per a.
170 a. improved cotton plantation in the Yazoo Delta, Miss.; $16,000.
We have dairy and truck farms on all the R. R. leading into New Orleans and close enough to get the benefit of the market.
Before you invest in southern lands get our sales book (free).
GARBER BROS., Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Morgan City, La.

FARM—
150 acres 1½ miles from station, 36 miles from Pittsburgh; fine spring water, 5 acres orchard, 25 acres timber, 2 veins coal, leased for oil and gas on adjoining farm; new 8-room house, good barn, etc. Will exchange for equity in good city or suburban property. Price $12,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
GREAT FARM BARGAIN.
Farm of 116 acres, located on the P. R. R.; 60 acres clear; balance in woodland; good house, barn 40x50; orchard; all kinds of fruit. To a quick buyer only $4,000; terms $2,000 cash, balance to suit.
DAVID DOUGHTY,
Real Estate and Insurance Broker,
4733 Liberty ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
One of the most desirable farms of 150 acres in Crawford county, one mile from Shadeland, on the finest road in this county; fine location; good state of cultivation; terms easy. For price and full particulars write.
A. H. WRIGHT,
Shadeland, Pa.

FARMS—For sale, 100 Ohio farms, near Warren, O.; new descriptive list just out, quoting prices and illustrated with 20 half-tone views of farm buildings, free. Address E. H. Kistler, "Farm Agent," Warren, O.

FOR SALE—Farm, 40 acres; 20 miles from city; 5 minutes' walk from station; 6-room house; good orchard and water; would make a splendid poultry farm; price $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson building.

FARM—Of 35 acres, with 5-room house, cellar, stable and some fruit; price $1,500; near Bethel, Ohio. JAS. R. HICKS, Amelia, Ohio.

FARMS! FARMS!
If you want to buy a farm we have them from two acres to 300. Some for exchange. Send for list.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

ONLY $3,200—Fine 64-acre farm; house of 10 large rooms, 2 good barns, fine water, choice fruit; on main road; near church and school. Murray Bros., 440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, or Niles, O.

Farms and Coal Lands.

PENNA.—307 acres, near Panhandle R. R., within 50 miles of Pittsburgh; underlaid with coal, gas and oil; land is rolling; now in grass and timber; old buildings; price $20,000.

PENNA.—590 acres, in Indiana county, between B. & R. and the WEST PENN R. R., about 50 miles from Pittsburgh; handsomely improved farms; said to be the best in the county; underlaid with 3 veins of coal; but the Pittsburgh vein is not for sale; TWO Freeport veins go with the farm; this coal is estimated to be worth, as it is, $50 per acre; the improvements are worth $20,000; farms produced 275 tons of hay this year, besides 19 acres in fruit and 75 acres in timber; price only $50,000, on easy terms.

WEST VA.—100 acres PITTSBURGH VEIN COAL land, located on R. R. and river; this is part of a larger tract; special offer.

KENTUCKY—900 acres near Peach Orchard, in timber and underlaid with COAL; price $20 per acre; also a tract of 500 acres that is about 20 miles from above, at $10 per acre.

ADDRESS JAMES F. ROSS,
P. O. Box 23, East End, Pittsburgh.

Business Properties.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
Brick house of 7 rooms; all conveniences; lot 20x120 feet; small frame house on rear; annual rental $684. For quick sale will take $7,500.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE—Brick factory building, 300x50 feet, three floors, corner property; only $10,000; also group of factory buildings, with power, steam heat and 4½ acres of land, brick construction, all for $35,000, will divide to suit.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

Lots.

ONLY $450.
TERRACE ST., Oakland; lot 23x100; this unquestionably is the cheapest lot in the ward.
MURTLAND AVE., fine level lot, 23x120 to an alley; only $1,600.
HERMITAGE ST., splendid lot, 25x140, only $1,000—a bargain.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

125 FEET CHOICE FRONTAGE
IN SQUIRREL HILL.
For Sale—$175 a foot front; lot 125 feet front by 215 feet on other; located in south side of Irwin ave., 150 feet west of Wightman st. The lot is graded, sodded and planted with beautiful shrubbery and flowers.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.
OWNER NON-RESIDENT AND ANXIOUS TO SELL.
$42 per foot. Adjoining lot sold for $60. The only lots on the street for sale. All street improvements made and paid. Fine shade trees on each lot. Lot 100x100 feet. Nice home site or good chance for builder.
COOPER & M'ALLISTER, 503-504 Times Bldg.

ANDERSON FARM PLAN.
MT. LEBANON DISTRICT, the choicest, highest and most desirable property in this entire section; only 12 minutes from P. O. on new Tunnel Route, lots 140x155. For the present take Mt. Lebanon cars to Banksville ave. and Espy switch.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

VACANT FOR SALE.
EDGEWOOD—One of Pittsburgh's finest suburbs; 340 feet near station, on paved and sewered street; fine surroundings; would make special inducements to parties wanting to build.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Lot 25x160, located in Elliott; a bargain at $500; $150 down and balance terms to suit. Nickum & Scott, No. 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Bargain if sold in three days, lot in North Highland district, 29x135. J. A. Saint, 6128 Penn ave., East End.

FOR SALE—Level lot, Fourteenth ward, near Robinson st., $15 foot. Inquire 632 Collins, E. E.

Coal and Timber Lands.

FLORIDA TIMBER LANDS.
Better Than Government Bonds
700,000 ACRES
LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LAND,
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS.
Owner's Price $1.50 to $2.50
PRICES HAVE JUST BEEN ADVANCED.
BUY BEFORE FURTHER ADVANCES.
National Realty Investment Co.,
1302 Arrott Building.

COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.
HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENTS.
Long leaf yellow pine for export trade.
Operating coal mines.
Large and small tracts coal lands.
China, brick and tile clay mines. Kaolin and Bauxite mines.
NATIONAL REALTY INVESTMENT CO.,
1302 Arrott Building.

Coal Lands.

COAL TRACT FOR SALE ON BOND PLAN—No cash required; will take bonds of company to operate property for entire amount; this is a great opportunity to go into coal business and pay for property out of earnings.

COAL TRACT ON ROYALTY—Wine tract can be leased on royalty; ready for immediate operation.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

Oil Lands.

NEW ARKANSAS OIL FIELD—Buy lease; five acres, $3 acre; fortunes future sale leases. G. M. Bailey, Missouri Pacific immigration agent, Little Rock, Ark.

Real Estate—Special.

BAUM GROVE DISTRICT.
Price $8,500
On Reasonable Terms.
10-room reception hall brick dwelling; all modern improvements; lot 35x100; near Friendship School.
C. C. HAMILTON.

Fletcher st., near East Liberty.
Only $2,200.
$600 cash; balance to suit; 5-room solid-brick dwelling, bath, etc.; lot 22x70.
C. C. HAMILTON.

Pacific ave., near Harriett st.
Only $10,500.
10-room reception hall brick; this is a solid brick building, built for a home; lot 30x133. Can be had on reasonable terms.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.

Wilkinsburg Bargain.
Wallace st., near Wood st.
Only $5,800.
On terms to suit; 11-room reception hall brick house, bath, all modern conveniences; lot 50x120; this property is reasonable at $8,000; was foreclosed at $5,500.
C. C. HAMILTON.

Fifth Ave. Bargain.
West of Craft ave.
Only $4,200.
Terms to Suit.
9-room brick house, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences; renting now for $480 per year; lot 16x100; the lot itself is worth $6,200, as you cannot buy anything for less than $400 a foot in that locality.
C. C. HAMILTON,
316 Fourth ave.
Phone 155 Court. P. & A. 2331 M.

For Sale or Exchange.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Ashland Co., O., 120-acre farm 2½ miles from R. R. and town; rolling land; 30 acres timber; 7-room house, built 1903; bank barn, 36x60, 2 years old; all outbuildings; 2 orchards; fruit of all kinds; price $6,000; prefer Allegheny property.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKLE CO.,
321 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Nine new frame houses, 6 rooms and hall each, open stairways, front and rear porches, slate roofs, natural gas for light and fuel, city and well water, cemented cellars, level lots 25x100 feet; these houses are located on nice elevation at Carnegie, 3 minutes' walk to street cars; price $2,200 each; will take good lots, land or other clear value as part payment.
S. J. ROCKERSHOUSEN,
407 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

EXCHANGE—Have 2 lots, 36x120, valued at $300 each; will exchange for Hilltop or Mt. Washington residence and assume mortgage for difference; give location, price, etc. Address K 195, The Gazette.

FOR EXCHANGE—Four lots, clear of encumbrance, situated on Osgood st., Tenth ward, Allegheny; fine location; owner will exchange for East End improved property and assume mortgage.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—For vacant or improved; handsome buff brick, center hall residence of 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, with all modern improvements, N. Euclid ave.; location first-class; lot 41x100; owner will exchange for improved or unimproved property.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

EXCHANGE.
We have a number of city properties to exchange for farms and stores. See our list.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Desirable vacant lots for small renting properties in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Will assume mortgage.
EDWIN E. KLEIN,
22 N. Diamond st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Meat market and grocery store doing $300 to $400 weekly; will exchange for real estate in East End; willing to retain mortgage; call for particulars. 615 Carson st., South Side.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—Confectionery and tobacco store in Millvale; best in the town; $350. John D. Boyd, 35 East Lacock st., Allegheny.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In city; sales $600 per mon.; cheap rent; price $700.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In Allegheny, doing business $25 day; rent $15 mo., including two living rooms; price $500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUTTER, EGG, TEA AND COFFEE store—In city; doing business $50 day; rent $20 mo.; price $1,500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Well located; cheap rent; doing a good business; stock and fixtures, $500.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.

GROCERY STORE—In city; good location, doing business $250 week; rent $30 mo.; price $1,200. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms and bath, furnished complete; located in central Allegheny; cheap rent; a bargain to quick buyer. Address N 158, The Gazette.

SEE ROBT. M. EURICH & CO., 904 Arrott Bldg., before purchasing or selling your business; facilities unlimited for quick sales.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

ESTABLISHED 3 years CAB, EXPRESS, CARRIAGE, light and heavy hauling business, doing a larger business than the health of proprietor can stand, is the only reason for selling; stock is worth more than price asked, consisting of 16 HORSES, 4 heavy hauling wagons, 2 moving wagons, 3 single horse wagons, 1 large carriage, 1 buggy, 2 runabouts, 2 depot cabs, harness, etc.; good will; price $5,500 CASH.

OIL AND GAS CO. STOCK—I have an allotment of 100,000 shares of the Cherryvale Central Oil & Gas Co., incorporated, STOCK to offer to investors at the remarkable low price of $5,000 for all, or in lots of 1,000 shares at $80 per thousand. This company has struck oil, have 6 wells drilled ready for pumping, and need only this additional capital to install pumping plant. Par value is $1 per share. Officers are E. S. McDonald, president, (mayer); J. M. Courtney, vice president, (manager City water works); C. O. Wright, treasurer, (president of the People's bank); G. W. McClelland, secretary and manager, oil producer; H. P. Farrelly Chanute, attorney; stock expected to advance 500 per cent by January 1, 1905. Address
JAMES F. ROSS,
P. O. Box 23, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE.
A solid brick, with stone foundation, in Menomonie, Wisconsin, city of 7,000 population, beautifully situated and most healthy. The very best of educational advantages, and a city of steady growth. This building has 48½ feet street front, and is 84 feet deep, 2 stores and basement under all. It is thoroughly built, and a first-class opportunity to be conducted as an opera house, or may easily be converted into a large department store for which there is a good opening. Property must be sold to close estate. Price $12,500. For further particulars address JOHN HOPWOOD, MENOMONIE, WIS.

BUY PEWABIC,
because it is no ordinary mining investment. Situated in a proven district that has been producing 44 years, above Central City, Gilpin county, Col. This is one of the largest properties in the county and adjoins the Old Town and other well-known producers. In charge of John C. Fleschutz, who brought success to all Rhoderick Dhu stockholders. A limited amount of treasury stock now offered and being rapidly subscribed for. Act at once. Send or call for report on property by Mr. Fleschutz. Bert McFarland, 1303 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAUNDRY—Fully equipped modern laundry in a good town near the city; no other laundry near; will sell or rent on long lease. Capacity about $600 per week.

Saloon and Roadhouse, near Wheeling; good lease; old established and a money maker; $3,500.

Drug Store—In good location in good town near city; old established and doing a good business; price $6,000.
See our list of stores before buying.
MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

HARDWARE STORE—
In a good town, 40 miles from Pittsburgh; sales $25,000 a year. Will take part good income property. Invoice $6,500.
GROCERY—
In a good town of 5,000 population, 20 miles from city; sales $25,000 a year, and can be increased with a little effort. Invoice $4,000.
GROCERY—
Nice clean stock in Allegheny, good trade, 3 living rooms. Price $450.
ROOMING HOUSE—
Down town, 21 rooms, low rent. Income $325 a month. Price $1,900.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Good business location; estab. 10 yrs.; good National cash register, lunch counters, coffee urns, fine range; business will clear $150 a month; reason for selling, sickness; must be sold by Saturday; price $700
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Centrally located in city; sales amount $50 day; fixtures in first-class condition; will bear investigation; act quick; price $7,500. Call or write.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Machine shop, with lathes, planers, shaper, drill presses, etc.; also brick building, size 50x200 feet; three floors, corner property, all for $15,000; can also sell foundry building adjoining, size 50x165 ft., for $6,000.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

EXTRAORDINARY
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.
The Podophylet Medicine Company, recently of Atlanta, Ga., but now of Pittsburgh, Pa., offers a limited amount of their stock at $3 per share, par value of $10 full paid and non-assessable. Large earning capacity. This offer expires November 1. Make application and remittance to
CORPORATION LAW AND TRUST CO.,
707-708 Times Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPER, paint and window supplies and glass business, 50 miles from city; doing about $20,000 year; owing to ill-health will sell business $2,000 cash and balance real estate; price $4,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

MILLINERY AND DRYGOODS STORE—Located in town of 5,000 people; sales $10,000 year; rent $18 a mo., with living rooms; good reason for sale; price $2,500. Call or write.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—Eight rooms and bath, located on Sandusky st., Allegheny; all rooms are well furnished; price $350
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Located in Braddock; doing a business of $1,000 to $1,200 per month; also 4 living rooms; well furnished, including a new $500 piano; rent $35 per month; price for all $1,500; for the restaurant, $750.
HOME REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room 416 Ferguson Bldg.

HOTEL AND BAR—Centrally located in Youngstown, Ohio; 16 rooms, finely furnished; rooms pay the rent of the whole house; average amount of business $25 to $30 a day; reason for selling, sickness; price only $1,200
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.
We buy and sell all kinds of business and real estate everywhere; partners secured, stock companies organized and financed; correspondence solicited; transactions strictly confidential.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS—In one of our best Penna. towns; reason for selling, sickness; doing a business of on an average of $1,000 a week; select trade; cheap rent and long lease; leading business of the town; this is an excellent business; price $12,000
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

BRICK MADE FROM SAND AND CEMENT—This is the coming brick. Big money in the business and a monopoly to the party controlling it. We are in a position to give you a permanent and big money making business. Call and see us.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

A TWO-CHAIR barber shop, two pool tables in good condition; also bathroom fixtures; five good living rooms in connection; moderate rent; other business the reason for selling; only shop and poolroom in place. Inquire or address E. Schoonover, Braeburn, Pa., Westmoreland county.

MEAT MARKET—Best location in the city; rent only $12 a month; doing a business of $200 a week and increasing; has a stock of groceries of about $150; fine fixtures; price $500
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY—One of the best stores in Pittsburgh, doing about $100 day; cheap rent; will sell at invoice, $3,000. Call or write.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

CORPORATION CHARTERS.
Congress law for District Columbia; no taxes; liberal, safe, cheap. U. S. Legal Corporation, Washington, D. C. Representing $1,-200,000.

MEAT MARKET and delicatessen, E. E., ready-to-serve lunch meats, condiments, fresh and smoked meats, pickled fish, etc.; all the fashionable trade of E. E.; rent cheap, with 2-year lease; price $1,000.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

$350 BUYS half interest office business, salary and profits $175 month. Experience unnecessary. Chance for young man. Address M 195, The Gazette.

EXCELLENT COMBINATION LISTS of Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies for Mail Order Advertisers from $10 and upwards mailed free. Rudolph Guenther, 108 Fulton st., New York.

BUSINESS—
If you want to buy or sell any kind of business see
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Cigar, Confectionery and Toy Store—With 5 living rooms; good stand and a money maker; must sell at once, account leaving city. Call 1304 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Retail grocery; stock, fixtures, at bargain; unable to attend to business on account of sickness and old age. 1701 Market st., Allegheny, Pa.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—In suburb; established 5 yrs.; doing business $250 week; will exchange for real estate; price $4,300. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY STORE, located in Allegheny, doing good business; rent $22; will sacrifice, $400. Room 305, 422 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

BAKERY—In city; established 3 yrs.; doing business $500 week; rent $40 mo.; price $4,300. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth ave.

Whoever Reads Your Ad. Here Is Already Interested

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS.
ROBT. M. EURICH & CO.,
Reliable Brokers,
604 Arrott Building.

BUTTER, EGGS AND MILK DEPOT—Located Shadyside district; now doing a business of $250 weekly; established 11 years; $1,650 takes same; better than a government bond.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY—Downtown; just the place for a hustler; rent only $45 a month; doing a business of $6,000 to $7,000 a year; the stock in this establishment would invoice at $1,500, positively beyond a question of doubt a bargain at figure asked, $1,800.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY—Wholesale district downtown; only one of its kind in that neighborhood; doing a business of $600 a month; price $1,100 for a quick sale.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY—Best of its kind in its neighborhood; rent $15 a month; now doing business of $200 a week; an opportunity of a lifetime at figures asked, $1,700; you can clear that inside of a year.

FRUIT STAND—Near court house; sales $200 a week; established 8 years; take time to look it up; price $2,100.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY—East End; optioned by us for cafe and now on market for sale; sales aggregate $1,250 a month; expense not worth talking about; excellent lease; have refused $3,800 without inventory; price $4,800.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY—Leading in Oakland; sales $1,200 a month; established 7 years; will sell for less than invoice, $4,000; positively a snap; internal dissension cause for sale.

EXPRESS BUSINESS — Second to Blanck's express, East End; good chance for a hustler; income $600 to $800 a month; clearing above all expenses $200 to $300 monthly; make us an offer.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE—Exceptional chance to purchase at a very small outlay of cash in East End; fully equipped; lease alone worth $1,100; for a quick sale this week only $600.

GROCERY—Do you want a nice little stand that is at present doing a business of $250 week? Well, then, come in at once and inquire for one listed at $1,100, and take advantage of the partner's quarrel.

MILLINERY—Just the spot for a practical milliner; now doing a business of $200 to $300 monthly; make us an offer.

MILLINERY STOCK—Would invoice at $2,000; the rent is a song in comparison to amount of business done—$400 a week; present owner is sick and can be bought today at the sacrifice price of only $1,200.

ROOMING HOUSES—Can't get enough of them; look at our books for last week's sales of rooming houses: 5 buyers for one stand; how is this for proof of our bargains?

ROOMING HOUSE—Two in the wholesale district; both clearing a hundred a month each, and this is a positive fact; call on us at once; price $900 and $1,100, respectively. Bargain.

ROOMING HOUSE — Near Bellefield apartments, Center ave.; furniture almost new; the location is the very best; so make money at once by taking boarders and realize $300 to $400 a month; price is right, so call or write for full particulars.

ROOMING HOUSE—East End; prominent street; income $144 monthly; now clearing $75 a month; price $1,100.

ROOMING HOUSE—Downtown, near Wabash depot; income $375 a month; profits $140; established 7 years; with a payment of $200 owner will lease; pay balance out of profits; now this is a chance to get into the business.

RESTAURANT—This one now doing a business of $800 a month; make us an offer.

RESTAURANT—Only one of its kind in the best living district in the city; will invoice between $1,500 and $1,600; cheap rent; come in and ask about it.

CATERING BUSINESS — East End. Are you a practical caterer? Well, then, don't hesitate a moment, and call and ask about one doing a business of $2,000 a month; fixtures and silverware will invoice at $5,000; look this stand up at once; $7,000 cash takes same.

ROBT. M. EURICH & CO.,
Reliable Brokers,
604 Arrott Building.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 FIFTH AVE.

RELIABLE BUSINESS BROKERS.

Everything in this list is a specially selected bargain.

ROOMING HOUSE—A magnificent 14-room house on North ave., facing the parks; finely equipped throughout and filled with roomers; a great bargain at $725.

CASH GROCERY and bakery included; one of the best stands in the two cities; est. 17 years; doing over $300 weekly cash; very fine equipment, including horse and wagon and register, etc.; 3 living rooms and stable; 5 years' lease and only $30 rent. This is the best grocery we ever offered at a price less than invoice; $2,000.

SALOON—On the main st. of the best borough in the country; fine 14-room house; est. 20 years; sale includes furnishings. Price $4,750.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 FIFTH AVE.

GROCERY STORE—Located on Liberty ave., Bloomfield; 3 living rooms, finished attic and yard, stable; rent only $30 a mo.; doing a business of $200 a week; ask nothing for good-will; will sell dollar for dollar; price invoice about ....$600.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—In suburban town, doing business $75 day; established 5 years; opposite railroad depot; good reason; price $2,600.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—Estab. 30 yrs.; cheap rent; well equipped for the business; clearing over $100 a month; price..........$650.
HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
Office 616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

DRUG STORE—Outside city, doing business $1,000 month; 1,000 prescriptions a month; an up-to-date store in every particular; price $6,500.
JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-609 Keystone Bldg. 324 Fourth ave.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business see Nickum & Scott, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

WANTED—Partner with $4,000 to take an interest in good paying manufacturing business; A1 opportunity. Address X 187, The Gazette.

Special.

FOR SALE.
BLAST FURNACES.
Blast furnace in Pennsylvania.
Blast furnace and ore lands in Tennessee.
Blast furnace and ore lands in North Carolina.
Charcoal iron furnace and ore lands in Western Kentucky.
IRON ORE LANDS.
Two iron ore properties in the Lake Superior region.
Iron ore property in Georgia.
Iron ore property in Illinois.
Developed iron ore mines in Virginia.
Manganese mines in Arkansas.
ROLLING MILLS.
Steel mill in Pennsylvania.
Steel works in New York state.
Wire works in Illinois.
MANUFACTURING PLANTS.
Large manufacturing plant in Ohio.
Planing mill in North Carolina.
Planing mill in Alabama.
Cotton mills in Alabama.
Cotton mills in Georgia.
Manufacturing plant in New Jersey.
Ice plant in Ohio.
Wood working plant in Virginia.
Large manufacturing plant on the Penna. R. R., near Latrobe. Three-story brick building and large grounds.
MANUFACTURING SITES.
Manufacturing site in Allegheny City.
Manufacturing site in Pittsburgh.
Manufacturing site on Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh.
Water power in Georgia.
COAL MINES AND COAL LANDS.
Operating coal mine on the West Penn railroad near Pittsburgh.
Gas coal lands near Pittsburgh.
Coal mine lease on the Cresson & Clearfield railroad in Pennsylvania.
Operating coal mines near Richmond, Va.
100,000 acres of coal and timber land in Tennessee.
10,000 acres of coal in West Virginia.
Good coal property on the Panhandle R. R. near Pittsburgh.
Coking coal lands on newly developed railroad in Kentucky; for sale or for lease.
Coal lands in Alabama.
Operating coal mine in the Pittsburgh district; capacity 1,200 tons daily.
TIMBER LANDS.
20,000 acres of timber land in Florida.
Large body of timber land in Mississippi.
15,000 acres of timber land in Georgia.
15,000 acres of timber land in West Virginia.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Cotton plantation in Alabama.
Operating gas plant and wells in Pennsylvania.
For full particulars of any of the above-mentioned properties address
J. H. PILLMAN & SON,
724 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

PUMPS.
Worthington, Boiler Feed and General Service Pumps.

1 4½x2¾x4.
2 5¼x3½x5.
2 6x4x6.
1 7½x5x6.
1 9x5¼x10.

Van Wie Centrifugal Pumps.

1 8" Vertical.
1 4" Horizontal.
1 6" Horizontal.
1 8" Horizontal.
1 10" Horizontal.

Diaphragms, hand pumps, contractors' self-dumping buckets, hoisting engines and derrick fittings.
THOMAS CARLIN'S SONS CO.,
Office and Works
1506 to 1836 River ave., Allegheny.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
IN
ENGINES AND BOILERS?
We sell steam, gas and gasoline engines for any purpose. All sizes from 2-horse power up. Here are some of our bargains:
FOR SALE.
1 50-H. P. locomotive portable boiler.
1 75-H. P. locomotive portable boiler.
1 60-inch cupola blower.
1 10-H. P. automatic steam engine.
1 2½-H. P. Webster gas engine.
TRANTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
105 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MACHINE TOOLS.
Double head National bolt cutter up to 1½".
Single head National bolt cutter up to 1½".
Bolt threading and nut tapping machine up to 3".
Bignall & Keeler pipe machine up to 3".
Saunders pipe machine up to 4".
Four spindle nut tapping machine.
8' horizontal boring mill.
Also lathes, shapers, milling machines and boilers, engines, heaters and pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
45th st. & A. V. R. R.
Both 'phones. Pittsburgh, Pa. Both 'phones.

MATCH MAKING MACHINERY—We have a fine outfit for making matches. Owner will either sell machinery or join with parties wanting to go into the business, and matches are something that are consumed daily, good or bad times making no difference in the demand, and there is good money in the business. See
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

1 Scotch marine boiler for gas.
4 80-H. P. tubular boilers.
1 150-H. P. tubular boiler.
2 40-H. P. tubular boilers.
Various sizes in portable or vertical boilers for sale or rent.
R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

MODEL MAKING, SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg. Pittsburgh.

MACHINE SHOP OUTFIT—Consisting of lathes, planers, drill presses, shaper, grinding tools, bench tools, etc. Less than one-half of cost.
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

GAS ENGINES.
GASOLINE YACHTS COMPLETE.
816—The FAIRBANKS CO.—816 Second ave.
Second-hand 1-2 Charter, 1-6 F. M. & Co., 1 35-H. P. Otto.
Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

STEEL TEE RAILS, all sections; cheap. 650 feet good 6-inch iron pipe. 11 second-hand cast iron radiators. HOMER BOWES, Bijou bldg. 'Phone 567 Grant.

GAS ENGINE—Ten-horse power; good condition; cheap. 418 Diamond st.

Horses and Vehicles.

200 HEAD of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 18. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

OUR "Built-to-Order Wagons" have a standard and long-established reputation. Will outwear any other make. Each one is fully guaranteed. You will be able to save considerable money, as we sell only on a very narrow margin of profit, our expenses being very low.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY,
919 Penn ave.

A CHOICE black hearse team will be sold at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, Tuesday, October 18. First ave. and Grant st.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st. A. Asher, Prop.

FOR SALE—5-year-old Kentucky mare, color rich bay; 16 hands, 1,100 pounds; trots fast and splendid action; city broke; price $175, as owner must sell. Address P 188, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Matched grey team of mules seven years old; weight 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Call at Duquesne Boarding Stable, 510 Duquesne way, or telephone Continental Creamery Co., 1324 Grant.

WE HAVE two finest "Cortland" full glass depot wagons, with rubber tires, that are shopworn, that we will save you $100 on.
You will be interested if you see them.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY,
116-120 Seventh st.

A SORREL PACER—Lost Hope, with a record of 2:11¼, will be offered at our next Thursday's auction sale, October 18. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop.

A NICE SHETLAND PONY will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 18. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

DOES IT PAY to send your horse to the country to starve and freeze? Have him well fed and jogged, all large box stalls at Powder House Boarding Stables, Beechwood boulevard. For rates address W. O. Wakenight.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
I have constantly on hand from 50 to 75 head of draught and general purpose horses from Pennsylvania and Ohio. OWEN FITZSIMMONS, Sale Stable, 410-412 Duquesne way.

25 PER CENT discount on horse blankets, robes, etc. It will pay you to see us.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE COMPANY,
116-120 Seventh st.

A FIVE-FOOTED HORSE will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, October 18. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

JUST ARRIVED—TWO CARLOADS No. 1 pit and draught mules, at Phillip Steinmiller's Sales tables, Main and Alexander sts., West End. Bell 'phone 220 Walnut. Take West End cars.

A REGULAR AUCTION SALE of horses, vehicles, harness, blankets of all descriptions is held every Tuesday; next sale October 18, at Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

SECOND-HAND wagons from $10 up; must be sold; come quick and get a bargain; terms to suit.

INQUIRE OF 919 PENN AVE.

WANTED—To buy at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, Tuesday, October 18, 50 head of horses and mules to work on the railroad by a contractor. First ave. and Grant st.

TWO PAIRS of nice Canadian cobs are for sale at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

DUMP opens Monday at Anderson Street station of West Penn railroad. Apply at office Dravo Construction Company, Lewis block, for tickets.

THREE nice saddle horses are for sale at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

Dogs and Birds.

HARTZ mountain canaries, guaranteed singers, $2 each, talking parrots, goldfish and aquariums; French poodle puppies.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE, 907 Penn ave.,
THOMAS HURST, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Irish setter dogs. For information address J. W. Richards, Ligonier, Pa.

WHITE Wyandottes, Buff Rocks. Decker Poultry Company, 17 Park way, Allegheny.

Sewing Machines.

CLEARANCE SALE—BIG BARGAINS
In NEW, Shopworn and Second-hand SEWING MACHINES—All Makes. GUARANTEED.
CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st.——Next——Bijou Theater.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

FOR SALE.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., 6235 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, offer the following bargains: Oldsmobiles, $250-$350, Autocars, $450-$500, Peerless Tonneau, $800, Gasmobile, three cylinders, $500, steam surrey, $225; electric, with top, $300; Ford, $550; DeDion, $300; buckboard, $135; new White stanhope, steam, enclosed engine and condenser, $850; White steam touring car, 1904, with top, lamps, horn, extra tires, etc., not a scratch, very cheap; Stevens Duryea, new, $1,100; Pierce Motorette with top, $350; new Ford touring cars and runabouts very cheap. Other bargains constantly coming and going. Tires, tubes and supplies, gasoline engines and castings, lot of vises, belting, pulleys, shafting, etc., small boilers and tanks.

Safes.

THE GREATEST bargain in safes, typewriters and cash registers ever offered in Western Pennsylvania. This sale of safes includes my large stock of safes on display at the exposition. These safes are all extra finish and will be sold regardless of what they cost. Not having room for same in my storeroom all will be closed out. All goods are sold with a 10-year guarantee. Booklets mailed free. These safes were awarded the gold medal at the St. Louis world's fair.
C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth avenue.

SAFES—Fire and burglar proof; new and second-hand; large assortment; easy terms.
PITTSBURGH SAFE CO., 321 Third ave.

A BEAUTIFUL fire and burglar proof house safe reduced to six dollars. C. W. Franklin, 126 Fourth ave.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

LARGEST STOCK of typewriters in the city. Rentals, $2 up. Philadelphia Typewriter and Supply Co., 323-4 Lewis bldg., Pittsburgh.

Pianos.

THIS is undoubtedly the best offer in bargain Pianos. Here is a large, beautiful upright of latest up-to-date design, with sweet, powerful tone, and fully warranted; price was $325.00 a short time ago, but $135.00 takes it now, and on easy payments if you wish. It's a snap!
HOFFMANN'S, 537 Smithfield St.

Miscellaneous.

SPLENDID yellow butter, 20c; Arbuckle's and Lion coffee, 12c; finest country roll butter, 3 lbs., 50c; mail your orders; goods delivered everywhere. John Houston, ALLEGHENY MARKET.

NEW 5-h. p. gasoline yacht, 22 feet long; top, with side curtains, extra large tank; holds 45 gallons gasoline; extra batteries, dynamo; leather cushions; fine flags; this boat was finished July 16, 1904, and is perfect in every respect; will trade for anything. C. L. Saxton, 300 Federal st., Allegheny.

DUMP opens Monday at Anderson Street station of West Penn railroad. Apply at office Dravo Construction Company, Lewis block, for tickets.

FOR SALE—Billiard tables, new and second-hand. We lead the world in cheap bar fixtures. Easy payments. Brunswick-Balke-Collender, 100 Smithfield st.

FISCHER'S new crop pure sweet apple cider; sold in quart bottles, gallon jugs and draught at your grocer's or FISCHER'S, the ciderman, 716 Carson st. Both 'phones.

FOR SALE—Fine bric-a-brac, royal Worcester, Doulton, Limoge, bisque, genuine bronzes and jardinieres. Write H 195, The Gazette.

CASH paid for furniture, wardrobes, everything; stores bought and exchanged. 149 Frankstown avenue.

DESKS, sectional filing cases, wall case, chairs, typewriter and desk. 418 Diamond st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ARRANGEMENTS
Can be made and a contract entered into with the Corporation Law & Trust Company, whereby it contracts to pay off the bonded indebtedness of a company at its maturity. The payment of a bonded indebtedness is guaranteed by the deposit in escrow, under the joint control of a trustee and one of the strong fidelity bond companies, of sufficient bonds issued by the United States government or railroad bonds. When your stock or bonds are guaranteed they are readily sold.
OUR FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
Will assist corporations and individuals in procuring additional capital; have every facility for rendering good service; expert examinations made on propositions. Reports furnished on the practicability of the same; law department maintained for the use and benefit of clients; no other house has greater ability or facilities. Call or write.
CORPORATION LAW & TRUST CO.,
707-709 Times Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"SUCCESS IN SPECULATION."
$100.00 invested in grain, stocks or cotton by our "Conservative Plan" should result in a profit of $500.00 to $1,000.00 within a month; write for particulars and market letter; mailed free; orders executed in Chicago and New York. C. A. Lane & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Keystone bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Long distance 'phone, Bell 3128 Court. Call me up.

TWENTY PER CENT MONTHLY.
Our clients make $15 to $20 monthly on every $100 invested, without risking their capital. Write for particulars of safest system ever devised for dealing in stocks. We direct your operations for a share of your profits. Your money may be deposited with any broker. We do not handle it. The Richards Co., 123 Liberty st., New York.

A SHARE OF YOUR CAPITAL INVESTED WITH US WILL YIELD FOR YOU THE HIGHEST revenue possible with safety to your capital; you can share in the results we achieve through our conservative and tactful operations in the most active and profitable field of investment by subscribing a trial amount of $25 or upward. Full particulars with references and testimonials by addressing INDUSTRIAL GUARANTY COMPANY, suite 1040 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SEND for free book, facts and figures explaining option trading in wheat; $20 margins 1,000 bushels; 2 cents. Osborn Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Man that can furnish horse, buggy and $500 cash for an established grocery route for manufacturer; will pay about $5 daily and upward. Address B 106, The Gazette.

WANTED—A partner with $200 to act as manager of a well-established business. See
NICKUM & SCOTT,
Room 305, 422 Federal st., Allegheny.

MANAGER—Competent man as manager of wholesale and retail grocery business in Pennsylvania; steady position; good salary; investment required. Tennessee Investment Securities Co., Nashville, Tenn.

100 LOTS FREE.
Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100 feet; suburb New York. 20th Century Realty Co., 6 Wall st., New York.

NOTICES.

THE friends of Miss Emmaline Cotton were astounded to learn from the columns of The Gazette of the demise of their church and Sunday school friend. Only last week she had presided at the Sunday school class and was apparently in the best of health. Nature, however, had its decrees, and after two very severe operations she was obliged to submit to the call, which she did in the grace that is only known to those who live pure and holy lives; best sympathies are with the family in this bereavement, as it is well known that Emmaline and her bereaved father and mother were in perfect consort, and they are deserving of heartfelt sympathy in the taking away of the one that had been looked upon as the perfect light of the family. Brother Cotton, you have the heartfelt sympathy of your friends, and we trust you will look upon this as a dispensation of Providence, remembering that "the pure in heart shall see God."

NOTICE—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Sonora Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, 401-2-3-4 Keystone building, on Thursday, October 20, 1904, at 2 p. m. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
F. P. GABLE, Secretary.

NOTICE—The borough of West Homestead will receive sealed bids for 4,800 feet of 6-inch cast iron water pipes, also five plugs and three gate valves. Bids will be received till noon, Saturday, October 22, 1904. Council reserves right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be received by Charles P. Laird, chairman of street committee, 310 Walnut st., West Homestead.

FISCHER'S boiled cider for apple butter in gallon jugs at your grocer's or FISCHER, the ciderman, 716 Carson st. Both 'phones.

TRANSFERS AND STORAGE.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY.
Telephone 1849.
FURNITURE MOVERS,
FURNITURE PACKERS,
FURNITURE STORAGE,
PADDED VANS.
Large 2-horse wagons for moving; estimates given. Magee street, near Fifth avenue, four squares east of courthouse.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of National Fire Proofing Company,
Pittsburgh, October 13, 1904.
DIVIDEND—The directors this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT on the preferred shares of the capital stock of the company, payable October 25 to stockholders of record October 18. Checks will be mailed.
C. G. JONES, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

A YALE graduate instructs in Latin, Greek, German, Hebrew. R. D. Catlin, Edgewood Park.

PATENTS.

David P. Moore,
Registered Attorney,
246 Third ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
and
Loan and Trust Building,
Washington,
D. C.

Procures patents that will protect you, also Caveats, Trade-Marks, Designs, Copyrights, etc., in all countries where granted.

I have set out to advise inventors against patenting articles that there is really no call for or that would be commercially valueless, and may be consulted ABSOLUTELY FREE on all matters pertaining to patents, etc.

If suggestions what to invent may be made, let me suggest two articles that are absolutely needed and which are, so far as I am aware, not on the market.

1st—A collapsible dinner pail (not lunch box), having water-tight compartment for coffee or tea.

2d—A cheap device for keeping the bed covers over children.

If a proper device of this nature can be gotten up cheaply millions can be sold. I stand ready to buy three myself. No family having children would be without them.

I make these suggestions feeling assured of their commercial value and success.

Send model or sketch of your invention for free advice as to patentability and value commercially.

My main offices are situated in Washington and all matters are personally attended to before the Patent Office.

HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., or any time by appointment.

David P. Moore,
Registered Attorney,
246 Third ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
and
Loan and Trust Building,
Washington,
D. C.

PATENTS—PATENTS.
O. D. LEVIS,
30 Years Patent Attorney,
643 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
A Veteran in the Patent Business.
Invent or Improve
A hatpin that will not pull out.
A match box that will deliver but one match at a time.
A smokeless furnace.
A device to detach runaway horses from the vehicle.
Improvements in toy money banks.
A locking hat and coat rack.
A street indicator for cars.
A cheap coupling for lead pipes.
Improvements in steel cars.
An umbrella that can be folded into a grip.
Improvements in hooks and eyes.
A caster for tables and chairs.
A folding dining room table.
A simple door lock, burglar proof.
A life-saving car fender.
A good washing machine.
An adjustable seat for wagons or buggies.
A quick adjustable monkey wrench.
A bottle that cannot be refilled.
Prices Always Just and Easy.

O. D. LEVIS—O. D. LEVIS—
O. D. LEVIS.

643 Smithfield st.,
Near Seventh ave.
Rooms 1-2-3-4.

PATENTS—Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest references.

PATENTS SECURED—Free report on Patentability and Commercial Value. Write for Inventor's Hand Book. Shepherd & Parker, 175 Revenue Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TRUXALL, seller and promoter of patents. 800 German Nat. Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

PERSONALS.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
There is not one person in a hundred who appreciates how much a little advertising can be made to do for him. The man who wants to sell a house, hire a servant, find a lost dog, or do any of a hundred other similar things, usually finds before he is through that a "want ad." in a reliable paper is the simplest, easiest and cheapest way of accomplishing his purpose. Those men who have been fortunate enough to place their "want ad." in THE GAZETTE have always found its prices real bargains when judged by the results obtained. It has over 72,000 families on its lists to whom it can appeal for you—that is, you speak to over a quarter million people when you use its columns. No wonder you are certain of results. Look below at some of the bargains offered you.

MYSTIC ORACLE, fortune teller, dream book; foretells events, wonderful, mysterious book; postpaid 10 cents. Ritter Bros., 2623 N. Seventeenth st., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL—Good painter wants small jobs (contract); panic prices; no objection to night work. Address N 195, The Gazette.

VOLTAIC diamonds have no equal. Sometimes they put real diamonds to sleep. Blazing balls of brilliancy. Send for catalogue. Arons, sole owner, 205 and 207 Smithfield st.

FOUR joke books, eight wisdom quotation books, each 12 cents, or all 12, $1. Morritor Co., Cincinnati, O.

DRINK Fischer's sweet champagne cider; carbonated, non-intoxicating. Sold in individual bottles. Cafes, restaurants, soda fountains.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only Penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MISS S. YOUNG—Hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 220 Bessemer Block, Sixth st.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing; cash paid for old gold. CHRIST. HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

JUSTUS MULERT, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction Wednesday, October 19, at 2 o'clock p. m., the property of C. A. Carter, now bankrupt, on the premises, 344 Eighth avenue, Homestead, Allegheny county, Pa., formerly occupied by the bankrupt as restaurant and saloon. Twenty-five per cent of amount of bid at time of public sale. Further information can be obtained at the office of Justus Mulert, 421 Wood street. Pattes & McAllister, Attorneys, 415 Frick bldg.

JUSTUS MULERT, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction Thursday, October 20, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., the property of J. J. O'Connor, now bankrupt, on the premises, 6400 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly occupied by the bankrupt as restaurant and saloon. Twenty-five per cent of amount of bid at time of public sale. Further information can be obtained at the office of Justus Mulert, 421 Wood street. Fagan & Magee and A. Y. Smith, Attorneys.

INVESTMENTS.

7% ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.
SAFE INVESTMENT; REAL ESTATE;
SECURITY.
BANK REFERENCES; FOR PARTICULARS
ADDRESS
BANKERS & MERCHANTS REAL ESTATE
COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
OR SEE R. E. ROUSH,
NO. 1024 BESSEMER BLDG.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL for investment in stocks, bonds, mortgages, manufacturing, mining and business enterprises; companies organized and financed; securities sold; loans negotiated. Ralph M. Jacoby, 42 Wall street, New York.

SPECIAL.

NATIONAL WINDOW AND OFFICE CLEANING CO.,
LOOK 307 Third ave.
LOOK Store and office windows cleaned.
LOOK Signs polished and dwellings cleaned.
LOOK Call us up by 'phone.
Bell, Court 1601-W; P. & A., 2341-M.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK THAT PAYS 20%.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, OR WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.
GENERAL BUILDING COMPANY,
NO. 604 BESSEMER BUILDING.

DANCING ACADEMY.

DANCING! DANCING! DANCING!
THE M. THUMA ACADEMY,
GRACE AND DANCING.

R. F. Thuma, Principal,
306, 308, 310 Fifth ave.

Be a Dancer and Give Your Troubles a Rest.
Go to the Best School in Pittsburgh.

BEGINNERS' CLASS
Just Started.
Tuesday Evening at 8 p. m.
Friday Evening at 8 p. m.
A Beginner Starting Now Will
Be a Finished Dancer in a Short Time.
We have more pupils than all the other schools combined, and room for more.

SOCIETY CLASS.
Every Thursday Evening.
Our Thursday Advanced Class has started—Everything about the Academy remodeled, beautiful floor, Todd-Frye orchestra.

CHILDREN'S CLASS.
Every Saturday Afternoon at 2 O'Clock.
It is well to start children at the beginning of the course, as they progress very rapidly, and all children are expected to dance by January 1, to be ready for higher class work.

The complete study of the "Grace of Man" is taught in this class. This study of grace, of which Mr. Thuma is the author, is recognized everywhere as an authority on grace.

STEP DANCING.
Clog, Jig and all forms of Step Dancing taught in class or privately.

PRIVATE LESSONS
In all branches of dancing given at any time. Call, Write or Telephone.

M. THUMA ACADEMY,
306-308-310 Fifth ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. & A. Tel. 2626 Main.

M'DOUGALL'S DANCING CLASSES.

THE BEST SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS.

System of instruction is based on SIMPLICITY. No discouraging, complicating, technical movements, everything simple, clear and concise. If you can walk we can teach you to dance.

600 pupils weekly. Unquestionably the most modern school. Good associations and examples. Open daily, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Ten lessons, $3. Private lesson, $1. We claim to have the best and largest school; simplest and quickest method of teaching. Our classes will demonstrate this. Open for inspection all the time.

After seeing other classes visit this school; your convictions will compel you to become a pupil. Out of town classes, Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville, Indiana, Natrona and McKeesport, Pa.

We do the business; we make the dancers. Results speak for themselves.

M'DOUGALL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
25-27 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

JAMES P. BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMY, 204 Sixth st. Beginners' classes Mondays and Fridays. Advanced class Thursday evenings.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

McSWEENEY'S INTER-STATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

FOUND.

FISCHER'S boiled cider for apple butter in gallon jugs at your grocer's or FISCHER, the ciderman, 716 Carson st. Both 'phones.

FOUND—Bull dog, license Coraopolis 100. Inquire George Pressler, Glenfield, Pa.

LOST

LOST—The other fellow's loss your gain; will sell on Tuesday 10,000 bolts wall paper at 5 cents; your choice of 12½, 15, 20 cent goods. Fort Pitt Wall Paper Co., 919-921 Penn ave.

STOLEN.

FISCHER'S boiled cider for apple butter in gallon jugs at your grocer's or FISCHER, the ciderman, 716 Carson st. Both 'phones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS 75c. 1,000 envelopes $1.25. Cut prices on all printing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money is worth saving. ACME PRESS, 216 Sixth st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

IMPORTANT.

To everyone in Allegheny county needing money.

THE UNION LOAN AND DEPOSIT CO., OF ALLEGHENY,

Has proven a money-saver for thousands of people of this vicinity, and is daily demonstrating the fact that it positively gives the lowest rate of any company in the state.

We do not advertise one rate and charge you another, but each and everyone gets fair and equal treatment.

WE HAVE A HOBBY OF PAYING OFF THE LOANS OF HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES AND ADVANCING YOU MORE MONEY, thereby giving you the benefit of our profit-sharing plan. Loans made on furniture, pianos, etc., on easy payments, long time, and short notice.

SEEING IS BELIEVING, therefore, give us a call.

BELL—1849 CEDAR.

Union Loan and Deposit Co.

ROOM 6, GRAY BLDG.,

COR. FEDERAL AND STOCKTON AVE.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

MONEY SAVED IN DOLLARS
By all Borrowers
Coming to Us.
ONE HUNDRED REASONS WHY.
But
One is Enough.

We are an outlet for
BANK FUNDS.
Aiming to loan as MANY people as possible in a SHORT time, and only wish to obtain
ONE HALF PER CENT
A Month on Loans.

A SMALL LOAN CONCERN
Cannot offer you the Rates,
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
that our
ENORMOUS CAPITAL
Allows us to.

If you cannot CALL, WRITE or TELEPHONE, Bell 181 Court and our PRIVATE LOAN DEPARTMENT will attend promptly.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
ROOM 307,
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK BLDG.,
FOURTH AND WOOD ST.,
BELL 'PHONE 181 COURT.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.00.

The Money Is Yours
If You Ask for It.
Most of life's worries come from want of money. Quit worrying and come straight here for whatever amount you need. We will let you have it at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, furs, clothing, etc., accepted as security. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.
Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market St.,
Near Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAP MONEY.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

WE HAVE MONEY
TO LOAN
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PIANOS, HORSES and WAGONS, ETC.
Anywhere in Allegheny county,
at the
LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.
We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.
YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY. YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10 for 1 month, 5c;	for 3 mos.,	15c
$ 20 for 1 month, 10c;	for 6 mos.,	60c
$ 30 for 1 month, 15c;	for 6 mos.,	90c
$ 40 for 1 month, 20c;	for 6 mos.,	$1.20
$ 50 for 1 month, 25c;	for 6 mos.,	$1.50
$ 75 for 1 month, 40c;	for 6 mos.,	$2.40
$100 for 1 month, 50c;	for 6 mos.,	$3.00
$150 for 1 month, 75c;	for 6 mos.,	$4.50
$200 for 1 month, $1.00;	for 6 mos.,	$6.00
$250 for 1 month, $1.25;	for 6 mos.,	$7.50
$300 for 1 month, $1.50;	for 6 mos.,	$9.00
$350 for 1 month, $1.75;	for 6 mos.,	$10.50
$400 for 1 month, $2.00;	for 6 mos.,	$12.00
$450 for 1 month, $2.25;	for 6 mos.,	$13.50
$500 for 1 month, $2.50;	for 6 mos.,	$15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.
LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS. INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT.
IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.
WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF .... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name ....
Address ....
Married or single ....
When to call ....

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR
GIVE US A CALL.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.
LOANS MADE AT ONCE.
OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYONE.
WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW.
WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE.

Do you owe several small bills and want to concentrate them all in one place?

It is far better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will treat you right at all times—one that will live up to all promises, one that will make a contract that will suit you. We make loans in large or small amounts, for short or long time, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, or any good security, left undisturbed in your possession. PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.

LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES PAID AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.
MOST PRIVATE OFFICES IN CITY.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note without endorser.
All loans made promptly and in strict confidence. Will guarantee lowest rates in the city.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.

THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., 411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor.
ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE.

Bell Fone 885 Court.
P. & A. Fone 525 Main.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

SEND FOR BOOKLET
Mailed free in plain envelope. Explains how to borrow by mail or at our office.
6% SIX PER CENT 6%
No Extra Charges
On Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
JOS. DeROY & SONS,
307 Smithfield street,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
In one Location Nearly Half a Century.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 45 principal cities. Tolman, 408 Smith block.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

I AM in position to place large mortgages on large manufacturing plants and extensive mining operations in the middle states, at 5 per cent interest rate, and 1 per cent brokerage. F. A. Peavey, 1090 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Good mortgages on first-class properties at 5 per cent interest—can use any amount at this rate; must be 50 per cent margin. Mortgage Banking Company, 423 Fourth ave.

PRIVATE PARTY loans on first and second mortgages, notes and heirs to estates. P. O. box 1795.

$60,000 TO LOAN; straight or installment mortgages; no delay; principals. Address Box 275, Allegheny.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS on first and second mortgages. Collaterals; no delay. Box 1695.

INDIVIDUAL will loan money at 6 per cent 2d mortgages, notes or heirs to estate. Box 665.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 117 Ohio st., Ally.

$800,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent, mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 668.

MONEY TO LOAN.

6
PER CENT MONEY.
6
PER CENT MONEY.
6
PER CENT MONEY.

1,000,000 DOLLARS

TO LOAN TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY AT THE ABOVE RATES ON

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

PIANOS, HORSES,

WAGONS, ETC.,

REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN OWNER'S POSSESSION.

OUR SPECIALTY

IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH-RATE MONEY-LENDERS AND ADVANCE MORE MONEY.

LOANS CAN BE REPAID

AS FOLLOWS:

$300	PER MONTH	$1.50
$250	PER MONTH	$1.25
$200	PER MONTH	$1.00
$150	PER MONTH	75 CENTS
$100	PER MONTH	50 CENTS
$ 75	PER MONTH	37½ CENTS
$ 50	PER MONTH	25 CENTS
$ 40	PER MONTH	20 CENTS
$ 35	PER MONTH	17½ CENTS
$ 30	PER MONTH	15 CENTS
$ 25	PER MONTH	12½ CENTS
$ 20	PER MONTH	10 CENTS

ALL TRANSACTIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL, 'PHONE US OR MAIL US THE FOLLOWING SLIP AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU:

WE ARE DESIROUS OF MAKING A LOAN OF $..............................

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CAR LINE, ETC. ....

MARRIED OR SINGLE ....

WHEN TO CALL ....

MECHANICS LEASE & TRUST CO.

(THE PEOPLES BANK),
SECOND FLOOR, BIJOU BUILDING,
611 PENN AVE.
BELL 'PHONE 380 GRANT.

ARE YOU PREPARED

For the coming cold weather? Have you purchased heavy clothing, shoes, etc., for yourself and family? If not, it is time you were attending to it. If you are short of money, don't fail to see us at once as we loan to anyone owning furniture, horses and wagons, pianos, etc. Our terms are both legal and just, as thousands of satisfied customers in Allegheny county will testify.

Of one thing you can rest assured in dealing with this company, that once a customer, always a customer.

If you owe any loan concern or furniture house see us at once as we can save you money and make your payments very small.

"THE BANKERS OF THE PEOPLE."
ENDORSED BY THE BANKS OF THIS CITY AS THE LEADING CHATTLE LOAN COMPANY OF THE STATE.
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Rooms 605-606 Park Bldg.,
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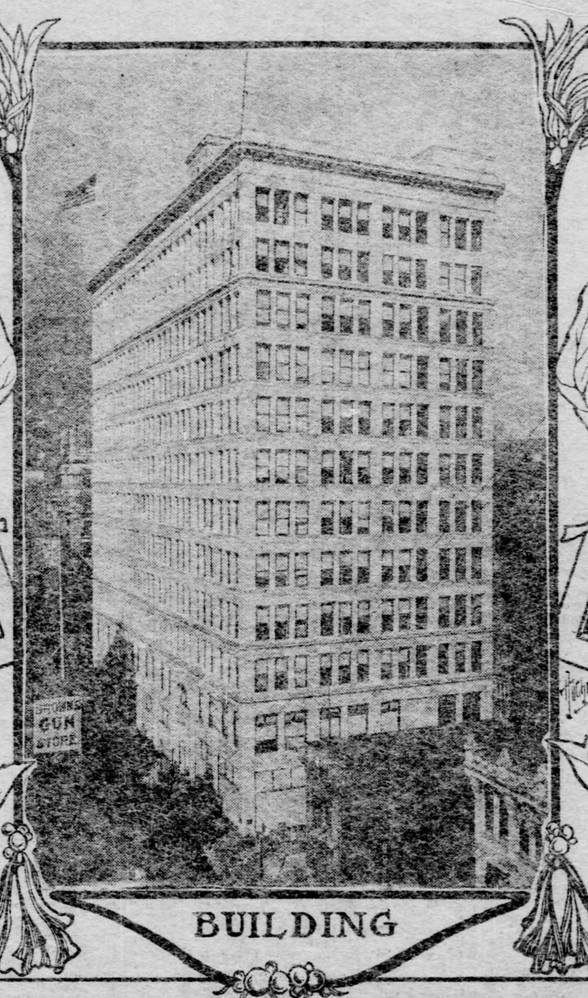
THE MONEY

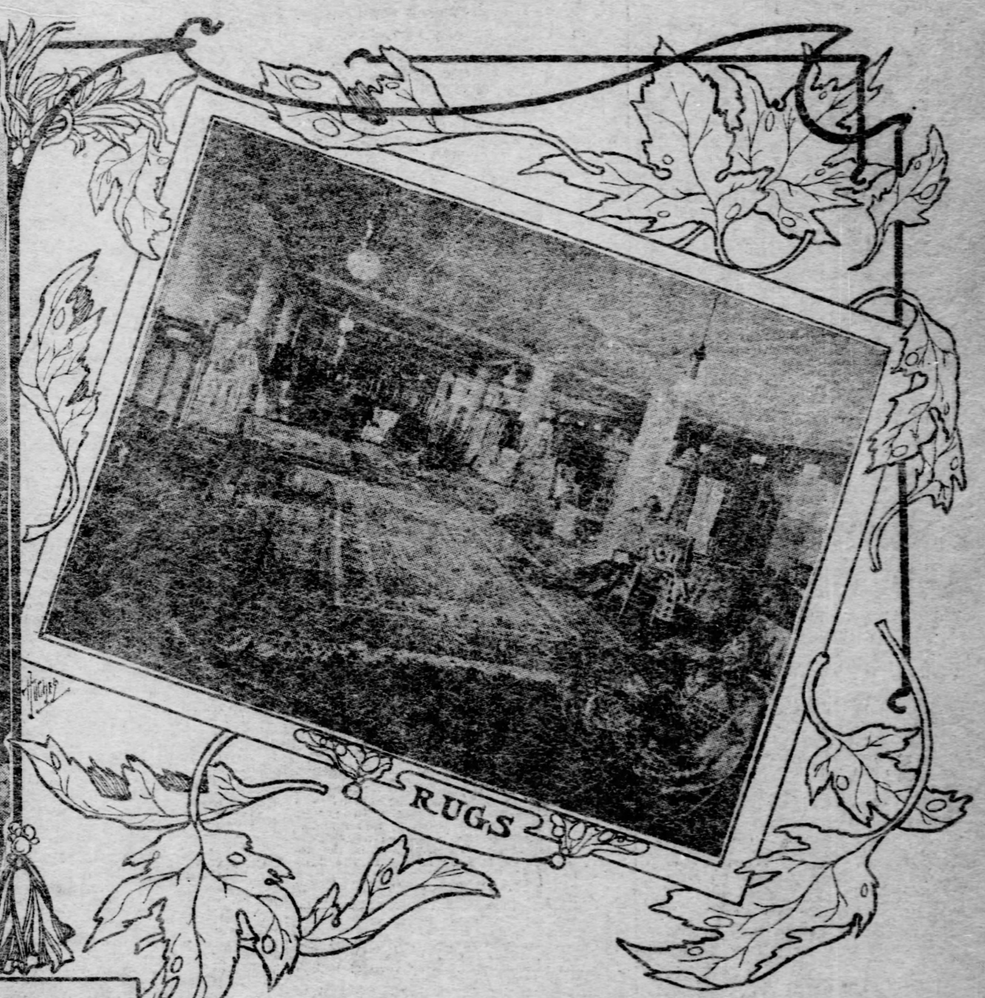
THAT YOU WANT

AND FIND IT HARD TO GET CAN BE HAD ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVING SAME FROM YOUR POSSESSION AT REASONABLE CHARGES AND LIBERAL TERMS. YOU REPAY THE LOAN IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS BEST SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE. IF PAID SOONER THAN PROMISED A LIBERAL REBATE OR DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR TIME SAVED. WE DO NO MISLEADING ADVERTISING. HUNDREDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS CAN TESTIFY TO OUR EASY, INEXPENSIVE, CONFIDENTIAL DEALINGS. OUR OFFICE FITTED UP FOR PRIVACY WITH PRIVATE INTERVIEWING ROOMS.

PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.,
504-505 KEYSTONE BLDG.,
336 FOURTH AVE.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL





NOMENCLATURE

McCREERY AND COMPANY is the name by which Pittsburgh's latest Dry Goods Store will be known.

It is built of white enameled Terra Cotta, an Italian Renaissance design, and from every point of view its stately walls, white in the sun or shining through the mist and smoke, like "a good deed in a naughty world," penetrate the changeful atmosphere of the city.

It is a landmark of which Pittsburgh may be proud! Its twelve stories, rising almost against the sky, are as twelve strata of commercial wonders and achievements.

From ceiling to cellar, nothing unsightly greets the eye; even the water tank on the roof is enclosed in a white brick tower, transforming an ugly necessity into a completing ornament.

AN ORNAMENT TO PITTSBURGH.

It is fit that Pittsburgh, with its industrial and financial importance, should have been the selected site for such an enterprise; for who but those who turn the great wheels of commerce can duly appreciate the refinement and luxury that their own output of wealth naturally buys back?

This refinement and luxury, as embodied in the latest ideas of trade (together with the true dignity of simplicity), are expressed in the McCreery and Company store.

THE KITCHEN

A KITCHEN is always the greatest interest. The housewife, the clubman, the waif, and the social queen, at heart, are always happy in its genial, homelike influence.

This kitchen, with its butcher shop and bakery, its bright copper steamers, its rows of copper pans and cooking utensils, its wonderful appliances for the exactness and goodness of all the things it cooks, is perhaps the most curious place of all the building.

Every utensil is made after the latest and most approved sanitary method.

Here everything is so contrived that cleanliness is inevitable.

Rule and line are mathematically employed, that the cabbage may not intrude on the potato, nor the clear soup on the clouded. The fish cannot even see the meat, for walls, partitions, and cold storage keep every article most severely apart.

There will be no ice and no coal in this kitchen, which means the obvious banishment of all unnecessary moisture and dirt.

All foods will be iced by cold storage pipes in each of the huge refrigerators.

The cleansing department, for glasses, dishes, vessels (all separate), is quite distinct and removed from the cooking quarter.

The management invites each guest to inspect the kitchen at her or his pleasure.

ENTRANCES

THE building is entered by four doorways—two forming the main entrances on Wood Street, one carriage entrance on Sixth Avenue, and another door on Oliver Avenue.

WOODWORK

Contrasting with the ivory whiteness of walls and columns on the main floor, is the beautiful mahogany woodwork. All the "trim" (window and elevator frames, etc.,) throughout the building is of solid mahogany, while all woodwork, including the fixtures on the first and third floors, are mahogany inlaid with holly.

PACKAGE SYSTEM

A few of the wonders of the store are: Its plate glass windows, the largest ever made and for whose transportation special cars were needed.

Its package conveyor, consisting of a tube passing from every floor to the receiving room. This will transfer the lightest piece of paper or a heavy parcel, with equal facility, to the receiving table in the delivery department. No packages or merchandise will be carried from floor to floor; they will be sent for delivery by the tube conveyor, and merchandise will be carried to departments or workrooms by electric waiters. Thus the annoyance of garment and truck laden elevators will be avoided and the comfort of patrons enhanced.

Even the sweepings will be banished from sight by the same process; they will be cleared from each floor into a tube and conveyed directly to rubish receptacles in the basement.

DELIVERY

For the delivery of parcels, twenty-five wagons and forty horses are provided. The wagons are coach green, with wine-colored running gear, and the drivers' liveries are green trimmed with wine color, to correspond.

Two of the wagons are designed to carry Men's Clothing. All garments are hung in them on wooden shoulders, which are delivered to the customer with the articles, and left for the correct preservation of the clothes.

All paper and boxes in the delivery department, as well as all boxes in which stock is kept, are deep grey, and have been tinted and manufactured to order. Packages will be closed with a red seal bearing the monogram of the firm.

OMISION OF MACHINERY FROM THE HOUSE

The electric light and elevator power plant is in an entirely separate house (across the street), so that, with the exception of necessary water tanks and pumps, ventilating fans, etc., all machinery with its attendant vibration, friction, dirt and noise is removed from the building.

The switch-boards are so arranged that any individual light in the house can be turned on or off at will.

TIME PIECES

There are thirty-four clocks distributed through the building; over the elevators and at various convenient places. All run uniformly by electricity.

FUR STORAGE A REMARKABLE VAULT

FUR storage is reduced to a very exact science in the fur vault on the twelfth floor. It is 24 by 45 feet and 21 feet high.

Furs are ranged on iron racks on three separate platforms.

Exterior air is introduced, filtered, washed and blown over coils of brine pipes cooled to the requisite degree of temperature. Fifteen degrees above zero will be the point maintained.

The walls of this vault are two feet thick and are made of three partitions of tile with air spaces between, over which is a heavy layer of rubber composition. This is again overlaid by wooden strips (to form air spaces), layers of tar paper and compressed cork, which is again covered by wire laths and plastered with cement.

The door-frames on the elevators, although of steel, are made to represent the wood adjoining them, and are so exact in their resemblance of mahogany that it is almost impossible to detect the difference.

Before all else, the comfort and convenience of customers and the care of employees has been an essential feature of the plans of the establishment.

Every drop of drinking water for public or house use is filtered, and cooled by cold storage, so that the correct degree of temperature may be maintained.

LADIES' PARLOR

THERE is a ladies' reception room on the sixth floor, exquisitely decorated in renaissance design, where writing materials, both P. A. and Bell telephones, and lounges are provided. This is approached through the beautiful Moorish Arcade, so that a lady who merely desires to rest can enter the store by the carriage entrance and go directly to the reception room, as she would to her club to write or repose, without thought of merchandise or shopping, unless she wishes it.

THE HOSPITAL

There is one chamber that the management has provided that it most earnestly hopes not to use. This is the patrons' hospital. It is a very attractive spot on the eighth floor, with large corner windows, and, when the weather is gracious, flooded with sunlight. It is completely equipped for cases of emergency and two trained nurses are in constant attendance.

Perpetual light is secured to the structure from all four sides, and at no point is the distance from the source of this light greater than forty-five feet.

Artificial lighting is presented in perhaps the most artistic dress ever donned by a dry goods store.

All the electroliers have been made to correspond exactly with the place they illume.

MEANS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

Directly opposite each of the main entrances are large solid bronze electroliers thirty feet high, containing arc lights.

In the carriage entrance vestibule the electroliers are of Flemish design, and in the interior, Florentine.

Arc lights on the main aisles are attached to fixtures suspended from a heavy chain, with arms extended ten feet apart, so that the lights hang immediately over the counters on either side, yet cast no shadow on the merchandise.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, tenth, and eleventh floors are lighted by plain arc lights. On the sixth floor in the upholstery department the six rooms illustrating the Louis XV and XVI, Colonial, Gothic, Moorish and Empire decorations are furnished with electroliers designed in the pure type of each of these periods.

Eighty-six Flemish electroliers light the eighth floor.

The restaurant on the ninth floor is illuminated by hanging electroliers of Florentine design, and further ornamented by imported electric table lamps of varied workmanship. The general scheme shows bronze figures supporting jeweled pearl shades.

The fitting rooms on the twelfth floor are lighted by Florentine suspended lights. Special lamps also ornament the private dining room, the ladies' parlor, the ladies' reception room, and the private offices.

THE MERCHANDISE AND DEPARTMENTS are distributed as follows:

LOWER FLOOR—All Sporting Goods, for Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Gymnasium, Cycling, Shooting, Automobile supplies, Trunks, Photograph supplies and traveling necessaries.

FIRST FLOOR—Men's Haberdashery, Toilet Articles, Laces, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Fans, Ribbon, Art Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hosiery, Superintendent's Office, Telephone and Telegraph Offices, Lost and Found Office.

SECOND FLOOR—Silks, Colored and Black Dress Goods, Velvets, Cotton Dress Goods, Linens, Linings, White Goods, Flannels, Blankets.

THIRD FLOOR—Women's and Misses' Cloaks, Suits, and Furs. Waists.

FOURTH FLOOR—Muslin and Merino Underwear, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Millinery, Flowers and Feathers, Corsets, Infants' Outfitting, Shoes.

FIFTH FLOOR—China, Glass, Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, Bric-a-brac.

SIXTH FLOOR—Oriental Arcade, Ladies' Reception Room, Upholstery, Specimen Decorative Rooms, Design Department, Window Shades, Cretonnes, Curtains, Rugs.

SEVENTH FLOOR—Men's and Boys' Clothing, Automobile Clothing, General and Official Offices.

EIGHTH FLOOR—Furniture and Bedding. Customers' Hospital.

NINTH FLOOR—Restaurant, Private Dining Room, Kitchen.

TENTH FLOOR—Employees' Lunch Room, Women's Recreation Room, Women's and Men's Lockers, Employees' (Women's and Men's) Hospitals.

ELEVENTH FLOOR—Stock Room, Receiving Room, Salemen's Waiting Room, Buyers' Offices.

TWELFTH FLOOR—Dressmaking, Millinery and Alteration Workrooms, Alteration Fitting Rooms, Fur Vault, Laundry.

THE PLACE OF REFRESHMENT

THE RESTAURANT, occupying the entire length of the building on the ninth floor, is one of the most attractive features of the house.

With its soft green walls, its greyish-green pillars and beams, its green carpet, and its curiously-tinted furniture, it displays an unique and happy blending of color. The simplicity, the exquisite daintiness, the inviting repose of such artistic taste is a matter of wonder at first, but most alluring in its unusual harmony.

The furniture, with its plain round or square tables and its rush-seated chairs, shows that nothing has been spared to press the purest art into practical service.

It is made of grey maple—a greenish-grey tint just rippling through the beautiful grain of the wood. The backs of the chairs are inlaid with pewter and copper in long, simple lines which serve to emphasize their simplicity.

Tablecloths and napkins woven to order (during the last two years) are absolutely plain, with one broad band to display the loom work and the house monogram in the center.

The Limoges China tea and dinner services are of an extremely fine grade. They are said to be the finest ever ordered for public use.

THE SILVER

The Silver is finished in the fashionable dull French grey and is of a delicate pattern, in keeping with the entire room. Like the China, glass and linen, it bears the house monogram.

Silver coffee and tea sets, copper vessels for special dishes, and many such articles have been wrought for all their separate uses.

Telephones are so arranged as to be placed on the tables when required. Pages in attendance will attach receivers when a customer desires to communicate with any part of the house or city.

A DECORATIVE SPOT

THE MOORISH ARCADE on the sixth floor, is perhaps the most effective of all the decorative corners of the house, and took longer than any other in the course of execution.

It is a singularly beautiful specimen of this style of decoration, while the richness of coloring and the delicacy of its application are well worthy comment.

From the Arcade on one side the Ladies' French Renaissance Parlor is seen, the treatment of which is in striking contrast to its Oriental approach.

SAMPLES OF McCREERY CRAFT

For further variety, and to show the nature of the McCreery work in interior decoration, six rooms are laid out after the Louis XV, Louis VI, Colonial, Gothic, Moorish and Empire periods. These are pure types of each style, hung with especially-woven fabrics, and decorated truthfully in every detail.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE MANAGEMENT

IN ORDER TO RECEIVE GOOD one must be worthy, and one must therefore give good.

This seems to have been the principle on which the management has based its care of all employes.

FOR THE WORKERS

Workrooms are all surrounded with large windows, and further lighted by enormous skylights. They are at once the lightest and most airy rooms in a remarkably light and airy house.

The employees' lunchroom is furnished in chestnut, the chairs and tables are of the quaint Dutch model, and are so attractive as to rival many a private dining room.

A simple beauty is made to pervade every corner, and the workers will have no ugly or unpleasant place to look upon.

EMPLOYEES' HOSPITALS

Two hospitals are provided for the employees, one for women and one for men, and the two trained nurses employed by the company are for the services of patron or worker, equally.

A lady is engaged as social secretary, whose duties will be solely to care for the welfare of all in the employment of McCreery and Company.

Their health, their benefit, their needs, and their condition will be her only charge.

A RESTING PLACE BEHIND THE SCENES

A large recreation room is added to the women's other comforts, where the sales clerk may rest or the worker turn her thoughts from business, for a refreshing spell, during the day's occupation.

To make work lovely is to make it easy, and thus no work at all. This, it is seen, is the wise end McCreery and Company have in view.

They have prepared for every department, for every office, for every position of authority, however high or humble, the best procurable knowledge and experience.

These brains, talents, judgments, have built the edifice, furnished and equipped it, stocked it with merchandise, and have spared no expense of thought, labor, research or money to present it to its Pittsburgh patrons, perfect.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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Sunday Home Journal Section

October 16 1904

The Editors Point of View

OUR vanity leads us into some queer situations, truly. It must be vanity which prompts so many women to assume a knowledge of things of which they are totally ignorant. How many times have we smiled at the pretensions of those whose desire to appear well informed on all subjects led them to affect a knowledge which they did not possess, and the next sentence exposed the fraud. Naturally none of us wish to seem the ignoramus in art or letters or matters of the day, but to feign wisdom is far worse than to own to ignorance. When Burne-Jones' painting, "The Vampire," was exhibited in this country a few years ago, three women were chatting together, and in the course of conversation, one of them asked, "Have you been to see the 'Vampire' yet?" Another, a pretty debutante with an extremely satisfied air, spoke up promptly: "No, you see, I've hardly been to the theater at all this winter." The smile that passed between the other two was involuntary, and the other girl never knew what a little goose she had appeared in her attempt to be thoroughly conversant with everything that was going on.

PRETENDED KNOWLEDGE OF SORTS.

There are people—scores of them—who desire to be considered well-read, and who pose as literary. They commit certain obscure quotations to memory and chase the conversation round to a subject which permits of that quotation being used. Refer any mooted question on books or book people to them, and they will give you an answer which may be right, but oftener is wrong. People who really know and care about books are not continually lugging in allusions to Walter Pater and Montesquieu and Theophile Gautier. Hand one of these literary pretenders a direct query concerning one of the writers of which he is so fond of speaking, and ten to one he will trip himself up and show his ignorance in a way which is downright pitiable. It is usually the rule that an authority on any subject is chary of vaunting his knowledge, and the one who is superficial and shallow will talk much more glibly than the one who really knows.

Glaring are the blunders committed by those who pretend to a knowledge of art. If you cannot tell a Raphael from a Michael Angelo or a Romney from a Reynolds, hold your tongue, or else speak the truth about it. For the worst of your ignorance, so far as your own feelings go, is this: that in all probability you are among those who really know, and who plainly see through your attempt at deception. To spare your feelings they are well-bred enough to be silent, and while you go away pluming yourself upon the impression you have made, they may very likely be laughing heartily at you and your sorry pretense.

Ignorance is not a disgrace—hardly even an offense, save in exaggerated stupidity. There is always a remedy. And if one has neither opportunity nor inclination to take this remedy, do not be afraid or ashamed to confess to the disease. If you do not know, say so, and do not say it too apologetically, but modestly and in a straightforward manner, inviting instruction, if you desire it. If you say you know when you do not know, you not only have a very fair chance of humiliating yourself, but you also tell a very stupid lie.

NOT long ago a fashionable dressmaker of this town went out of business to take up work in the dressmaking department of one of our large stores. She had a large number of patrons, wealthy women, and the reason she assigned for her change of business was that she could not collect her bills. She was forced to pay her rent, and, being a conscientious woman and she could not permit her sewing girls to go without having their wages paid regularly. She had on her books over four thousand dollars owing her, much of it for gowns already worn out. She averred that if she dunned her customers they ceased to come to her and influenced others away from her. They absolutely refused to pay until such time as pleased them, and she was forced to have ready money. The position offered her gave her but a small salary, but she said that the satisfaction of being regularly paid, and knowing exactly how much money she could count on, would counterbalance that fact. On her books was a bride of six months ago, whose trousseau, yes, and the dress in which she was married, had never been paid for. There were ten gowns ordered by various women for a large reception last winter, not a cent paid for one of them. Strange as it may seem, it is the people with little money who invariably pay cash for things. Those who have plenty, often lack personal responsibility in money matters. They know that they can pay, and, therefore, they see no necessity of doing it at once. Very often this is sheer thoughtlessness, and if they could be made to understand exactly how their modistes and milliners feel about their unpaid bills, and how much they need the money, they would gladly pay at once. Having a good credit is an invitation to extravagance. The woman who has an account at a store too often yields to the temptations of "bargains" which she would pass by at once were she obliged to pay cash for them. When the monthly bill is rendered she is shocked by the amount, and cannot imagine why she ever spent so much money. The woman of small income is better without accounts at various stores. It is alluringly easy to order a new lingerie waist for a tea, when one does not need to pay for it at the moment. Of course, the old waist might have done, but as she wanted to make a very good appearance, and the store was offering lingerie waists at eleven dollars, reduced from fifteen, she felt that it was real economy to buy. She did not feel that it was real economy at the end of the month, when the baby was ill and the doctor's bills had assumed alarming proportions, and that eleven dollars was needed.

CREDIT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

In contracting a debt, one should first feel that the thing bought is indispensable. If it is not, then get along without it until you can pay cash for it. Afterward, every energy should be directed to paying off the debt. One should never make tradespeople wait. They have given you what you order, and in order that their institutions may be maintained, you owe it to them that your patronage should be of value to them as something on which they can count, so long as their goods are satisfactory. There are never too many cash payments in this world, and if this credit system were completely abolished it would take with it a great deal of the dishonesty and carelessness in monetary transactions.

FROM day to day the great question with all housekeepers is "What shall we eat?" The life of the home too often seems to center about the kitchen as its greatest point of interest. True though it may be that we eat to live, we must not be led into the mistake of thinking that food and its preparation are the greatest things in the world, and therefore of the greatest importance. They play an important part but are not all. Housekeeping should be dignified into a profession. It will repay you for all study, for as it is studied it becomes easier, and the burden of the necessary work is considerably lightened. People may rhapsodize all they wish about the beauty and health of work in the kitchen, but the average worker in the average kitchen finds a great many very unpleasant tasks to do. Washing pots and pans for instance, blacking stoves—why has no one ever invented a stove that never needs blacking?—sweeping and scrubbing. These are not easy or pleasurable tasks. It is of the greatest necessity that the housekeeper should study how these things may be made easier and save her time, her strength and her nervous energy. As for cooking—the more one studies about it the simpler it becomes. There is always an easier way to do everything, and the easiest way of all is what is needed. Suppose every woman who keeps house should go into her kitchen and question herself, something as follows: "Is there anyway that sweeping can be made easier? Have I the lightest and most serviceable broom to be had? Is my kitchen table at the proper height that my back need not bend achingly when I work at it? And is my sink arranged in the most sanitary way, which as well is the most convenient? Do any of the doors stick and thus necessitate extra strength being used when I open them? Are my kitchen utensils light and easily cleaned, or heavy and cumbersome? Have I the best soaps and washing powders to be had—of a sort which will do the work quickest and best with no injurious substances in their composition? Do I know the best brands of food and household supplies in order that I may buy the freshest and purest? Is my cooking wholesome, or do I and my family suffer with indigestion?"

THE PROFESSION OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Now there is a very pretty catechism, which might be continued indefinitely. Until a woman can answer all the questions satisfactorily to herself, she is not a good housekeeper. Housework is too often conducted with an utter lack of system or order. Of all occupations it is one which needs it most. Never can any house be run by an unchanging system. There are too many demands and interruptions for the housekeeper's time to permit this, but it would aid her immeasurably if she would try to put some routine into her work. This she must do for herself. No two households can employ the same system. The needs of the individual are imperative, and must be understood and arranged for in the household, and as individuals vary, so also must the machinery of the home. No work, however menial it seems, is a disgrace, when well done, but slovenly carelessness in the hands of ignorance and incompetence is a disgrace. There is no use in trying to keep house unless you intend to do it well, and bend your energies in that direction. If you are too lazy or too indifferent to study your house and its possibilities and needs, go and board, by all means.

WE ARE familiar with the good child and the bad child, the forward child and the shy child, the precocious child and the stupid child, and the infant prodigy we have always with us—but what shall we say or do when the blase child appears on the scene? Picture to yourselves a youthful laddie in a wide collared sailor suit, who at eventide told his mother "I must have my game of cards this evening. No, not euchre—euchre is so tiresome, and so stupid. Let's play whist." And then this youngster of nine sat down to his game of whist and studied his hand in a way which was so serious as to be pathetic. Nay, gentle reader, this is not fancy picture—mine own eyes have beheld it. This same child refused to eat his steak minus mushroom sauce, and told the waiter: "Please take away this fish. It is broiled entirely too brown." Of course, one says promptly: "His parents have spoiled him." As a matter of fact, the child was not exactly spoiled. Of course, he knew a great many things which he had no business to know, at his age, card playing being one of them. His parents were to blame for that. But no spoiling could have accounted wholly for his weariness with childish pleasures. He would discourse on the things he had seen at the theater, and he did not care for the society of other children. He was deplorably self-conscious, and was always watching the effect of his words on the elders about him. And many an electric shock did he give to kind-hearted grown-ups who noticed his loneliness and spoke to him.

THE BLASE CHILD.

This child is but one of many. Possibly we ought not to consider it wholly a new development in child character, remembering the little girl in "Punch," so many years ago, who said: "The world is hollow and my doll is stuffed with sawdust, and if you please grandmamma, I would like to go into a nunnery." This is, of course, the satirical extreme of the picture. But today there are too many children who seem to have forgotten to be real children, little girls who can tell real sable from imitation, and whose taste for certain styles and shades is as pronounced as the tilt of their juvenile noses at sight of an old-fashioned gingham apron and sunbonnet; little boys who must have toy railroads that really run on yards and yards of complicated track, and who would hear with frank disdain the wild whoops of the barefoot urchin who has the bottom of a peach-basket as a wheel, fastened to a torn-off fence paling, and is racing up and down the road delighting in life. For the welfare of the nation, be implored and persuaded, and when your little girl takes to sneaking mother's powder puff on the sly, and your small son demands a game of whist, give them both a sound spanking and ever thereafter endeavor to show them by precept and punishment the silliness and discomfort entailed by being blase. They will lose their ennui and their bored airs with a rapidity that will surprise you.

Sophie Peter Kerr.

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MRS. F. A. SMITH.....$2.00
551 Francis St., City.

MRS. ANNA KOCH.....$1.00
Bayne Ave., Bellevue.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is with great pleasure that we notice that interest in this department continues, and as heretofore we will be glad to have letters from anyone who has useful information to impart. These letters will all be published even though it may be some weeks after receipt. Such a number of communications are received for this department weekly that it is impossible to publish them at once. Letters are published in regular rotation, those first received having the first attention given them.

The object of the Housewives' Reciprocity bureau remains the same, to form an "open congress" for all housewives who could not otherwise meet and exchange views. The letter which seems best and most useful will receive $2.00, and second best $1.00.

Contributors will confer a favor by looking over all letters carefully before sending, as several times omissions have occurred which rendered the subject matter of the letter valueless. The conditions remain as stated:

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soup or other purchasable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.—Glycerin and hot milk will relieve a bad sore throat and cold. After getting the feet badly wet rub the soles of the feet with spirits of camphor and change the hose and no cold will be taken. For a disordered stomach take a teaspoonful of common salt in cold water and relief will be obtained. Nutmeg grated into hot water will often cure a violent headache. Lettuce is not only cooling and purifying, but will insure sleep if the stalk is eaten also. For a severe cold in the head try eight drops of camphor dropped onto a lump of sugar or soft candy. It will give relief at once in the nasal passage and keep cold from the chest. For lumbago apply a poultice of crushed linseed on brown paper.

Housekeeping Items.—Common catnip sprinkled in the pantry or food shelves will keep mice and beetles away. Watering sickly plants with cold tea will make them grow, will increase their vitality greatly—try it. Polish tortoise shell with rouge, it will make it smooth and bright. Velvet pile carpets should be beaten on the wrong side first and then beaten briskly and swept on the right to raise the pile. Never hang a good mirror in the sunshine, the sun acts on the mercury and clouds the glass. Men or women who do much reading or writing in the evening can refresh their eyes greatly by raising the eyes a few minutes and looking upon some bright silk for a little time; it is better than closing the eyes.

Delicious Cake.—One-fourth pound of butter, three eggs well beaten, one-half pound white sugar, one-half pound pastry flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda, eight drops of vanilla essence, little fresh milk or cream, sweet or sour will do. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes. When cold can be iced and spread with jelly or chopped nuts can be piled on top if liked.

MRS. A. K., Bellevue, Pa.

BROWN BETTIE—About four apples, pared and sliced. Take deep bake pan, put on bottom thin layer of apples, then layer of bread crumbs; keep on in this manner until sufficient size; place on top of all sugar to taste and cinnamon or grated nutmeg and a few pinches of butter. Pour enough boiling water over pan to moisten bread, then bake twenty minutes. Serve with cream and sugar.

Lemon Cookies—Three cups sugar, two-thirds cup butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon, three eggs (never beat eggs for cookies), level (not heaping) teaspoon soda; pour about two tablespoonfuls of boiling water on soda; mix all together, adding soda last; thicken with flour stiff enough to roll nicely. Bake in a moderate oven. If managed right this will make a full peck of cookies.

Salad Dressing—One-half teaspoon salt; one heaping tablespoonful flour; one heaping tablespoonful sugar; one-half teaspoon dry mustard; a little sprinkling of pepper. Mix this well together, then break into this an egg and beat well. Add to this about three-fourths cup of vinegar and put on fire; boil until it thickens, stirring constantly. When thick stir in butter size of an egg, and when used thin with cream.

Ten to twelve drops of tincture of camphor in a tumbler of water makes a good wash for the teeth.

MRS. F. A. S., Pittsburgh.

HOPING my suggestions will help someone as theirs have helped me. How to test flour—Look at its color, if it is white with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white with a bluish cast with white specks in it the flour is not good. Examine its adhesiveness, wet and knead a little of it between the fingers, if it works dry and elastic it is good, if it works soft it is poor. Squeeze some of the flour in your hands. If it retains the shape given by the pressure that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests is safe to buy.

If baby is old enough to wear buttoned shoes see that they are a little larger than the foot and fit comfortably at the ankle. Almost all infants' buttoned shoes need to have the buttons altered. It takes so little to make a child happy, a smile, a caress, five-minute story, a song that can be crooned while the mother goes on with her sewing or washing or what not. Try it.

To clean black cloth—Mix one pint of spirits of ammonia with three parts of hot water. Apply with sponge and rinse off with warm water. Cold tea is excellent for cleaning paint. Cold milk is best for cleaning white paint. MRS. M. V. F., Washington, Pa.

I AM a daily reader of The Gazette and have been for years. I feel especially interested in the Housewives Reciprocity Bureau in the Sunday section and wish to give a few tried recipes.

Bedbug exterminator poison—Corrosive sublimate, 1 dram, alcohol 2 ounces, spirits turpentine 8 ounces, mix, shake well and apply with a small brush to cracks and crevices once a week during hot weather. Keep from fire. To destroy ants or roaches—A strong solution of boiling alum water, apply hot. Lemon juice in hot water will stop nose bleeding by snuffing up the nose or will stop the flow of blood from a cut. A good worm medicine is made as follows—Manna 1 ounce, fermel seed half ounce, senna half ounce, pink root half ounce, boiling water 1 pint. Macerate with the boiling water for two hours and then add sufficient water to make up for evaporation. Dose, one to two teaspoons. Hoping this will help someone and hoping this paper good success,

MRS. N. C. F. Y., Butler, Pa.

FOR the reader in today's Journal who wished for a recipe for grandmother's apple butter. One bushel of tart, good cooking apples will make nearly four gallons of apple butter. Either cook in water or sweet cider to the consistency of very thick apple sauce, sweeten to taste and cook until, when a little cooled in a saucer, the juice will not run from it. Flavor with ground cinnamon or cloves.

Cucumber chow-chow—To one gallon cucumbers pared and chopped add half a dozen onions, also chopped, salt and drain over night, put over fire in granite or porcelain kettle, add a little black pepper, a half-cup of sugar and vinegar enough to cover, heat thoroughly and seal in glass jars or bottles.

Chili sauce—One gallon ripe tomatoes, 6 large onions, 2 green peppers pared and chopped; add 1 cup sugar, 1 pint vinegar, salt to taste, cook until thick and seal up very nice for sausage or baked beans.

Sweet potato pie—Pare and cook and mash finely 3 large sweet potatoes, add a little salt and a scant quart of either milk or water, thicken with a tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little water, add a large cup of sugar and three eggs, reserving part of whites for merangue. Flavor with vanilla, bake with one crust, as for pumpkin pie, add a teaspoon of butter to custard.

MRS. F. W. F., Brookville, Pa.

I AM a constant reader of The Daily and Sunday Gazette and take great pleasure to send in a few recipes which I have found very good.

Cocoanut cake—To the well-beaten yolks of six eggs add two cups powdered sugar, three-quarters cup butter, one of sweet milk, three and a half of flour, three teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs well-beaten, bake in jelly tins. For icing, beat two eggs, add one teacup powdered sugar, mix thoroughly with grated cocoanut and spread evenly on the layers when they are cold.

Snow cake—Half teacup butter, one of sugar, one and a half of flour, half-cup sweet milk, whites of four eggs, teaspoon baking powder, flavor with vanilla. Corn starch is a good substitute for eggs in cookies and doughnuts. One tablespoonful of the starch is equal to one egg.

Salt will curdle new milk, hence in preparing porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. To make meat tender—A spoonful of vinegar put in the water in which fowls or meat are cooked makes them tender. Camphor put in drawers or trunks will keep mice away. Keep an account of all supplies with cost and date when purchased. Quicksilver and white of egg destroys bedbugs.

Mixed sandwiches—Chop fine cold ham, tongue and chicken, mix with pint of the meat a half-cup of melted butter, one tablespoon salad oil, one of mustard, if desired. The yolk of beaten egg and a little pepper. Spread on bread cut thin and buttered. Ham alone may be prepared this way. Hoping these recipes may be of some benefit. MRS. W. J. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LET us draw up our chairs and have a chat about sponge cake! It will be as interesting as a naval war controversy. Everybody has seen and eaten the so-called sponge cake, made in bake shops—the sort of cake that is tough and gets dry so soon. But how about the kind "your mother used to make?" Let's have order, please! It is confusing to hear so many voices. No doubt each of our mothers made the finest. I could mount the witness box and state solemnly and calmly that in the home of my childhood I have eaten sponge cake far superior to angel food. Every woman could not claim as much; cannot make the cake in question herself, but smart people are always eager to learn something.

So, sisters, look to me! In the first place have the eggs cold, the ingredients placed before you and time "to rent." Rome wasn't built in a day. Who knows, fair maiden, but what a proposal of marriage may be the result of your handiwork! So now, "Company, face!" This recipe I am so partial to calls for the following ingredients: Five eggs, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup of flour, 2 even teaspoonfuls of baking powder, lemon flavoring. Beat just 4 yolks with the sugar, beat and beat it. Whip the 5 whites to a stiff froth and add. Beat some more. Put the cup of flour in the sifter, add the baking powder and now—"Company, halt!" This is where the art enters.

Sift in just the least bit, put down the sifter and then fold in the flour—not touching the sides or bottom of the bowl with the spoon. Repeat this until the cup is emptied, and on no account must you beat the sponge after the flour is in. You will see flour on the surface. Let it alone. Put in a tablespoonful of lemon juice or extract, and pour in a greased mold. Never use anything for this purpose but lard and use paper, too, for a sponge cake, greasing it also when fitted to the tin. Bake in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes. When cold, break it into lumps, serve on a plate covered with a doily and receive the hearty congratulations of

MRS. E. G. N., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I AM one of the regular readers of The Pittsburgh Gazette. I would like to send some recipes which I have tried and found very good.

Fudge—Take 2 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, half teaspoon butter. Boil all together till it thickens when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, beat until it is perfectly stiff, add the flavor, put on a buttered platter and mark.

Cocoanut candy—Two cups sugar, half cup cocoanut, half cup milk, boil for five minutes with a good fire and remove it and stir until creamy.

Cream candy—Take 1 pound of white sugar, 1 cup water, half teaspoon cream tartar, 2 teaspoons of vinegar, 2 teaspoons vanilla. Boil until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour on a buttered platter, when cool it may be pulled.

Kisses—Two cups powdered sugar, whites of three eggs, 2 cups cocoanut, 2 teaspoons baking powder; mix all together, drop on buttered platter and bake until slightly brown in brisk oven. Remember, if the children are fond of candy let them make it at home. Home-made candy is pure and is not covered with disease germs.

To clean wall paper—The following is a simple and excellent method of cleaning wall paper: Take 1 quart of flour and stir in 5 cents worth of ammonia and enough water to make a stiff dough, work and knead until smooth, then wipe the paper with the batch of dough.

Remedy for freckles—One teaspoonful lemon juice, quarter dram powdered borax, half dram sugar, mix and let it stand in a bottle for a few days.

Ice Cream—Put one quart of milk into a double boiler and let it come to a boil, then stir in one cup sugar and three eggs beaten, put in a freezer and when partly frozen stir in half pint of rich cream and finish freezing.

Cream cake—Stir 2 cups of sugar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, 3 eggs, two and a half cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder together. Beat well, and bake in two layers in jelly cake pans. MRS. S., Oakland.

I HAVE received so many useful recipes from the Housewives Reciprocity Bureau that I would like to help it along, and as my son is Gazette agent for this place I would like to help. I am not a good composer, so please print the recipes and head them correctly.

Green gage jam—Rub ripe green gages through a sieve, put all the pulp into a kettle with an equal weight of sugar, boil the whole until thick and put in jars.

Grape jam—Boil the grapes, put through a sieve then add one pound sugar to one pound of grape pulp. Boil one-half hour. MRS. M. E. B., Cokeville, Pa.

I AM thoroughly interested in this page and have profited by a great many of the recipes. I will enclose a couple of recipes which may be of use to someone.

Corn pone—One tablespoonful lard or butter, half cup of sugar beaten to a cream, one egg, stir half a cup of flour in one pint sweet milk, add to sugar and egg, one teaspoon salt, two cups of cornmeal, one teaspoon baking powder, bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Excellent raised doughnuts—When baking bread and the dough has become light enough to form into loaves, take as much dough as would make two loaves, add to this one tablespoon lard, half cup of sugar, one egg, knead well, add a little more flour if necessary. Leave stand in warm place to rise for an hour, roll half-inch thick, cut and fry in boiling fat, sift powdered sugar over them.

MRS. J. W. E., McKeesport, Pa.

PERHAPS some of the readers of The Gazette Home Journal would appreciate a recipe for a dinner easily gotten when it is maid's day out and a guest steps in. A roast of beef or lamb is necessary. Almost every house wife has a supply of potatoes, tomatoes and onions. Put the roast in the center of the roasting pan, potatoes at one side, tomatoes that have been scalded and skinned at the other end, and at the sides, onions. Salt and pepper. Add a little water when ready to put in the oven. When the roast is done, dinner is cooked without any watching or tasting. The gravy of this is delicious.

One of the troubles of house cleaning is the changing of feathers from dirty to clean cases. If this is done at night instead of day the job is not nearly so troublesome, as feathers sleep at night and the work can be done in the bed room, as so little of the down flies, and the feathers not at all. When going to sweep a room on cleaning day, take with you a bucketful of very hot water and dip your broom into it several times while sweeping and you will find the dust will be very little and the broom will leave no wet marks on the carpet as with cold water. To sweeten turned meat lay into clear cold water in which a little baking powder has been dissolved. This is also excellent to do just before boning chicken.

MISS M. M. G., Edgewood Park, Pa.

[This correspondent's statement in regard to feathers is new to the writer.—Ed.]

THE BARBAROUS BABES

"Violet's Visit"

BY EDITH AYRTON (MRS. ISRAEL ZANGWILL)

THE most astonishing part was its being Violet who was naughty and not me. I forget if I've said anything about Violet, but the little ones don't count very much, for Ted is so tiny and Violet sits all day making doll's clothes. Violet is seven, her birthday was in July and she has straight, light brown hair. I think her eyes are brown, too, but she liked Ted. She isn't particularly anything, except good tempered, and that she is tremendously. I expect it's because she's rather fat, because all the rest of us are "lean kine," and we certainly aren't very good tempered, although we don't all have it in the same way. Humphrey gets sulky and doesn't speak at all, and Ted runs 'round and 'round the room slapping the chairs and saying, "Beast! Beast! Beast! Beast!" as quickly as ever he can. As for me, when I get cross I want to go away alone and if I can't I'd like to slap the others, which is worse than chairs, only I don't do it because it makes mother unhappy. I believe it hurts her more than them.

The curiousest part of Violet is that the things she is told to do are always the things she likes, so she must be an "Engel Kind," as Fraulein says. And when once she is told a thing she remembers it forever; she'd make a simply splendid Casabianca. Humphrey and I always think that however much we'd been told to sit still and not wriggle when we saw the fire coming we'd have forgotten all about it and we'd have jumped up and tried to put it out. It doesn't seem as if it ought to have been very difficult with all that water around, and I daresay the father would have been just as pleased really as if we'd all been burnt.

So you can understand now how astonished we were at Violet's being naughty, though perhaps what she did wasn't naughtiness exactly, but too much goodness, which seems to be nearly as bad. I've been wondering since if goodness isn't Violet's besetting sin, but I suppose it can't be really. It's something like being too punctual, I think. Father used to tell us that the duke of Wellington owed his success in life to always being half an hour too early, but all I can say is it's lucky he didn't have our Fraulein. One day we tried it, because there'd been such a lot of fuss about my being late for breakfast, so I got up exactly half an hour before we were called, and, of course, I made the others get up, too. Well, when Fraulein came in she simply stormed and said I was a "dummkopf," and did I want to give Teddy croup playing in a room without a fire. She set me half an hour's extra practicing, too, so that just shows.

This all hasn't anything to do with Violet's scrape; that wasn't my fault in the least—not one said it was, not even Fraulein. If it was anybody's fault it was mother's, because she hates paying calls. I should feel just the same if I were she, because it's perfect horrid having on your best clothes. You can't climb trees, nor hang by your legs, nor do anything interesting, but Humphrey says he shall go calling all day when he's grown up, so as to get scones and things for tea. Humphrey has got an awfully sweet tooth, and he is rather greedy besides. Another thing he says is that he doesn't mind whom he marries, but he has settled to have a most enormous wedding cake, and to cut it himself. I like wedding cake, too, but I don't care about it as much as that, and I'd sooner be a widow, of course.

Well, to go on about Violet. How it all started was that one evening father said to mother: "You've never called on those Crespignys who've come to live at Boscombe Park. You really must, you know, my dear."

"I don't feel very attracted by them," mother said, and she laughed.

But father said it was no good being rude to people and that the Crespignys were new-comers, so mother ought to leave cards this week.

"Very well," mother said, "only I shall be glad when Molly and Violet are able to pay my calls for me."

"Well, it's to be hoped Molly will discontinue her practice of smashing people's best crockery and spilling tea over their plush sofas," but of course I rushed at father for saying that. It is a shame. I only once dropped a plate when I was out calling and once I upset my cup, but the people happened to be awfully fussy and mother said I mustn't go any more. I'm sure it wasn't my fault that they had velvet chairs, and no one seems to remember that it isn't so pleasant sitting there with scalding tea trickling down your legs and never say a word like the Spartan boy.

In the middle of the commotion, because father started tickling me when I punched him, Violet said suddenly: "Can't I go and call on the Crespignys now?" We were most astonished, because Violet is so shy she generally cries if she has to see strangers, so I thought it was just to show she'd be allowed to, because she doesn't upset things like me, and I said very crossly:

"Oh, we all know you are a saint without your telling us."

I felt sorry directly afterward, because Violet got quite red, and I ought to have remembered that she's very little and doesn't understand much besides dolls, so I got out "Aytoun's Lays," and stuffed my fingers into my ears to show I didn't care at all. All the same, I could hear them talking, and mother said to Violet:

"Never mind, dear, I know it wasn't that. You shall go to call on the Crespignys if your new dress comes home this week, my good little girl."

Mother was pleased, because she is always telling Violet she must conquer her shyness, and she thought she was trying to. As for me, I felt horrid.

It was the very next day that mother got ill and that made us forget about the Crespignys and everything. Mother isn't very strong and she often has to stay in bed; but this was much worse than usual and we weren't allowed to see her for days. The one nice thing was that Fraulein was in with mother nearly all the time, so there was nobody to bother us and we could do lots of nice things. We children used even to have tea alone; we did like it; I used to pour out and there were no fines or anything if we spilt things on the cloth. Certainly it did get into rather a mess, but that was mostly because Humphrey would drink his milk off a bit of macaroni like the gentlemen do at father's club, only they use a straw. Cook was so nice, too, she used to send us up hot buttered toast and it was all most lovely, except, of course, mother's being ill, which spoilt everything. That was almost too horrid to bear, especially when one went to bed.

It was the night that cook was kindest of all and gave us real tea that Violet wasn't there. I remember it quite well, because we were so astonished to see cook bringing up the teapot instead of our just having a jug of milk; but she said a drop would liven us up in a house of trouble. It is a pity cook can't always live in houses of trouble, it makes her so much nicer. Humphrey was particularly pleased, because he said he'd always been wanting to try an experiment of putting the milk and sugar into the pot and drinking out of the spout in turns. I couldn't let him do it, though, until after we'd had first cups, else there wouldn't have been any honor in being pourer out at all.

We'd been wondering where Violet was ever since tea came, for generally she's the only one of us who is punctual except Teddy, and Fraulein washes his hands, so he can't help it. I thought she couldn't know, so at last I sent Humphrey to tell her, though he was rather cross and would only go after we'd said, "Certain true, black and blue, lay me down and cut me in two" three times not to touch his toast. We didn't like to shout for Violet, you see, because of mother.

Well, Humphrey was gone a long time, because he always takes longer over everything than you'd think a person possibly could, and when he came back he said he couldn't find Violet. I didn't think anything of that, and I went myself, expecting to see her directly, but I didn't. I hunted everywhere, but I couldn't find any sign of her, until at last when I went into our bedroom again I noticed that the string had been taken off the box in which her new dress had come from the dressmaker's. I opened it and her new dress had gone, so had her best hat and coat! We remembered then that we hadn't seen her all the afternoon. It was most astonishing.

I didn't know what to do, I really didn't. It was quite dark outside by now, so I thought Violet must have gone out and got lost, and I began to plan about their bringing her home dead, but I didn't want to tell people and get her into a scrape; besides Fraulein was in mother's room. It didn't seem either as if she could have done anything so dreadfully naughty as to go out alone and get killed, besides wearing her best clothes on a week day.

We'd finished tea by now and we put crumbs and things in Violet's place to pretend she'd been there, but I wouldn't let Humphrey upset her cup, because Violet is so tidy it wouldn't have looked more real at all and he only wanted to because he thought it would be so lovely to spill things on purpose. About 6 o'clock father came in and I was just going to tell him but the first thing he said was, "Why, where's little Mrs. Roundabout?" He calls Violet that because she is so fat.

Father was as surprised as any of us when he heard she was lost, but he didn't think she could have gone out. "Nonsense," he said, "she must have gone to sleep in some corner," as if anybody except babies and grown-ups would go to sleep in the daytime. However, we searched the house all over again. It was rather nice at first, only then I thought of the princess in the tower and I was afraid I'd find her body mouldering in the boot cupboard or somewhere, but we didn't see anything at all. Then father and Stubbins (he is the gardener) searched all over the garden with lanterns, like in a book, but they didn't find anything there either. After that they came in again and father told Stubbins to go to the village and make inquiries at every cottage, and he was just getting ready himself to bicycle round to all the people we know when suddenly the front door openend—and there was Violet.

She did not look a bit naughty. That was what surprised me most. She was just smiling to herself like she does sometimes in church, and she'd got on her best things, like I thought, and mother's black moire parasol in one hand and her ivory cardcase in the other the plush case with the opera glasses over her arm. I think father was all the crosser because she looked so pleased. Anyway he almost shouted out: "Where on earth have you been, turning the whole house upside down? Upon my word it's perfectly intolerable!"

Well, after that it wasn't any good talking any more, for Violet began to cry and when she once does that she goes on and on and can't understand anything. Father asked her where she'd been about a hundred times, but she wouldn't answer, so at last he marched off, telling her to go up stairs and that she wasn't to come down until she'd apologized.

I did wish mother was there. She'd have made it all nice at once. I remembered, though, about being the eldest and I tried to think of the kind of things mother would have done, so I took Violet's hand and we went upstairs together. When we got to the schoolroom I sat down in the big armchair and I managed to drag Violet onto my lap and I took off her boots and hugged her and told Humphrey to try and get some bread and jam out of cook, because that makes you feel a lot less miserable. Violet was still crying, but I sat there, though my arms began to feel as if they'd drop off, when at last she sobbed out:

"I thought everybody would be so pleased, and mother said I was to." She wouldn't say anything else, but just that over and over again, crying all the time, so of course I couldn't understand, but I just went on kissing her and didn't talk, like mother does. It had never been so easy to be nice to Violet before.

It seemed a long time before Humph brought the bread and jam, but when he did it was strawberry jam, which was particularly lucky, because it's Violet's favorite. I told Humph he'd better go away again, and then at last Violet stopped crying and so I said to her: "But what was it mother said you were to do?"

Violet looked quite surprised. "Why, go and call on the Crespignys, of course. She partic'ly said I was to if my new dress came home."

I nearly let her roll off my lap. She'd almost been doing it the whole time, because she's so fat, but now she nearly went quite because I was so astonished. I'd have thought she was making it up if it had been one of the others.

I could hardly believe it when she said she'd walked. It's more than three miles each way, and I don't think even I have ever walked as far as that.

"Weren't you very frightened?" I asked.

I don't know if I ought to put the next bit, but it truthfully isn't bragging, because it is what Violet answered. "I thought I'd try and be brave like you," she said.

Of course after that I hugged her again, and she went on telling me more. "I was dreadfully frightened, though, when I got to the house and went up the big steps. So I shut my eyes and said 'Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,' and at the amen I jumped and pulled the bell. It made a dreadfully loud ring, and almost at once the door opened and there were two gentlemen with white hair, but quite young looking faces and such pretty clothes. Oh, Molly, I shall dress Roderigo William Wallace like that, with beautiful red plush knickerbockers, and—"

"Go on," I said, because I was most interested; it seemed just like a story.

"Well, I said to one of the gentlemen, 'Please, is Mrs. Crespigny indoors,' because then I handed him mother's card case, and he said, 'Yes, her ladyship is at home, but who might you be, miss?' I told him my name was Violet and that my mother didn't want to come, besides being ill, and then I handed him mother's card case that I had filled with visiting cards of my own, like those you wrote for the guinea pig. He took out one and gave it to the other gentleman, saying, 'John, go and ask her ladyship.' That is what they called Mrs. Crespigny, so I knew she must be really a princess and that was why she had such beautiful servants.

"There was a lot of laughing somewhere, but presently Mr. John came back and said, 'Walk this way, miss.' So I followed him into a big room, where there were lots of people; but oh, Molly, they didn't have crowns on or satin dresses or anything! They had partic'ly ugly clothes, and all the ladies wore things just like gentlemen, only not trousers. Mr. John was the only beautiful one there.

"I was just looking around, because there seemed to be such lots and lots of people, when a lady came up—I think it was Mrs. Crespigny—and she said, in rather a cross way, 'So you've come to call on me because your mother doesn't care to;' and so I said, 'Yes,' and every one laughed; I didn't know what to do until I remembered mother telling some one that at calls the ladies talked about the weather and babies from the time she went into the room to the time she came out, so I said, 'Good morning, your ladyship. It is a lovely day. Have you got any babies?'

"Well, I don't see how I could help it because I couldn't talk about her babies without knowing if she'd got any; but everybody looked as if I'd said something naughty and Mrs. Crespigny went right away very angrily; and just at that minute mother's parasol dropped with a great clatter, so I thought Mrs. Crespigny would be really cross, and when I picked it up the opera glasses dropped, too. It was dreadful. One gentleman said, 'Allow me,' and he put them over my arm again just as if I'd been grown up, and I began to feel a little better, only then he said, 'Won't you give me a kiss?' I said, 'No, thank you,' and they all laughed again.

"There'd been a lady standing near, a very funny lady, with a whip in her hand and quite a short skirt and short hair, too, and gaiters like father's and she said all at once, 'Dash it all, leave the kid alone and give it some grub.' She truthfully did, and she was quite grown up, but perhaps her mother had never told her she oughtn't to use bad words like that.

"This lady was kind, though she was so funny. She got me some milk because mother never said I might have tea when I went calling, though I did want it, specially as lots of people were having it so funnily in teeny-weeny little glasses without any milk or sugar, and the lady got me a nice little pink cake, too. Then she sat down beside me and asked me why I'd come, and she hardly seemed to believe it when I told her mother had said I could go and pay calls instead of her now. She asked me about the opera glasses, too, so I said I knew

(Continued on Page 14.)

THE BOUNDARY INVISIBLE.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Beautiful world from which I part,
Holding the summer in my heart!
Thou hast been my friend
To the shining end.
In the wide arms of space,
Star, sun, or any place,
What can I gain or miss,
As sweet as this?

Breath of wet moss, brown buds, and wasting snow,
Oh, thrill me once again before I go!
Too subtle April stirring in the veins;
The maple-light that fires October rains;
Half temptress, guardian half, a solemn moon,
Watched by two, silent, on a night in June;
Fairer than ye, what things may be or are,
In those strange lands where I must travel far?

Beautiful world to which I go,
Bowing my head before the snow!
While the storm grows old,
Take me, lover cold!
True is thy faith, and kind,
As one I left behind.
Now, dumb and dear as his,
Thy sacred kiss.

Beautiful world for which I start,
Hiding the tremor in my heart!
When my last sun shall dim and dip,
Behind the long hill's sombre slope,
—Strong be the paeon on my lip,
And, singing to the darkness, tell,
That she, who never passing well
Did grasp the hearty hand of hope,
Gave back to God her failing breath
With trust of Him, and joy of death.

—Atlantic.

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Forty-Three.

The Reverend Bundle and the Canny Chorister

The Reverend Bundle is one who believes
That a muscular preacher should roll up his sleeves,
As soon as he's sighted the outposts of Sin
He should not stop to question, but straightway pitch in
At any rate, he lives a strenuous life
And the greatest of all of his pleasures is Strife.

Now to harden his muscles and keep him in trim
He has a gymnasium, wherein with vim
He hammers a bag and cavorts on the bars,
And, when he can find a safe victim, he spars;
Turn him loose with a novice, and what does he do
But break the unfortunate fellow in two!

The Reverend Bundle, however's remiss,
In one great respect—gentle reader, 'tis this:
A joke on himself he can never perceive
Is funny—oh, no, he's more likely to grieve.
But enough—I'll now tell of the beautiful fix
He was put in by one who was wise to his tricks.

'Twas a choir director from over the sea,
As English as ever the English can be,
Whom the Reverend Bundle looked over and saw
As another soft mark to beat up with his paw;
And he said, "My dear sir, I would like you to see
My neat little gym"—and he chuckled with glee.

For he thought, "Oh, you little soft Briton, 'tis true
It's a shame to punch anything easy like you—
You're so flabby and pudgy—" but little he thought
What an awful retributive Tartar he'd caught,
For the choir director could box like the deuce,
But he hadn't told Bundle, for what was the use?

Ah, no, he led Bundle in treacherous ease
Along with such innocent comments as these—
"Yes, 'tis a nice room," and "It must be good fun
To wrestle and box and to jump and to run—
I never have had half a chance to do things
Of this kind"—'Tis his cue and the trap Bundle springs.

"Just try on the gloves that you see over there,
I will rig myself up with this other soft pair,
And we'll practice a bit—'twill be fun, will it not?"
And he looked him all over to pick out the spot
That would tenderest be to his savagest blow.
And he drew on the gloves and smiled on the foe.

But sudden a rush and a shower of blows
Alighted upon his high churchly nose
And his eyes—and he shortly was treated so rough
That his feelings constrained him to holler "Enough."
And the Choir Director related to me
This joke upon Bundle with gurgles of glee.

THE TATLER.

UNCERTAIN, COY AND HARD TO PLEASE

By KATE M'CLEARY.

"SHE'S beautiful!"

"Undeniably."

Mallory Heath, looking down the track to see if his train was in sight, turned a resolute profile to the keen gaze of his friend.

"And so wealthy—quite discouragingly so."

"No, not to you, you lucky dog! And —she is just as sweet and good as she looks."

Mallory shook his head.

"You're off there, old man. Good, I grant you, in the sense that all the charming ladies we know are. But Ruth Harlow is heartless. When I ask a girl to do me the great honor of marrying me, I'll find someone who knows the meaning of pity—tenderness—compassion. Miss Harlow would shine superbly at a man's table, I admit. And just to have her to look at would be a constant pleasure, but if poverty came—or trouble!"

"That's just when she would be at her best," maintained Nesbit sturdily.

"Why didn't you marry her yourself, if you admire her so much?"

"I wanted to," laughed Nesbit, "but she was too young for me. Besides, she wouldn't have me. Then—I did the next best thing. I married her sister."

"I perceive the reason for your laudatory remarks," Heath said quizzically. "You want me for a brother-in-law."

"You bet I do!" cried Nesbit heartily. "Well, here's your train. Give my love to Helen and the boy. Tell them I'll try to run down over Sunday." Then Mallory Heath was on the train—was waving farewell to the man on the platform.

And in the smoker he settled down to the enjoyment of a good cigar, and his own thoughts. He was glad to get out of the noisy, dusty city. He was pleased to have been made one of the select house party which was gathering at Catalpa lodge. And in his heart he knew that it was the fact Ruth Harlow was to be there, the guest of her sister, Nesbit's wife, that had influenced him most.

He remembered what a pure forehead she had, and how softly the little curls clustered around it. And what a wonderful violet her eyes were—only cold. Would their pride ever soften if she loved? Could that calm composure of hers be ruffled by distress—broken by sympathy?

He went forward to ask the conductor what time they would reach Elvira, near which Catalpa lodge was situated.

"About six, sir."

It was a quarter to six. Heath got down his suit case, submitted to a brushing by the porter, and looked at his watch.

"We're getting in ahead of time," he cried. "That's Catalpa lodge, I suppose—that fine place on the hill."

"Yes, sir. And that's Miss Harlow coming down on horseback. She's the best rider in the state, she is."

Heath leaned to look admiringly at the erect young horsewoman, dashing fearlessly down the rather precipitous road that led to the station, when suddenly there was a frightful crash—a mighty grinding—and then a sickening plunge forward and downward.

When he came to himself, it was with a terrible consciousness of futile endeavor. He was striving to rise, and he found he could not move his leg. It was pinioned down by the seat in front, which had been wrenched loose when the car ahead had been driven upon that in the rear. The space around was crammed with splintered panels and roofing. A dreadful, an ominous, silence prevailed, broken soon by the sound of escaping steam somewhere ahead — moans — excited hoarse orders.

The train had plunged through a defective bridge. Convinced that he was unhurt, save for whatever injury might have been effected by the heavy chair that made emergence impossible, Heath looked out of the window to his right. He groaned at the sight that met his gaze. Bodies were being placed along the side of the train. Some of the victims of the accident were unconscious, others were sobbing in agony, others—he decided—were dead. And from one to another, swift, deft, compassionate, moved one slight figure, gowned in a green riding habit. Heath saw her pure brow, and the way the little curls clustered around it. He saw, too, that her forehead was knit as though with sharp, personal pain. He saw that her eyes were moist and her lips tremulous.

"Oh, doctor!" she said, with a bitter cry, "are we too late?"

He was slashing the sleeve from a man's crushed arm.

"If you could get bandages—"

Instantly and adroitly she had slipped off the skirt of soft white linen she wore under her riding habit. She tore it into strips and knelt beside the physician.

When the rescuers discovered Heath, and, removing the obstructions, took him from the train she was still working. Her hair was tumbled in a ruddy shower to her waist. Both blood and grime were on her little hands but Heath thought her face, piteous and wet, all gentle with sublime sympathy and sorrow, the loveliest he had ever seen. His heart leaped at the smile with which she turned to him.

"You are unhurt? Thank God for that! I knew you were to be on the train but did not dare to leave these poor people to look. But all the time I was thinking—"

She broke off—becoming aware of the significance of her speech. Later when he drew her away, the relief train from the city having arrived, and they walked together through the summer dusk to Catalpa lodge, all his love and admiration broke loose in a torrent of burning words.

"I hardly dare ask you, Ruth. But if I had been killed in that wreck—"

Her voice quivered with passion.

"I would have wished that I might die, too."

Designs for the Autumn Blouse

Distinguishing Features of the Still Popular Separate Waist—The Vestee and Elbow Sleeve Much Favored—The Accepted Colorings and Fabrics—Models for Severe and Elaborate Blouses.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

Illustration No. 1.

ALTHOUGH the lingerie waist of sheer white muslin and lace will again be worn this winter, the blouse of soft satin liberty, silk or crepe will be perhaps a little smarter, and some of the new models in these seperate blouse are revelations of skill in workmanship and originality in design. The styles are also quite different from those of last season, the sleeves for one thing showing a marked change, and also the fancy for draping, which is the distinguishing feature of a great many of the new models. All bodices are cut very full and rather loose in the armhole. The broad shoulder effect with its sloping shoulder seam is still clung to by many of Fashion's devotees, but newest blouses show the square shoulder with a rather short seam,the width being gained by the sleeve top of the leg o' mutton pattern. A few very smart French models show the new seamless cut, the bodice and sleeves being in one piece and the blouse cut with no shoulder seams. The effect is that of a garment of rather vague shaping, but in soft material, and trimmed with handwork and lace empiecements it is really very modish and attractive. Nearly all these full blouses are made with the yoke upper part, and on this yoke is lavished most of the trimming. It may be of fine Valenciennes, in a narrow insertion, set into the material in fanciful designs and interspersed with French knots, spider web or fagoting in embroidery silk, or it may be of allover lace, or else of the material of the blouse, itself, in the form of narrow fagoted bands either put on straight around or in scroll and loop pattern. In the silk blouses when the material is of the texture which will hold the embroidery, the eyelet designs like the old-fashioned English embroidery are very handsome, and some lovely bodices are shown with collarettes, yokes and cuff pieces or band trimming of this broderie anglaise.

Many of the taffeta blouses are so trimmed, and one very smart model which makes a good example of the variety, is of old blue taffeta, the bodice tucked in tiny pin tucks to the bust line, the tops of the sleeves also being tucked. The upper part of the blouse was overlaid with an oddly shaped collar of the silk, scalloped on the edge and elaborately embroidered in an open work pattern. This collar extends across the back in the form of a round yoke, which also covered the upper part of the sleeves, but in front it was notched extending down the middle of the front into two curved points, which crossed in the center of the front, over a tie of old blue panne, which was knotted at the throat, from thence falling to the waist line.

Most of these new blouses are made with the high girdle effect, and many of the best models show the bloused back. Some of the importations have the crosswise draped effect, the fullness shirred down the middle of the back and front, but this style is becoming to but few figures.

Many of the styles shown have the sleeves in elbow length, or else the sleeve is made in a loose puff, or a series of shirred puffs to the elbow with a deep cuff lower sleeve of lace unlined. Many of the darker waists intended for general wear with the tailor gown, have the ever-popular white collar and cuffs as a noticeable feature, but the new collar and cuff sets are rather less severe than the plain band kinds of past seasons, and show fine lace edged pleatings and tiny gathered frills, attached to their edges.

With the more elaborate tailor gowns, and with the velvet costumes the white and pale tinted bodices are the proper thing, and one of the most becoming models shows the accordion-plaited idea, the full blouse held to a yoke of fagoting of lace. One very pretty model of this sort was in pale lavender crepe, the sleeve and bodice plaited and attached to a deep yoke of Valenciennes lace dyed the color of the crepe. The lace was in the form of narrow edging and was held together by fagoting in lavender silk. The high girdle was another attractive feature of the blouse, being in three shades of lavender, the effect being gained by the use of three bands of wide soft ribbon, each in a different shade, shirred together. Lace and net waists made over a foundation of silk are still much in vogue, and all the delicate filmy materials in the chiffons, plain and embroidered, the mousselines, the printed nets, broche grenadines, et cetera, are all very much liked for house and evening wear.

With a light trailing skirt, to match the bodice, of voile, etamine, crepe de Paris, or crepe de chine, a charming house toilette is evolved. With three or four white blouses and a voile skirt a woman is equipped for any informal home affair. For dress occasions the seperate waist and skirt is not considered quite appropriate, but there are times when nothing is more comfortable or convenient than a light colored separate blouse, and every well-stocked wardrobe should have at least four prettily trimmed blouses. Unless these bodices are especially planned to match the coat and skirt costume with which they are worn, white is perhaps the most satisfactory choice for the separate waist as it is always becoming and looks well with almost any odd skirt.

With these pale tinted waists, an artistic necklace in one of the art nouveau designs, in amethysts, jade, tourmaline, greenish tourquoises or garnets is a great addition, and gives the often needed relief from the all-white of the blouse. Many of these neck ornaments may be purchased for remarkably small prices, if the imitation jewels are chosen, and for less than $10 some very dainty and effective little pendant ornaments are on sale in the large department stores as well as the jeweler's shops.

Jeweled studs and cuff links and belt buckles are also very effective additions to a plain blouse, and the old silver and gold designs are also most attractive.

The first drawing shows a very good model for a blouse to be worn with a tailor gown, the one shown being designed for wear with a costume of gray velveteen. It is of soft silk in a gros grain weave, and is made with a collar and vest piece of lace. At the base of the collar is attached a little cravat of plaited mull and lace. The corsage fastens on one side with three large cut steel buttons, the blouse being tucked from the shoulders on each side, the front and in the back. The rever is of handsome cream lace, and falls in shell fashion. The sleeves are finished about the hand by bands of the silk from which falls a frill of the cream lace.

The second sketch shows a model in white satin-finished crepe, elaborately inset with lace insertion. The small tie in front is attached from under pieces of the lace and is knotted in front, the ends finished by tiny gold buckles.

The third drawing shows three blouses, the first one to the left being of blue silk, the waist run in tiny box-plaits. Between each pleat arranged in the line of a pointed yoke are embroidered rings in blue silk of the same shade.

The rings were made by cutting out the figures in a piece of cotton embroidery, basting the designs on the silk and covering them in over and over stitch. The collar and deep cuffs are of allover lace in a pale ecru shade.

The fourth bodice illustrated is of cyclamen pink crepe, and is made with a flat vest piece of lace, on which small black velvet bows are placed at intervals.

The blouse is tucked on each side, the front in groups of three, and also down the back. The vest is outlined by a shaped piece of the crepe, buttonholed on the edge and embroidered, and edged by plaitings of the crepe.

Illustration No. 2.

The sleeves are puffed to the elbow, where the fulness is taken in by a series of tucks, the lower sleeve also being puffed with a tucked cuff, edged with embroidered crepe.

The fifth design shows a charming model for a dressy blouse, the drawing rarely doing small justice to the beauty of the original. The yoke was formed of wheels of narrow Valenciennes lace and beading in alternate rows, each circle being attached by strips of the lace and beading thus forming a deep yoke piece. The lower part of the blouse is tucked, each tuck being edged by a frill of Valenciennes edging. The sleeves were also tucked, and attached to a deep cuff of the lace and beading.

The soft crepy weaves in silk and wool mixtures are much in vogue for afternoon and theater wear, and for semi-formal affairs and in the cream and light-colored shades make very handsome frocks. The coliennes, mistrals, voiles, etamines and bareges all come under this heading and the new showings in these materials are exquisitely soft and lustrous in weave. Crepe de chine, though not in the least a novelty, is still popular, but some of the new crepes in corded weaving are a little more exclusive.

Among the trimmings one of the newest ideas is the ribbon work embroidery or else applique of flowers or leaves in soft silk, in different shades, caught down with embroidery silks.

Braids in silk, chenilles and novelty soutache and wools are also much used, especially on the heavier cloths and velvet gowns, and on tailored frocks.

Fancy waistcoats, lapels, collars and cuffs are to be very prominent in the fashion scheme for street costumes. This fashion furnishes an opportunity for individual taste, but is rather a dangerous thing for people to go into rashly. The question of contrasts of color is not generally understood, and it is best not to attempt anything too startling. A touch of color, such as blue, green, red or white, against any dark material often lightens a gown amazingly and makes it more becoming, but there are very few people who can wear unusual colors, and there are very few dressmakers or tailors who know just what one of the many new shades of color is appropriate with the heavy material of which the gown is composed. However, among the more expensive models for winter gowns this fashion of striking contrasts in trimming will be very noticeable, and is a safe one to copy advisedly and soberly.

White embroidered muslin, batiste and lace waists, and fine embroidered linen, are included in every thorough outfit; and for winter as well as for summer there are made up the most charming waists of fine embroideries that can be laundered as well as cleaned. Combining net with lace of a different kind is also carried out, and with good results. A waist having the body and lower part of the sleeves made of Valenciennes net, has a deep yoke and the upper part of the sleeves of Irish or fine Cluny lace; the combination is charming. Such a waist as this to wear with velvet or fine cloth skirts is a most attractive garment, and one that is extremely useful, as it will last for some time without cleaning, and also cleans remarkably well.

Soft silk and crepe de Chine waists, the color of the gown with which they are to be worn, are also in favor and are very attractive.

Illustrations Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

I-Go-A-Gossipping

THE human heart is as prone to evil, Mistress Pepys, as the sparks to fly upward, and it seems to me the livelier the time the human heart has had the more it is inclined to fly upward when it beholds any outward and visible sign of a good time in the heart of the younger generation. Now, for instance, Susanne and I were at St. Louis—you know how awfully hot and tired and footsore one gets tramping up and down in a place like that—so Susanne, who has been abroad and has learned a lot, and through the knowledge worked up a lot of nerve, said: 'What'd you say to a stein of Budweiser? Budweiser'd go almost as good as Muechener Hof Brau Unter den Linden.' At least that is what I think she said. She having been abroad, as I said before, has such a disconcerting habit of throwing in stray phrases in unknown tongues, though I must say when I set 'em down so as to look 'em up and see just what she did mean I find in nine cases out of ten she has just pushed in the name of a street or a province in some French or German state or city.

"Well, I said yes, and we hunted up a nice little quiet place—she did this in deference to my provincial feelings, she declared—and in a low tone she ordered 'Two.'

"Of course, she did it in German—she's great on local color—says the beer tastes better when it's ordered in the real beer tongue. Now, just opposite to us, just before the beer appeared, settled down a most respectable family group. That is, the Ma and the young son looked respectable, but, my word! the old fellow looked like the worst old reprobate ever—at least Susanne said so, and she knows reprobates when she sees 'em. She said she saw a lot of 'em when she was abroad.

"He eyed us up and down just as well as he could, with the old lady looking on, and then he turned to devote his reprobatical attentions to the pudgy wife of his wicked old bosom. Just in the middle of his devotion appeared our foaming order and with it a chunk or so of awful looking bread and some ill-smelling cheese that caused Susanne to snap her eye and say it smelled just as near like the old days in Dresden as anything that had touched her nose in a long time.

"She said this all very quietly and lady-likely, and after murmuring something in German, she raised the glass to her lips and took a little sip, and then a bite of the food, which I must say I couldn't stand at all, and then another sip. Really, I think she behaved quite well, but across the table—whew!—the look on the face of the old lady with the son and the reprobatic spouse—it was something awful. I thought, really, she was going into a cataleptic fit, but she wasn't. She was shocked. I found that out when she leaned over to that old bald-headed possession of hers and murmured with such an intonation of pure holiness:

"'And, Albert, love, they looked like respectable girls, too.'

"'Appearances are deceptive, Elmira, my dear,' returned Albert more hollily even than she.

"I knew they meant us, and I'd have given all the favors at my first cotillion just for the privilege of throwing that nasty old black bread and stuff at them, but Susanne, who has such control, just flashed a fiery furnace glance across the board, and calmly going on with the conversation, threw in a phrase about when she was a little girl, long before they came to America, how she used to get beer and pretzels with her dear Papa. She said it in sort o' broken German, and the old lady said she wondered if all the young girls in Germany drank beer, and if they did, wasn't it a pity that they didn't stay over there and not contaminate nice young American girls, which Susanne said must have meant me, because I made a face every time I raised the stein—the beer was so bitter—but so far as I can see they could just as well have meant Susanne, if they had only known Susanne's father never got any nearer Germany than the Bartholdi statue. Susanne has such a quick wit I'm sure she could get out of prison with it and make the jailer feel like a brute for putting her in. But you can see from this story how prone the human heart is to think evil—as a matter of fact Susanne has been ill, and the doctor told her to seek out a quiet place at least three times a day and get away with a stein of beer and a slice or two of bread, and this was only one of the times.

"And, then, I have an aunt. Mistress Pepys, I shudder to think of my aunt's past. Susanne declares she must have had just as lively a past as any—Susanne says anybody who is always looking out for a red flag knows danger—and that's a bad sign; but, anyway, about this aunt of mine. I was sent out to visit her and I had instructions to be very pleasant. Everybody said Auntie was peculiar, and I believe she was, and I also believe they would have put it another way if Auntie hadn't been pretty well off.

"Not very long after I arrived a most likely lad appeared upon the scene, and he had such a dandy little turnout and a good speedy nag, so Auntie said I might go out for a drive, but I must not stay after dark—as if I'd ever dreamed of driving after sundown!—and when the man appeared she impressed upon him the necessity of my appearing for dinner—and early dinner at that. Really, after Aunt got through I felt for all the world as though I ought to show my credentials to the lad just to ease his mind. But it was a gorgeous day and the horse was a swift one, and we drove miles and miles in what seemed a very few minutes; then we turned back, and what should we notice but that the horse had gone lame.

"Out popped the likely lad, thinking the nag had picked up a stone or gotten mixed up with the nails in his shoe, or something, but never a sign. Still, the horse was lame, sure enough, so we proceeded to limp home. And the sun got lower and lower and the shadows longer and longer, and visions of my aunt arose, but I consoled myself that we could point to the poor tortured animal and allay her always rising suspicions. But what do you think, Mistress Pepys, that unprincipled horse limped most painfully until we got within two or three blocks of Aunt's palatial residence and then all of a sudden went back to its old gait and cavorted up the street, and drew up before the house looking for all the world like the horses and carriages one sees careering along the street in architect's plans or in pictures of summer resorts. It was too much for me.

"Of course, Aunt was sitting on the porch—dinner was hours over—and her expression would have lamed any right-minded horse. She hadn't more than three words to say, and she smiled, but—but I'd a heap sight rather she had sworn. I felt positively immoral, and as for the likely lad, he looked like an escaped convict before a just judge. However, he said good-evening, and so did Aunt, and then she came into the house and read me a few lectures before I got even half a chance to tell her about the horse's lameness and his sudden recovery, and when I got through she said:

"'Um-m-m, went lame coming back, did he? Is that the reason you let him pasture?'

"'Pasture?—he didn't pasture,' I replied.

"'Well then, my dear niece, where did he pick up that long whisp of timothy that dangled from his bit? He didn't have that when he set out, my girl.'

"'Aunt,' I retorted, haughtily, 'I have always been led to believe that they feed horses hay.'

"'I believe that is the custom, but they don't mow hay with the roots on, and I distinctly saw a root and a clump of moist soil clinging to it, and it dangled from that horse's bit, too!' triumphantly retorted Auntie, with an air of conviction that the law and the prophets could not prevail against.

"Of course, Mistress Pepys, I could say nothing further, but I think it's high time that someone started a 'honi soit qui mal y pense' society in this country, don't you?" queried the curly-headed, blue-eyed First Season Girl with a weary sigh.

Mistress Pepys.

A TURN OF THE ROAD

A Pretty Tale Wherein Is Shown the Possible Benefits in Misfortune.

By LEONARD FRANK.

IT WAS purely carelessness. Covington knew the mare was easily startled, and that when once she was thoroughly frightened a man must keep his wits about him if he hoped to stay on her back. But in this wooded road, where on either side the tall pines hummed lazily in the breeze, there certainly could be nothing to stir her high-strung nerves.

Covington had very foolishly dropped the reins over the mare's neck and was idly watching a bit of fleecy cloud that changed itself into many fantastic shapes. So engrossed was he that he did not notice a turn of the road just ahead, nor did he hear a low, ominous buzz growing steadily in volume. When he did notice it was too late. Around the turn of the road just ahead came flying a small black automobile trailing a great cloud of dust in its wake. In the one quick glance he had Covington noted its sole occupant was a young woman.

The mare snorted and rose on her hind legs. When she came down she sprang sidewise to the bushes beside the road with a suddenness which would have unseated a less experienced rider. Covington realized in a moment that the main danger in the situation lay in the low-hanging limbs of the pines. With rein and spur he endeavored to get the mare back into the roadway, but with another frightened snort she plunged madly ahead. Covington ducked, but he was too slow. His head struck one of the limbs with terrific force.

The air seemed to reek with brilliant sparks, the woods reeled crazily, the earth seemed to fly upward, he heard the mare crashing through the bushes far beyond him and then came a blank.

When he opened his eyes he was lying on a soft white bed in a cool room. Through a leaded window came the red afterglow of twilight. He stirred uneasily and managed to lift himself on an elbow. As he did so a hand was laid on his shoulder, and as he was gently pushed back to the pillows a quiet voice said:

"Don't disturb yourself, sir. You're coming out all right. A bad blow, but in many respects a lucky one. No bones broken and the most serious thing a severe gash in the scalp."

Covington lifted his bewildered eyes and saw an elderly man bending over him professionally. Behind the man stood the young woman of the automobile, her dark eyes regarding Covington with the greatest concern.

"Where am I, may I ask?" said Covington.

"You are in my bungalow," said the elderly man. "I am Dr. Withrow, and this is the cause of your mishap—my automobile-mad daughter."

The girl came forward flushing deeply and bowed gravely.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," she said. "I didn't see you until just as I rounded that turn. I tried to stop, but before I could it was all over."

Covington smiled.

"Don't let it distress you for a moment," he said. "It was my own carelessness. I wasn't looking after the mare, and I knew very well she couldn't be depended upon in tight places. It's the first time she's ever thrown me," he ended.

"She didn't throw you then," the girl said quickly. "It was a limb that struck your head."

Covington gave her a grateful smile.

"Oh, by the way, my name is Covington—Hugh Covington," he said.

"Of Baltimore?" the doctor inquired.

Covington nodded.

"Knew your father in the old days out in Ohio," said the doctor. "Glad to meet you, sir, but not exactly glad to have the meeting attended by these unfortunate circumstances."

Covington looked at the girl. She was a decidedly attractive young woman.

"Some of the circumstances I don't regret a particle," said he. "Tell me, how did I get here?"

"Marion got you into the automobile somehow—Lord knows how she managed it—and brought you here," the doctor explained.

"I'm very grateful to her," said Covington.

"It was the least I could do after causing all the trouble," said she.

Covington was about to reply when the doctor held up a warning finger.

"No more tonight," said he. "You must try to sleep. It's the only thing you really need at present. Marion insists on looking after you until you are sound again. As a nurse I can heartily recommend her. And now, good-night. Sleep all you can."

He left the room and the girl sat down near the bed.

"You mustn't talk," she said, "so I'll read to you. Do you like Keats?"

"Immensely," said Covington.

He listened to her quiet, even voice until presently he fell asleep. Somewhat after midnight he awoke. She was still sitting by the bed with the open book in her lap. Covington looked at her intently for some moments.

"I doubt if the hardest blow fell on my head," he mused.

* * * * * * *

The injured man, much to his own disgust, progressed splendidly. In a week's time he was as good as new, save for a bandaged head and a few bruises on one arm. During that week he had come to realize that an accident is not the worst thing in the world. He realized it every time he looked into Miss Withrow's eyes, or listened to her voice as she read to him or they chatted gaily together.

The first day he was up and about they were sitting on the veranda of the bungalow just at sunset. Covington had drawn his chair very close to the girl.

"I'm well enough to leave tomorrow," he said quietly, "but before I go there's a matter of damages to be settled."

The girl looked up quickly.

"I received more injuries than I imagined at the turn of the road," he went on, "injuries which will make life entirely different for me."

"You—you said once—that night whn you were hurt—that none of the blame for the accident was mine," she reminded him.

"You were not to blame for the injury to my head," he remarked, "but you were responsible for the injury to my heart."

The girl sat in silence with her face turned away.

"The damages for that are very, very heavy," he said gravely.

The color in the girl's face deepened.

"Nevertheless, I'll—I'll settle," she said, gazing steadily at the red west.

Sarah Graham Hay's Talks

Japanese

EVERY thing Japanese is the craze today. We wear Japanese kimonas of gorgeous colorings transformed for us into the most beautiful of evening cloaks, and all branches of Japanese art are regarded as much more interesting since the brave oriental tackled the formidable Russ. A great deal of this Japanese art is grotesque and unbeautiful, but certain lines of it are worthy of a permanent place in our regard. Japanese embroidery is one of these.

Japanese embroidery, to be successful, must be done on Japanese materials. Their silks and satins are familiar enough, but their linen is rather a recent importation, and a most attractive material. It is fine and very sheer, but has a firmness of texture, which is very surprising—and gratifying when one wishes to work on it. It has a sheen which is strongly suggestive of the mercerized materials which we know so well, but this sheen is indestructible, either by the laundry or by age. The white linens are the prettiest, although this material is made in tones of dull blue which are extremely beautiful. The white linen may be procured at any leading dry goods store, and while it is rather high in price, costing from one dollar and a half upwards, it is so firm in texture and so generous in width that it cannot be called very expensive.

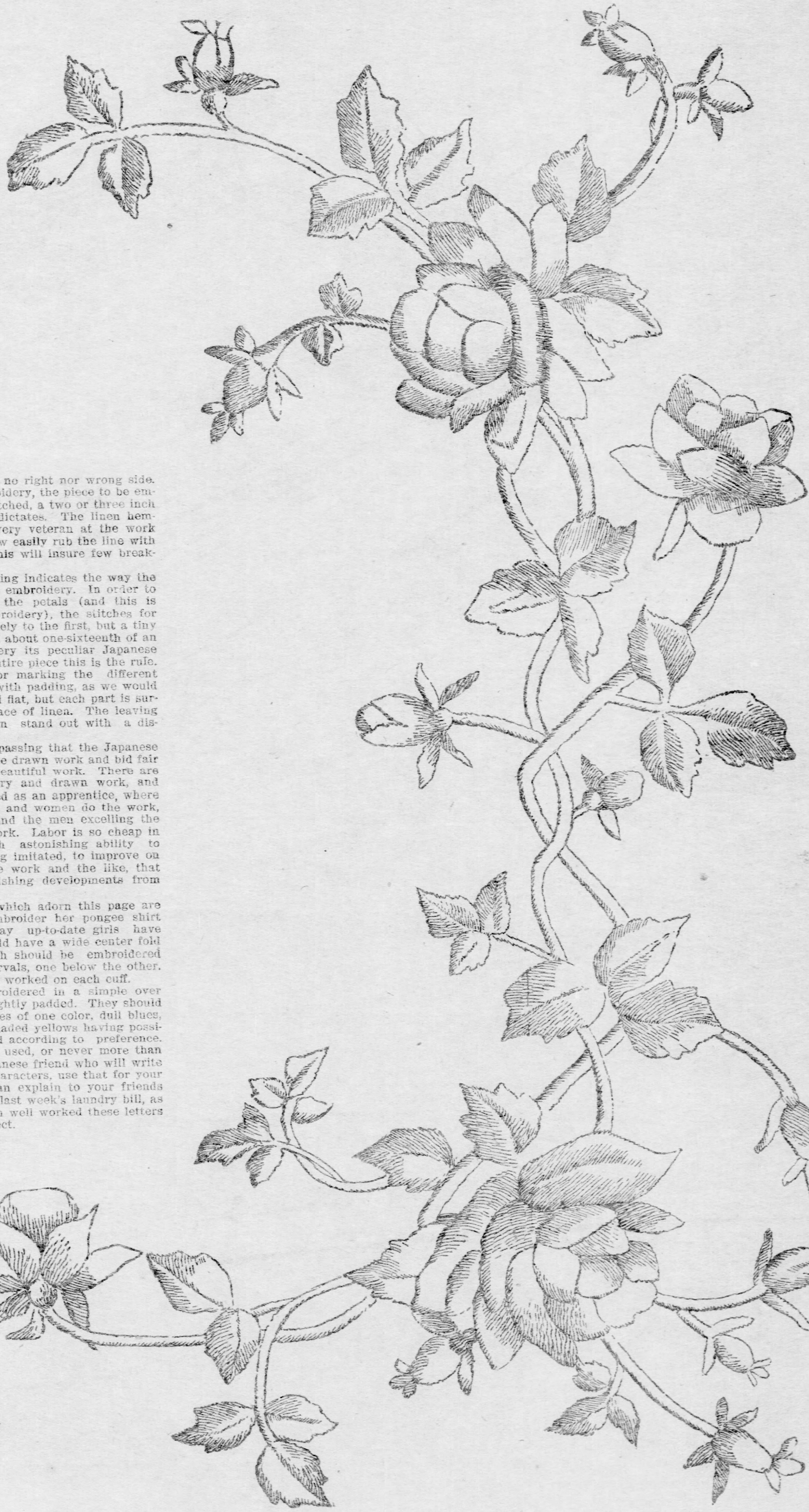
Flowers are utilized for the greater part of the designs for Japanese embroidery, and floral patterns, when well chosen and well executed, can never pall on the taste. Some of the most beautiful designs are in cherry blossom, and among others are the familiar iris, the chrysanthemum, the lotus, and the graceful pendant clusters of wisteria. It is noticeable that these last named are more usual in designs where natural colors are used, the cherry and the rose appearing more frequently in the all-white designs for household linens.

The design given today—the rose—was taken from a piece of real Japanese embroidered linen imported into this country. This is one of the favorite patterns, and the sprays given would be useful in a multitude of ways. They would make an admirable decoration for a centerpiece, or for a lunch cloth. They might be used to very good advantage on bureau or sideboard scarf, and for those who desire a heavily embroidered waist or yoke these sprays of flowers might, with very slight change, be readily adapted.

The embroidery is all done with a very fine white cotton, something like floss. Strange to relate, satin stitch is the only stitch used, and no padding of the figures is employed, the beauty of the work depending entirely upon the evenness and regularity of the stitches and their slanting. The work is done with an extraordinary neatness, and is finished with such care that it could be

Artistic Home Needlework

mbroidery



used on either side. There are no right nor wrong side.

In doing this Japanese embroidery, the piece to be embroidered should first be hemstitched, a two or three inch hem being employed as fancy dictates. The linen hemstitches very readily and as every veteran at the work knows, to make the threads draw easily rub the line with a cake of clean white soap. This will insure few breakages in the thread.

In the design given the shading indicates the way the stitches are to be placed in the embroidery. In order to bring out the distinctness of the petals (and this is noticeable in all Japanese embroidery), the stitches for the next petal do not begin closely to the first, but a tiny regular space is left all about it, about one-sixteenth of an inch. This gives the embroidery its peculiar Japanese appearance. Throughout the entire piece this is the rule. Instead of working in veins, or marking the different figures and parts of the figure with padding, as we would naturally do, the stitches are all flat, but each part is surrounded by this small plain space of linen. The leaving of this space makes the pattern stand out with a distinctness which is remarkable.

It is interesting to note in passing that the Japanese have taken up the making of fine drawn work and bid fair to rival the Mexicans in this beautiful work. There are regular factories for embroidery and drawn work, and the unskilled worker is admitted as an apprentice, where he learns his trade. Both men and women do the work, and it is nothing unusual to find the men excelling the women in all sorts of needlework. Labor is so cheap in Japan, and the race has such astonishing ability to imitate successfully, and having imitated, to improve on the original patterns in needle work and the like, that we may look for some astonishing developments from them along this line.

The four Japanese letters which adorn this page are for the girl who wants to embroider her pongee shirt waist in the very newest way up-to-date girls have adopted. The shirt waist should have a wide center fold and the letters given herewith should be embroidered down that fold, at regular intervals, one below the other. One of the letters may then be worked on each cuff.

These letters will be embroidered in a simple over and over stitch, and may be slightly padded. They should be worked in harmonious shades of one color, dull blues, shades of green, purple, and shaded yellows having possibilities which may be selected according to preference. Shades of one color should be used, or never more than two colors. If you have a Japanese friend who will write your first name in Japanese characters, use that for your pattern, and thereupon you can explain to your friends that you are not wearing your last week's laundry bill, as one scoffer described it. When well worked these letters give a very odd and pretty effect.

Hallowe'en Parties and Charms

ON the evening of October 31, being the eve or vigil of All Hallows, or All Saints, there is celebrated throughout England and Scotland and in whatever lands descendants of these countries have settled, a festival which is one of the most enjoyable of the year. This is the night when witches walk abroad, according to the old superstitions, and the air seems charged with incantations and spells, and even the most prosaic of mortals can summon supernatural aid if they invoke it properly. Although clearly a relic of pagan times, Hallowe'en has become an excuse for social gatherings of the most interesting kind, and many of the time-honored customs which were practiced by the young lads and lassies of three centuries ago still prevail, and afford considerable amusement to the young people of the twentieth century.

In giving a Hallowe'en party the invitations should be unique and indicative of the character of the day. The hostess, should she have any skill with pen or brush, can put a small sketch in the corner of the invitation, and those who can neither paint nor draw need not despair. With the aid of some black paper and a pattern simple subjects may be cut out and pasted on the invitations with very good effect. The designs given in this article will doubtless prove acceptable to many for this purpose. A lighted candle, the face of a clock, an owl or a moon, a witch or a black cat, are subjects which may be used appropriately. If the number of the guests be large, it would be advisable to have the invitations themselves printed or engraved, preferably the latter, unless one happens to be an expert letterer.

At one very pretty Hallowe'en party the porches and rooms were lighted with papier-mache jack-o'-lanterns and decorated profusely with autumn foliage and vegetables. Pumpkin baskets, made of round pumpkins hollowed out, filled with popcorn balls, apples, pears and nuts, were in convenient places, and the guests were not slow to sample their contents.

The walls of the dining room were almost hidden by autumn foliage gracefully disposed. The table, which was first covered with a white cloth, was of the round variety. In the center was a pyramid of fruit surrounded at the base by a wreath of red and yellow maple leaves. Radiating from the centerpiece, after the manner of the spokes in a wheel, were chains of the leaves, 13 in all; at the terminus of each was a tall candlestick, in which burned a wax candle. The candle shades were of yellow crepe paper and were excellent imitations of jack-o'-lanterns. The individual places were marked by garlands of leaves. This example might be followed in whole or part, as taste dictates.

The next consideration is the games. The game of "Saucers" will serve as a good opening for the evening. Four saucers are required, one being left empty, one filled with clear water and one with rose-colored water. The fourth one contains water colored blue. Each person is blindfolded in turn and requested to put his finger into one of the saucers. If he puts his finger into the clear water he will marry between the age of 20 and 30, if into the rose-colored water, between 30 and 40, if into the blue, between 40 and 50. If, however, his choice fall on the empty dish it foretells a life of single blessedness.

Finding the name of one's future husband or wife is another game which always proves interesting and provocative of much mirth. Each guest is provided with a saucer of water in which the letters of the alphabet are placed. These letters may be cut out of any old magazine or newspaper, and should be placed letter downward on the surface of the water. The guest is to blow the letters up into a line and spell the name of his future intended.

Eight lighted candles are used in finding out how many years elapse before the wedding takes place. These candles are placed in a row on a long, narrow strip of board, and each guest attempts to blow them out. The number of candles he leaves burning indicates the number of years before he marries.

The same idea may be carried out with only one candle. In this case, however, the person is blindfolded and instead of blowing once, blows any number of times. The number of times he blows before the candle is put out predicts the number of years that will elapse before the happy day arrives.

The bran trick is by no means a new one, but still retains its popularity. Each guest is provided with a plate on which is heaped a small mound of bran. A ring, a thimble and a button are hidden in each mound. The guest is to find and pick up with his teeth one of these three articles, taking care in the meanwhile not to touch the plate with his hands. The ring signifies marriage, the thimble work and the button a single life.

Fortune telling from tea grounds will be hailed with delight when the witch brings forth her black teapot. For those who are not familiar with this all-fascinating sport to young folks, I give below the best interpretation of the enchanted tea grounds I have ever seen.

In the first place, the fortune-teller must see that each cup has the necessary grounds to present some picture. Whether a tea drinker or not, the cup must be emptied, and inverted on the owner's saucer, having first been swung thrice around his or her head to scatter the leaves into form. If there remains any drops, these indicate tears. A succession of lines, long or short, reveal a long life. A circle in the middle of the cup shows one of two things—if small, a wedding; if large, riches. If either are near the brim of the cup, the quicker one or both will come. A bird betokens a letter. A figure of a man or woman a lover or sweetheart. An initial, the name. A series of dots forming a line signifies a journey. A heart, an engagement. If at the bottom of the cup, an engagement will be broken; if near the top, the engagement will terminate in marriage. If only a few pictures are seen, the life will be uneventful, probably single. A small square, an unexpected letter; if large, it will contain money or good news. If two figures are close together, man and woman, a rival is at hand.

One feature of the latter part of the evening might be "progressive stunts." One of these is a contest of cracker-eating, very dry crackers being provided, and a prize given to the person who could eat the most of these dry crackers in a given space of time. Doughnuts can be hung on strings, the guests striving to see which can consume a doughnut in the shortest space of time without touching his hands to it. Apples may be suspended from the ceiling by strings, the contest being to see which can first bite his apple.

Roasting chestnuts and bobbing for red apples in a tub of water provoke hilarity, and if you catch an apple be sure and carefully pare it and pass the string of peel thrice sunwise around your head and throw over your left shoulder. It should fall in the shape of the first letter of your future mate's name, and if whole, denotes a speedy marriage; if broken—alas! spinsterhood. Hang apples in the grate to roast; the first to fall off denotes its owner to be on the eve of marriage, while the owner of the last to fall will live singly. An apple seed is supposed to reveal the abode of one's lover. Being subjected to pressure between the thumb and finger, the pip will fly in the supposed direction of the lover's house. During the trial the following lines are repeated:

"Pippin, Pippin, paradise,
Tell me where my true love lies,
East, West, North or South."

Apple seeds also denote the state of the affections. A seed is named for a sweetheart and put in the fire. If, as it bursts, it makes a loud noise, be assured of his undying affection; but should the seed burn quietly away he loves you not. Three candles taken from the refreshment table and placed at an open window will also denote the strength of the absent lover's affection. Name each candle for a sweetheart, and then watch which one will blow out, which will flicker, denoting fickleness, and which will burn brightly, denoting everlasting and faithful love.

One who knows will be sure to have bay leaves on the table when she entertains Hallowe'en. Guests will take home five leaves apiece, and before retiring will pin them on the pillow, one on each corner and one in the middle, and name them for members of the opposite sex. The one of whom the sleeper dreams is the destined husband or wife.

Pulling the kale stock was one of the old customs in Scotland, and is still practiced. At midnight the young people go out blindfolded, hand in hand, into the yard, and pull the first stalk he or she finds. Returning, they inspect their prizes, for, just as the stalk is long or short, straight or crooked, so shall their future partnership be; and the amount of earth sticking to the roots denotes the amount of fortune the puller will have. Cabbages are sometimes substituted.

Another amusing game is "Counting the Beans." When all the guests have seated themselves the hostess passes about a bag of beans. Each one takes a handful. These beans are carefully counted and used in the following ways:

Your future fate will be a

"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief."

Or a

"Rich girl, poor girl, beggar girl, crook,
School girl, cash girl, servant, cook."

The time of the wedding will be

"This year, next year, sometime, no time."

and the house a

"Big house, little house, hotel, barn."

One might go on indefinitely, but the above are among the easiest and most mirth-provoking of the many Hallowe'en games; but just one thing more, be sure you put jack-o'-lanterns made out of pumpkins on your table and have no lights but candles.

An old-time supper of sandwiches, cold chicken, pickles, fried cakes, pumpkin pie, apples, nuts and cider should be served picnic-fashion.

The following recipes will be found good:

Tongue Sandwiches—Rub one-half salt spoonful of dry mustard into two tablespoonfuls of butter, adding a little white pepper and a dash of cayenne. Spread on bread before cutting it from the loaf. Slice thin, and between the slices lay cold tongue no thicker than a wafer.

Ham sandwiches—These may be made just like the tongue sandwiches. Another way is to chop the ham fine, add to each cupful of it one tablespoonful of salad oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one salt-spoonful of mustard and a little minced parsley. This mixture is then spread upon buttered bread cut very thin. Either white or graham or brown bread may be used.

Raised doughnuts—Scald two cupfuls of milk and while hot stir into it two tablespoonfuls of butter, then set aside to cool. When luke warm add to it one-half cupful of white sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, half a yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water, and enough sifted flour to make a very soft dough. Set the mixture in a tolerably warm spot over night. In the morning put with it three lightly beaten eggs and more flour until you have dough that you can just handle. Set aside again until the dough has risen and has doubled its bulk. Then make out your doughnuts, rolling the dough into a sheet, cutting out the shapes and letting the doughnuts stand in a floured pan for 30 minutes. Fry in deep fat, testing it first with a bit of bread. This should drop to the bottom of the fat and rise a light brown almost immediately. Fry a few doughnuts at a time, taking them out with a split spoon when brown. If the fat is so hot that the doughnuts brown before they cook through, move the pot to the side of the stove. When a number of the doughnuts are put in at once they lower the temperature of the fat, and if the pot is not moved to a very hot place on the stove the doughnuts will become fat-soaked before they are done. Only experience can give facility about frying doughnuts or crullers, but once learned the lesson remains forever.

Quick doughnuts—Cream one-half cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar, and add to this one cupful of milk, two eggs whipped light, one teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon, and enough flour to make a soft dough. About two cupfuls will be required. Into the flour sift one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Roll out, cut into shapes and fry as before directed, being sure to have all the doughnuts cut out before you begin to fry them. Do not heat the fat too rapidly at first.

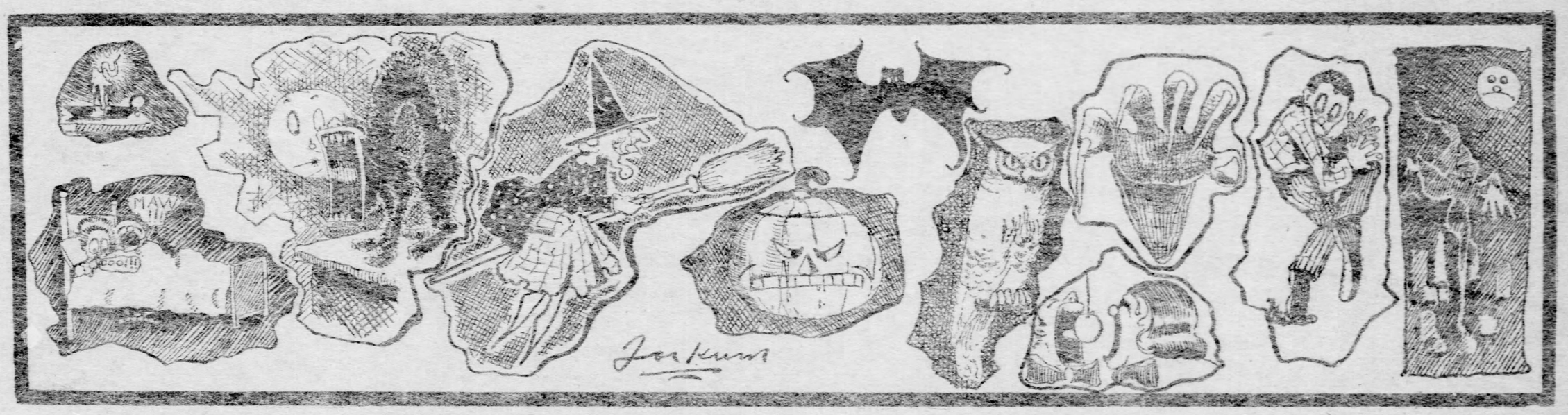
Individual pumpkin pies—The best "pumpkin" pies are made of Hubbard squash. If the veritable pumpkin is preferred, this—or the squash—must be stewed. To one quart of this when cooked add one quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cinnamon, and five eggs beaten light, the whites and yolks separately. Line small, deep pie-plates or patty-pans with good paste, fill with the pumpkin mixture and bake in a steady oven until the pumpkin custard is set. Eat cold, sprinkling sugar over the top just before serving. If you prefer, you may put strips of pastry across the top of each pie instead of leaving it open.

Nut cake—Cream one cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar; stir in the yolks of four well-beaten eggs, one cupful of cold water, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and three cupfuls of flour (in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted) alternately with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Have ready two cupfuls of nut kernels—white or English walnuts—well dredged with flour, and stir these into the cake. Bake in a loaf in a steady oven. When cold, ice and decorate with nut kernels.

No Hallowe'en party would be complete without home-made candies. Following are two excellent recipes:

Molasses Candy—Stir together three cupfuls of New Orleans molasses and a cupful of brown sugar. Add a gill of vinegar and put all over the fire in a porcelain-lined saucepan. Bring slowly to a boil and stir the syrup often as it cooks. Test the candy from time to time by dropping a bit in iced water. As soon as this bit hardens stir into the boiling syrup a heaping teaspoonful of butter; when this melts add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water and remove immediately from the fire. Pour into buttered tins and cut into diamond-shaped candies or pull in ropes.

Molasses "Velvets"—One cupful molasses, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful boiling water, three tablespoonfuls vinegar, one-half teaspoon of cream of tartar, one-half cupful melted butter, one-fourth teaspoonful soda. Pour the first four ingredients into a kettle placed over the front of the range. As soon as the boiling point is reached add cream of tartar. Boil until when tried in cold water the mixture will harden and crisp. Stir constantly during the last half hour of cooking. When nearly done add the butter and soda. Pour into a buttered tin and pull as you would plain molasses candy. Before pulling add a teaspoon of vanilla, one-half teaspoonful of lemon extract or any essence you may prefer.



An English Woman Politician

THAT particular member of the English nobility, whose photograph appears herewith, is of interest to Americans chiefly because she is the sister of that lucky guardsman, Capt. Spender Clay, whose engagement to Miss Pauline Astor was recently announced. But that is really the least of her claims to distinction. As her portrait shows, she is a strikingly handsome woman, and, furthermore, she is as well endowed with brains as beauty. To her pretty face and ready wit mainly her husband owes his election to parliament for the Chertsey division a few weeks ago, by a small majority. It was a redhot fight from start to finish in which cabbages and calumny, rotten eggs and broken heads freely figured. But Lady Bingham pluckily plunged into the thick of the fray and was a conspicuous figure at most of the meetings held in her husband's interest. Between times, she canvassed the district in a motor car and won over enough doubtful voters to put Lord Bingham on top at the poll. Many instances are related of her persuasive powers. On one occasion, she was met by the argument that Lord Bingham was not so good a speaker as the Liberal candidate, Mr. Sadler.

"That may be true," she answered with a sweet smile, "but there is a reason for it. My husband was drilling volunteers or fighting for the empire when Mr. Sadler was practicing oratory by making speeches against it. There are too many mere talkers in parliament. What is wanted there is more men who can think straight and vote right."

The pertinency of this retort lies in the fact that Lord Bingham is the lieutenant colonel of the First London Rifle Corps and served with distinction in the Bechuanaland campaign. He is now 44 years old and has been married eight years. On the death of his father, the earl of Lucan, who is now 74, he will come into possession of an estate of 63,000 acres.

Although it would be a decided innovation for a politician's wife on this side the water to assist her husband's election by a personal canvass of his district, yet this is by no means unusual with her more conservative sister in England. One of the most conspicuous examples of a doubtful election that was won by the efforts and influence of his wife among voters was that of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, whose wife by a house to house canvass of his constituency secured his return with a flattering majority. Lady Churchill—at present Mrs. Cornwallis West—is by birth an American. Her maiden name was Jerome, and she was one of the four distinguished and handsome daughters of Leonard Jerome of New York. The greater part of her girlhood was passed in continental Europe, principally Paris. It was on the occasion of one of Lord Randolph Churchill's stirring political contests that the Primrose league was founded, largely through the efforts of Lady Churchill, who has the American briskness in business method and gift of administration. This clever woman who enjoyed a wide reputation as a skilled horsewoman, had fitted up a unique park trap, the body of which was painted a bright Primrose yellow and in this striking equipage with two spirited English cobs placed tandem, she drove through the highways and byways of Lord Churchill's constituency, turning the interest aroused by her outfit and personality to good account in the advancement of her husband's political career. The proceeding was unusual to say the least, but the staid Britishers instead of being shocked, as would undoubtedly have been the case had one of their own gentry behaved in a similar fashion, wonderingly applauded the resourcefulness of the little American lady and rallied to the support of her cause. This same lady came into prominence later through her marriage to the young Lord Cornwallis West, a man very much her junior in point of years and an associate of her son. She is a woman of tireless activity in various fields and owns and successfully edits a literary periodical—the Anglo-Saxon Review. Not the least worthy of her good works was that done in connection with the equipment of the hospital ship "Maine" which was sent to South Africa during the late Boer war.

LADY BINGHAM.

Lady Bingham, the subject of the present sketch, is an English woman by birth, the daughter of J. Spender Clay of Ford Manor, Lingfield. Though the representative of one of the conservative old families she conducted her campaign on thoroughly up-to-date principles. The mode of locomotion in this case was an automobile and the appearance of the electioneering party was not its only recommendation. Facts and statistics were at ready command and more than one breezy story has gone the rounds of the county concerning the argumentative tilts and sallies that the spicy little lady has had with constituents "open to argument."

The election while a very close one, resulted in the return of Lord Bingham to parliament. Another victory may, therefore, be accredited to lovely woman's power of persuasion and her effectiveness in fields other than those strictly domestic has again been vindicated.

It is a fact well recognized in London's political circles that many leaders and parliamentary members owe the success of their measures, and ultimately their public careers, to the tact and forcefulness of the social campaign which the women of their household almost invariably wage. It is not even necessary that an English woman have a husband or brother prominent in the administration. Many are by hereditary instinct, as well as training, born intrigantes, and the countless younger sons and members of lateral branches of an impoverished family are placed in honorable and more or less lucrative positions of the government's home or foreign service through the finesse and good management of these clever women.

Apart from considerations of policy English women take a decided interest in politics and the visitors' galleries are thronged on the occasion of an important debate to an extent that is rarely equalled at our national capital in Washington, even when sensational debates are in progress. The tea room is crowded daily with fashionably gowned women and the provincial member, should he find himself an unexpected appointee on some committee, will be overwhelmed with attentions calculated to turn the head of any but the experienced society man. The ladies of his family will be promptly placed on the visiting list of social leaders, his daughters will be aids at all of the fashionable events in the interest of charity and altogether he will shortly discover that the question of his party affiliations will have a far greater influence on his social career than to the provincial mind would have appeared credible.

There is probably no capital city the world over where lobbying is carried on more systematically or where it has been exalted to a higher degree of artistic elegance than in the ancient city on the Thames.

AN OPPORTUNE ACCIDENT

"When Woman Will, She Will You May Depend On't; and When She Won't, She Won't and There's an End On't."

By BELLE MANIATES.

AT AN EARLY age Kathie Van Norman had always had tendencies most democratic. At times she was wont to slip away from her white-capped nurse to play with the coachman's children in the alley beyond the stables. As she grew to girlhood she retained the childish trait of ignoring caste in full measure, to the distress of her aristocratic mother. In her father she had a firm ally. He had deeply-rooted ideas on the subject of education, and he insisted upon Kathie's attendance at the high school instead of the Young Ladies' Seminary, so her school friends were of all classes.

It was at school that Kathie formed the acquaintance of Rob Mason, who was in the senior class, in his nineteenth year, as she, at fifteen, entered the freshman class. They became friends, but as his family was not fashionable, Mrs. Van Norman breathed a sigh of relief when he was sent to New Mexico to work on his uncle's cattle ranch.

Rob and Kathie swore eternal vows of fidelity and friendship, which were strengthened and maintained by regular correspondence and exchange of photographs. His pictures, principally kodak productions, showed great changes. From a slender, boyish stripling he grew to a man, active and muscular. His presents were crude and insignificant in Mrs. Van Norman's worldly eyes—a box of pomegranate blossoms, a handkerchief fashioned by the Mexicans, a basket of Indian weave and pictures of cowboys were valueless in her eyes, but full of meaning and romance to the school girl.

Three years after Rob's departure Kathie was graduated, and Mrs. Van Norman took her abroad for foreign travel and polish. But when they returned Kathie declared vehemently that she had learned why Americans observed Thanksgiving so assiduously—they were Americans and not stupid foreigners.

All the eligible and interesting men with whom Mrs. Van Norman surrounded Kathie had not caused that young woman to forget Rob. Her vivid interest in him and his letters never flagged. Rob now had an interest in the ranch, and owned a big proportion of the cattle he had helped round up.

In the late summer following Kathie's return from abroad her father announced that his business necessitated a trip to Texas, and he thought he was entitled to a little of Kathie's society, and he proposed to take her with him. Mrs. Van Norman could offer no objection save that she enforced conditions. They would pass through the little station in New Mexico that was nearest to Rob's ranch, and they were strictly enjoined that they must make only the 10-minute stop of the train. Mr. Van Norman promised not to wait over nor let Kathie. Neither was he to invite Rob to accompany them a part of the way. So Mrs. Van Norman let them depart with no misgivings.

Kathie looked forward to the 10-minute stop with keen delight and expectancy. She was greatly interested in this, her first trip west, for deep in her heart she thought it would be her future home.

The prosaic corn fields of Missouri and Kansas they passed en route were monotonous to her.

"Kansas is nothing but a big corn field irrigated by a muddy river," she declared contemptuously to her father.

She awoke early in the morning to have her first peep from the car window at New Mexico. "Rob's land." She held her breath at sight of the vast, level stretch of green uninhabited, save by prairie dogs.

"It's even grander than to be out of sight of land on the ocean," she thought.

Presently the varied scenery again changed, and she came into the copper-colored desert land flecked with cacti and mesquite and bounded by dim, blue mountains, beautiful in the distance, but barren and forbidding at close range.

"When do we get to Rob's station with the unpronounceable name, papa?"

"Tonight. I understand there is a washout near there and we have to be transferred at that station. They were careful to say nothing of this delay when we bought our tickets."

Kathie's face brightened. There would be a long wait then. It would certainly take an hour to transfer a train of passengers and baggage. A whole hour with Rob instead of ten minutes.

An hour before the time scheduled to reach the place she expected Rob to come on board Kathie made a careful toilet and looked as fresh as a rose when Rob, tall and stalwart, appeared. After effusive greetings, Kathie exclaimed.

"Oh, that lovely washout! It'll detain us an hour, won't it, Rob?"

"There won't be a train on the other side until the morning train going north. At least that is the way they have been working it. Your train is side-tracked at our station all night."

"How lovely!" cried Kathie.

"It would be very hot and uncomfortable for you to stay in the sleeper. They run the car in between two freight trains for the night. I am going to take you out to our ranch to stay all night. It's a nice drive up the mountain road."

He went in search of the conductor to corroborate his statements regarding the wait, and Mr. Van Norman turned to Kathie.

"What will your mother say?"

"What can she say? We are not violating the contract. We were not to stop over a train. We are stopping no longer than our train does. I don't care anyway."

Mr. Van Norman muttered something about the letter of the law, but he lost his pricks of conscience in the delight of riding after such a fine team so skillfully handled by Rob. The high, cool air of the mountains was refreshing after four days' confinement.

Kathie gave a little cry of pleasure as they drove up to a big house, in the door of which stood Rob's uncle and aunt in hospitable expectancy. Kathie was enthusiastic over everything—the house, the Mexican sombreros, the cooking, the cowboys and the mountains. After supper Rob's uncle took Mr. Van Norman on a tour of inspection over a part of the ranch, and Kathie and Rob, out of doors, beneath a southern moon, renewed their past and cast horoscopes for the future.

In the early dawn of the next day they were driven down the mountains to the train in waiting on the other side of the washout. Before every one Rob, in bidding Kathie adieu, stooped and kissed her tenderly. She looked in no little consternation at her father to see the effect upon him, but he looked as serenely indifferent as though it were a most conventional leave-taking.

When the train was fairly under way he remarked:

"Well, Kathie, your young man spoke to me this morning before we left the house."

"Oh, did he, papa?" she exclaimed with fluttering heart. "What did you say?"

"Why, the fact is, Kathie, I was taken unawares, and then, having accepted their hospitality and—well, I guess I acquiesced. Anyway, he seemed to derive the idea that I had."

Kathie gave him an affectionate hug.

"Mamma will disown us."

"H'm, well, I don't know about that. I have some startling figures to give her relative to the income derived from the ranch."

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, October 17.

BREAKFAST.

Bananas. Cereal with Cream
Stewed Tripe with Tomato Sauce.
Wheat Muffins.

LUNCHEON.

Halibut Steak. Potato Chips.
Toasted Muffins.

DINNER.

Clear Soup.
Roast Pork. Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Turnips. Cabbage Salad.
Orange Ice and Cake. Coffee.

TUESDAY, October 18.

BREAKFAST.

Fresh Raspberries. Cereal with Cream.
Baked Eggs. Toast.

LUNCHEON.

Cold Pork with Brown Apple Sauce.
Graham Bread.
Sliced Pears with Whipped Cream.

DINNER.

Tomato Soup. Hamburg Steak.
Chili Sauce. Potato Souffle.
Browned Sliced Turnips. Dressed Lettuce.
Prune Whip. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, October 19.

BREAKFAST.

Grapes.
Cereal with Cream. Liver and Bacon.
Whole Wheat Muffins.

LUNCHEON.

Chestnut Croquettes. Tomatoes with Mayonnaise.
Toasted Muffins. Hot Apple Pie.
Cocoa.

DINNER.

Corn Soup. Fricasseed Lamb. Creamed Onions.
Jerusalem Artichokes. Potato Salad.
Fig Mold with Whipped Cream.
Coffee.

THURSDAY, October 20.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Fried Eggs. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Minced Meat on Toast.
Blackberry Jam.
Nuts. Olives. Chocolate.

DINNER.

Barley Soup.
Braised Duck with Onions.
Carrots and Turnips.
Dressed Lettuce. Apple Cake. Coffee.

FRIDAY, October 21.

BREAKFAST.

Peaches. Toasted Wheat Biscuit.
Poached Eggs in Tomato.
Pulled Bread. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold Duck with Olive Sauce.
Rolls. Cocoanut Cookies.
Cocoa.

DINNER.

Cream of Tomato Soup.
Boiled Ham. Boiled Potatoes. Baked Onions.
Orange and Pineapple Salad.
Apple Tarts. Coffee.

SATURDAY, October 22.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples. Cereal with Cream.
Graham Griddlecakes with Maple Syrup. Coffee

LUNCHEON.

Cold Sliced Ham. Creamed Potatoes.
Hot Gingerbread with Whipped Cream.

DINNER.

Corn Soup.
Broiled Haddock. Mashed Potatoes.
Cauliflower. Dressed Lettuce.
Cream Pie.

SUNDAY, October 23.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples with Cream.
Toasted Wheat Biscuit.
Beefsteak. Potato Balls. Coffee.

DINNER.

Consomme.
Chicken Terrapin. Riced Potatoes.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. Parsnips.
Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.
Frozen Pudding. Wafers. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Creamed Shrimps with Peas.
Lettuce Sandwiches. Russian Tea.

The Boiled Dinner.

ONE of the home delights that has come into bad repute through careless preparation is the boiled dinner. It may be prepared with little trouble and inconsiderable expense and the preparation of a thoroughly good boiled dinner should be within the power of every housekeeper.

Whenever you select a small sugar-cured ham, or corned beef, or salt pork, there are important points to be observed in cooking meats and vegetables. For our purpose we will use potatoes, turnips carrots and cabbage.

It is a good plan to cook the meat early enough to allow the liquor to cool, and remove the excess of fat before cooking the vegetables. Using corned beef, wash and soak in cold water and put on to cook in freshly boiling water. Skim and simmer until tender. Let it cool in the liquor, remove the fat, reheat and use part of the liquor in which to cook the vegetables in separate kettles. Cut these vegetables in attractive pieces and arrange for cooking so that all will be done, and not overdone, at the same time. Cook the cabbage alone. Shred the head coarsely, make it crisp by soaking in cold water and cook it rapidly in boiling salted water, uncovered, until tender.

In serving, place the meat in the center of the platter, surrounded with cabbage as a bed for the other vegetables, and arrange with some thought of attractiveness. Garnish with some bits of parsley, of which it would be wise to partake, since it will absorb any odor of cabbage which might otherwise lurk in the breath.

The Properties of Vegetables.

The following information regarding the properties of common vegetables may be useful to most people. Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system and is said to be a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shalots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion. Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

It is a good thing to keep Carron oil in the house for burns and scalds; you can make it very easily and the cost is trifling. Mix equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, and shake the bottle well; that is all. Sweet oil may be used if preferred. If the burn is serious, it must be dressed morning and night; pour the Carron oil upon an old handkerchief, cover with absorbent cotton and oiled silk.

For savory sandwiches it is generally nicer to use some of the flavored butters (such as Maitre d'Hotel, Montpelier, cayenne butters, etc.), recipes for which have been frequently given in these columns; but in any case it is well worth the trouble to cream the butter, seasoning it with pepper, salt, mustard, etc., according to the sandwiches for which it is to be used.

A dozen eggs is worth in nutriment the value of a pound and a half of meat; so it is wise to use eggs at all seasons, packing down in salt a supply for that season in early winter when their prices become fabulous.

Don't let your maid scrub the nice new oilcloth with hot water and soap suds; have it wiped off with skim milk and warm water, and it will continue to wear a bright face for weeks to come.

Three Oyster Dishes.

Deviled Oysters.—Wash and drain 50 oysters; shake them over the fire until the gills are curled. Drain, saving the liquor. Chop the oysters fine. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour; add the oyster liquor and sufficient milk to make half a pint; stir until boiling. Add the oysters, the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, a level teaspoonful of salt, a dash of red pepper, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and a tablespoonful of chopped celery. Turn this in a baking dish, cover thickly with soft breadcrumbs and bake in a quick oven for about 10 minutes.

Fricassee of Oysters.—Drain and wash 50 oysters; cook until the gills curl; drain, saving the liquor. Add to it sufficient milk to make a pint. Put two rounding tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour in a saucepan, mix; add the liquor and milk, and stir until boiling. Add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, and the oysters. Heat over hot water. Beat the yolks of two eggs with four tablespoonfuls of cream, stir them quickly in the oysters; take from the fire, and serve on toast, or in a round dish garnished with triangular pieces of toast; sprinkle finely chopped parsley over the top.

Oyster Stew.—Drain, wash and drain again 50 good fat oysters; shake over the fire until the gills curl. Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, add it hastily to the oysters; take from the fire; add a rounding teaspoonful of salt, 12 whole pepper corns, crushed, two level tablespoonfuls of butter, and, if you like, a dash of cayenne. Serve with oyster crackers. If thickening is liked rub a tablespoonful of butter with one of flour and add to the milk before adding it to the oysters.

Reliable Recipes.

Banana Fritters.—Remove the skins from four bananas, scrape them and slice into thin rounds. Sprinkle with a little powdered sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, cover and let stand while making fritter batter. Add the bananas, drop by the spoonful and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper and serve with currant jelly sauce.

Rice Fritters.—To a cupful and a half of cold, cooked rice add a tablespoonful of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a cupful of milk and sufficient flour to make a thick drop batter. Add a teaspoonful of baking powder with the last portion of flour and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Fry as other fritters. Serve with maple or sugar syrup.

Peach Salad.—Take of ripe peaches, two; of the pulp of a grape fruit, one; add chips of cut-up pear, and finally a sliced plum and a few berries. Mix thoroughly and replace in the skin of a grape fruit, from which the inside has been thoroughly removed, and serve with whipped cream.

Celery and Pimento Salad.—Get a small tin of pimentos and cut into small pieces and mix with a celery salad, made either with celery alone or with half the quantity of hard-boiled egg, in either case stirred stiff with mayonnaise. Put the pimentos in last, reserving a small half-cupful to sprinkle over all. Cheese crackers are nice with this course.

A delicious salad dressing is made with the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs rubbed fine, one tablespoonful of oil, tarragon vinegar to taste, and one cup of whipped cream.

Maryland Biscuit.—To a quart of flour add a teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of butter and rub all together until fine as meal. Mix with a cupful, more or less, of cold milk, water or half of each, to make a stiff dough and knead until smooth and elastic. Place the dough on a firm table or block, and beat with a mallet or rolling pin until it blisters or cracks, folding it over continually as it becomes flattened from beating. Roll out about a third of an inch in thickness, cut with a small biscuit cutter, prick with a fork and bake in a brisk oven until a delicate brown. These are also delicious for a picnic luncheon.

Making Home Cosy for Winter.

THE really accomplished home-maker varies the effects of her home to meet different seasons. Her rooms must look fresh and newly cleaned and flower-like in the spring; cool, a bit empty and shadowy in summer, and with the beginning of cool weather there is a striving for cheerfulness, bright colors, warm-looking draperies and a general turning of chairs toward the fireplace.

Curtains and rugs are brought out from their summer storehouse, an old chair is recovered with some warm autumn tint, carpets are scoured, woodwork cleaned and oiled, fenders are brightened and the little ornaments, curios and books are wiped and put in fresh places as though new gifts were being shown.

And a woman who wants an air of great coziness with but little effort has palms and ferns about her living rooms. Flowering plants are usually a great deal of trouble. They fret about temperature and are rude about steam heat, and whimsical about cold draughts. But yard ferns and the simple "fan palms" are hardy, or nearly so as fir trees, and require no especial allowance of sun, just a good drink every morning—and what an air of charm and luxury they add.

A great deal of winter indoor comforts depends upon the arrangement of rooms. With chairs facing landscapes, with couches back in shadowy corners, as one loves them in the summer, and with the center table arranged formally with a card dish and a few illustrated books and a vase, there is much chance for "homey" afternoons and evenings.

Wherever the heat is there will the heart be, so it is as well from the start to have the whole room face the fireplace or stove, or, cruel thought, the radiator.

Have a large table directly under a showy light, and have books and magazines and a work basket and newspapers on the table, and have chairs around all ready for use, and a couch near the fire with a piano lamp at the head, draw heavy curtains across the windows, and you will more likely than not find all the family together in that room about every evening.

But the arrangement of a room is just the final artistic touch in coziness. No room can be attractive that is not exquisitely, hygienically clean, and housekeepers are realizing more and more that brushing and dusting are not sufficient to rid a room of the germ neighbors that intrude these days in the most exclusive homes. Real cleanness must be antiseptic cleanness.

A housekeeper of much taste and much experience has cleaned her living room this fall entirely with borax water, in different degrees of strength and temperature.

First of all, after the rugs had been hung out of doors to freshen, they were rubbed over with hot borax water, two teaspoonfuls to a basin of water. The result was as though they had been in the hands of a professional cleaner. Next the woodwork and hardwood floor were wiped with the same solution, and the floor oiled, and the windows washed, too, and rubbed dry with tissue paper.

The value of this sort of cleaning was not only in the new brightness obtained, but in the fact that borax is a destroyer of germs. According to the best medical authority, it is a most successful disinfectant, and yet the use of it does not injure the most delicate skin.

The question of curtains was an important one in this pretty home room. The housekeeper quoted preferred ruffled muslin to all others, yet gave them up unhesitatingly when doing over her sitting room.

The beauty of frilled white muslin is naturally in its snowy freshness, and the price of snowy freshness is perpetual laundry work, so she selected soft Madras gauze, a maize ground with a wide scattered figure in Indian red and dull yellow, gaining an effect at once cheerful and artistic, for little money and no trouble.

MARY ANNABEL FANTON.

GOWNS FOR FORMAL OCCASIONS

BY MADAME FULLERTON.

THE ELABORATE TAILORED SUIT.

AN AFTERNOON GOWN.

FOR THE FORMAL DINNER.

FOR AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

A GOWN FOR THE THEATRE.

FOR the last week or two the shops, both large and small, have been busy with their opening displays of fall and winter gowns, coats and hats, for it is at this season that buyers from out of town throng New York in search of novelties for their retail establishments throughout the country.

This fact accounts, we presume, for many of the eccentric costumes displayed, for surely no New Yorker would dream of wearing some of the fashions shown.

Extremes in dress, as in anything else, are in bad taste, but even if these gowns depicting extreme styles are not bought by women to be worn, they offer fine suggestions to dressmakers and make an excellent effect in a show room.

Hats are especially remarkable this year, showing crowns of almost unheard of height, and while we are doubtless on the road to such absurd creations, yet it is hardly to be believed that they will be worn, except, perhaps, on the stage during the coming season.

There are, of course, many beautiful hats shown, but these are more like what have been worn during the past season, though in the majority of cases the crowns are higher than in the past.

One charming hat with a moderately high crown and brim turned up on the left side is of pastel green velvet with the underside of the brim faced with shirred white chiffon velvet. It is trimmed with a beautiful green paradise feather and under the brim at the back is a large white rose.

Among the dresses are many lovely indoor gowns. One particularly pretty one, of old rose raw silk combined with coffee colored lace, is illustrated in figure 1. It has a full five-gored skirt gathered at the top and trimmed about half way down by three knife pleated ruffles. The bodice is gathered to the yoke, back and front and is trimmed with square medallions of Spanish lace and an embroidered stole with fringe on the ends.

The full sleeves have wide cuffs fastened by two large dull gold buttons with lace frills beyond and the same lace is used for a velvet jabot at the throat.

Illustration No. 2 shows a pretty gown of blue-gray broadcloth over a taffeta foundation of the same color.

The skirt is full and flaring from the knees down, but is well gored above and fitted to the figure by little tucks over the hips. It has a plain front breadth, which adds height and slimness to the figure and the sides are trimmed by nine horizontal tucks of graduated width.

The coat is made with a narrow vest, ornamented with gold buttons and a wide shoulder collar edged with gray velvet, which is likewise studded with tiny gold buttons. The fronts are tucked across the bust and blouse slightly over the wide, tight-fitting belt, which fits the natural waist line perfectly, thus giving the small waist effect which is once more in vogue.

Comfortable, loose-fitting blouses will still be worn, but it is noticeable that the large majority of new gowns all show a tendency to bring the waist line back from its drooping lines to where nature intended it to be, and all devices, such as wide girdles and tightly-folded bodices, are employed to make the waist seem as small as possible.

How the present figures are to adapt themselves to this latest requirement of fashion remains to be seen, for it has been years since a small waist was deemed necessary and during these years golf, tennis and straight front corsets have been indulged in by almost every woman in the country, so while the health of womankind has greatly improved, the size of her waist has also greatly increased.

However, full gathered skirts, which tend to make the hips appear larger, broad shoulder lines and lace jabots, frills and revers will all help to give a small waist effect, and when in addition a model with a wide pointed girdle is selected the results will probably be all that may be desired.

Illustration No. 3 shows a smart model for a handsome dinner gown, with the new directoire bodice.

It is of sulphur yellow satin-faced Louisine silk over taffeta of a slightly deeper tone, and it is made with a full skirt trimmed with five flounces of fine white Honiton lace, each headed by a quilling of deeper yellow velvet ribbon.

The tight-fitting bodice with its long skirts has a V-shaped vest of Honiton lace over which pointed revers with turned-back lapels of the deep yellow velvet are crossed and fastened, on the left side, with yellow velvet roses.

The decolletage is cut square and trimmed with a flounce of lace which is carried over the arms to form the sleeves and above are shoulder straps of quilled yellow velvet ribbon that terminate under the lapels on either side of the vest.

Velvet ribbons and velvet facings are seen on many of the smartest evening gowns, whether they be of silk, satin, crepe or the lighter fabrics such as tulle, lace or chiffon.

Ribbons, particularly those in the shaded effects, known as the rainbow weave, will also be very much used on evening and house gowns. These ribbons show most artistic color combinations and make delightfully dainty and youthful trimmings. In the chiffon taffeta and liberty satin ribbons they are especially pretty and may be had in lovely yellow tones shading from a pale corn color to deep burnt orange, in pinks that merge, imperceptibly, from light rose to mahogany, and in mauve, which is accepted as one of the leading colors of the day, that shades from an almost white edge to deep purple.

These tinted satin and velvet ribbons, besides being used as sashes, quillings, bows, choux, etc., are fashioned into exquisite flowers that rival in their color and accurateness the more familiar forms of artificial flowers, and make most charming trimmings for both gowns and hats.

That directoire styles are replacing those of the 1830 period becomes more apparent every day, for each invoice of French models contain more and more gowns of this description.

They are not, however, of a pronounced character, but show the chief features of the dress of the French revolutionary times, such as collar capes, revers, waistcoats, deep turned-back cuffs and tight-fitting coats.

This style of coat is used both as a separate coat and as part of a costume, but it is in the former capacity that it is most employed, though in a modified way it is seen on many of the smart ball and dinner gowns.

When made of velvet such a jacket is stunning with a cloth gown of the same shade or of a lighter tone of the same color.

It should be braided or trimmed with handsome passementerie and large buttons, and the short vest should be of brocade in any of the many beautiful designs manufactured this season for waistcoats.

Illustration number four shows a lovely coat of this order made of chestnut brown velvet. It has a tight-fitting back and half-fitted fronts opening over a short waistcoat of ecru satin brocaded with dull pinks and greens, which fastens with three large buttons of the same embroidered with antique gold thread.

The coat is finished with a wide rolling collar, large square revers and shoulder capes edged with a brown or gold braid and trimmed with dull gold buttons. The sleeves are of moderate size and have very wide turned-back cuffs trimmed to correspond to the revers and finished with two full cream colored lace ruffles.

Worn with this coat is a gown of satin-faced broadcloth of a lighter shade of brown, made with a plain seven-gored skirt and a tight-fitting bodice with a yoke of tucked crepe de chine and trimmings of Turkish embroidery in soft tones.

The hat is one of the pretty new models with a mediumly high crown, about three inches, and is of brown velvet of the same color as the coat, while the long ostrich feather that trims it shades from dark brown to almost cream color at the tip.

Judging from many of the gowns shown at some recent openings, it would seem as if the toilets to be worn at the theater during the coming winter would be unusually dressy affairs.

The dresses that were designated as "theater gowns" were, almost without exception, light in color, of soft, airy materials, and most elaborately trimmed so that the appearance of a theater, if the majority of the women were gowned in such lovely costumes, would be greatly enhanced.

These gowns, of course, require long evening coats, which would add an additional touch of elegance to the ensemble, as nothing is more becoming or sets off a gown better than a smart cloak half thrown off the shoulders.

Chameleon taffetas, messalines and chiffon velours in the fascinating opal or mother of pearl colors are beautiful materials for such gowns, over which cloaks made of the new raw silk weaves with an irregularly crinkled crepe-like surface might be worn.

The lovely gown illustrated in figure 5 is an excellent model for an elaborate theater gown, or for a reception, "at home" or informal dinner gown. It is made of messaline in the latest of bluish-pink tones over rose pink taffeta, veiled with Nile green chiffon, which imparts an exquisite opal coloring to the gown.

The three skirts are cut on the same lines, which is a nine-gored model, the only difference being that the outer skirt is fuller than either the taffeta or chiffon lining and is finished with one deep graduated flounce while the foundation skirts are edged with several narrow ruffles. The flounce, as well as the upper part of the messaline skirt, is embroidered with an all-over design of morning glories worked in the soft greens and delicate pinks and lavenders of the natural flowers, and heading the flounce is a lace insertion surrounded by embroidered wreaths of green leaves.

Directly in front and over either hip are sewed open lace insertions through which are drawn wide rose-colored chiffon taffeta ribbon ending in rosettes in the way shown.

The bodice fastens at the back and is simply made with a full front, beautifully embroidered and elbow sleeves finished with double ruffles. Its trimming consists merely of a pointed lace stock and lace insertions running from the stock over the shoulder and down the sleeve through which pink ribbon is run to correspond to that on the skirt.

Fashion Notes.

Light wraps and dark ones are both to be fashionable. From the economical point of view, brocade, in black satin or velvet, makes one of the most desirable garments that a woman can have. It may be made extremely effective by having the collar and cuffs of fur, by jabots of lace, or by the ornaments of jet and passementarie that are so much in demand at the present moment.

Fitted wraps are never very satisfactory, but this season there are to be more of them—that is, made half-fitting in the back and with the fronts left loose. No evening wrap should be, in any sense of the word, tight, for it must be worn over a light gown, and too heavy or tight-fitting an outer garment crushes and ruins any light fabric over which it is worn.

The design that has a carefully-fitted yoke over the shoulders, and the material below laid in wide full pleats, is a most satisfactory one. At the same time the design that is made like a coat, half-fitting at the back and with loose straight fronts, is more becoming to some figures. In these days of wide skirts it is necessary that the evening wrap be very wide, and while short wraps are fashionable to a certain extent, the long, all-enveloping, half-fitting coat is the smartest and most popular of any.

The skirts of all gowns must be well cut and carefully fitted; waists, while apparently loose, are made over tight linings or worn over fitted and boned corset waists. Corsets must be chosen with care if not made to order, and while undoubtedly the fashion is to have higher darts in all corsets and waists, the straight front is as fashionable as ever. The long pointed waist line, especially when exaggerated, is not smart, but although the belts and bodices give more the effect of the old-fashioned round waist, the line from the neck to the finish of the dress waist is very nearly as long as ever. It is more fashionable to have a small waist measure than it was last season, and the new corsets are built on those lines, but it is more in effect than in the number of inches gained.

Belts and bodices of all sorts and descriptions are worn with waists of dinner and ball gowns. Silk, satin and velvet on the bias are in favor, or ribbon, but the long sash ends have not met with popular approval, and the bodice is fastened with buckles or fancy buttons. The different colored bodices considered so smart last winter will be as fashionable as ever, and certainly they are a great addition to almost any gown, besides making it possible to have a variety of different effects for the one gown.

These bodices are often elaborate affairs of pleats which are really a part of the gown itself. On one gown, for instance, the folds of the bodice are high at the back, carried up in a point.

Turbans and toques are still in favor, in both medium and small sizes, and are trimmed with wings, ostrich tips, cock feathers and rosettes of velvet ribbon. These shapes are also made in velvet the color of the costume, and trimmed with ostrich tips or cock feathers.

THE ETIQUETTE of MOURNING

By MRS. JAMES BROWN COURTNEY.

IN GENERAL society in this country nothing is more undecided than the correct usages to be observed during the period of mourning. So far on this side the water there has not been established an elaborate ritual of grief, so sanctioned by hereditary custom as to make the least deviation from its decrees reprehensible. Notwithstanding this it is well to be cognizant of what is proper, although circumstances will dictate such modifications or elaborations as appear fitting. There are those so happily situated by birth and breeding as to unconsciously select the proper course of behavior on most occasions, and to such no suggestions need be given. Mourning is no occasion for the exploitation of fads and fancies, and in so far as style is concerned, the customs of the former generation, if followed at the present time, would not subject one to unfavorable criticism. However, the majority of mankind are not so fortunate as to know by instinct the proper course to pursue under all circumstances, and to such the following simple suggestions, based on the dictates of common sense and sanctioned by good usage, will prove of benefit.

There is no possibility of touching upon the subject of mourning without jarring the sensibilities of those who possess decided sentiments for or against its pronounced observance. There are many who feel deeply on the subject and have a horror of failing in the slightest detail of the observance that custom dictates. To these the tendency of the time will act as no deterrent and they will punctiliously fulfill their self-imposed duty to the uttermost, but younger people are more liable to feel this course burdensome. The custom of lightening the period of mourning has been growing in favor with a great class of even conservative people and the promptings of expediency as well as considerations of health certainly demand that something be done in this direction. Many hesitate to render themselves conspicuous even though their sentiments incline them toward a modification of prevailing custom, but it is to be hoped that the growth of a more enlightened feeling will sanction the less pronounced public proclamation of whatever personal grief the individual has been called upon to suffer.

It was not unusual in years past to see a whole family, even down to the tiniest child, draped in black at the death of a parent, but the spread of more liberal sentiments has to some extent thrown this into disfavor. The English, from whom we take our fashions in funeral matters, have a limitation provided by social law which is greatly to be commended. They now decree that crape shall be worn only six months, even for the nearest relative, and that the duration of mourning shall not exceed one year. A wife's mourning for her husband is the most conventionally deep mourning allowed, and those who have seen an English widow will agree that she makes a "hearse" of herself. The English idea demands a gown of the most somber, lusterless black, crape trimmed, the widow's cap and a long thick veil. Some widows even have the cap —which may be of white—fashioned of black crape lisse. In this country a widow's first mourning may show some crape trimming; she will in most cases wear either a crape face veil, or one that is crape bordered, but the long veil is rarely of other material than crepe de Chine or similar lusterless fabric. The styles for people in mourning are much more pleasing than in the past when the one thought seemed to be to shroud the mourner in as heavy dull black as could be found. Nowadays when attractive materials are chosen, as they should always be, mourning is rarely gruesome, while to many it gives an air of distinction.

A bereavement by death is to the most Christian and resigned heart a terrible fact,a shock to those who remain and the surroundings, do what we will, are painful. To begin with, the wearing of black is of itself negatory of our professed belief in the resurrection. We confess the logic of despair when we drape ourselves in its gloomy folds, but custom, which makes slaves of us all, has decreed that we shall wear black as a mark of respect to those we have lost. It is also a shroud for ourselves, protesting against the gentle ministrations of light and cheerfulness with which the every-day world is filled. However, it can be said in its favor, that a mourning dress protects a woman while in deepest grief against the untimely gaiety of a passing stranger. It is a wall, a cell of refuge. Behind a black veil the widow can hide herself as she goes about on errands of necessity, fearless of intrusion.

On the other hand, the black veil is most unhealthy. It harms the eyes and injures the skin, besides having a most depressing effect on the spirits. To the eyes enfeebled by weeping it is sure to be harmful, and most oculists forbid it, as do also the majority of physicians, at the present day. Apart from the consideration of the personal health, and its gloomy effect on one's associates, mourning is very expensive and frequently costs a family more than they can well afford. It is a sacrifice that the poorest gladly make, and those who can least afford it often wear the most pronounced mourning garb. It is frequently considered—though by what process of reasoning one cannot well understand—an act of disrespect to the memory of the dead if the living are not clad in gloomy black.

However, regarding more particularly the etiquette of mourning—widows wear deep mourning, consisting of woolen stuffs and crape, for about two years, or in some cases, where the advanced years have been reached, for life. For a parent, children may or may not wear crape, and the mourning gowns are worn for one year. Half-mourning or gradations of gray, purple and lilac have been reinstated and combinations of black and white are very much used. For youth—that is, children under 20 —a mourning band, which consists of a crepe de chene strap six inches in width, is worn on the outer sleeve for a period of three or six months. It is not at all customary to put young children in black. If it is desired to express mourning, pure white without jewelry would be quite suitable for children. Complimentary mourning is solid black without crape. The French have three grades of mourning—deep, ordinary and half-mourning. In deep mourning woolen cloths are worn; in ordinary mourning, silk and wool; in half-mourning, gray and violet. The American sensibilities are invariably shocked at the gaiety of French mourning. In France etiquette has exactly defined the length of time and the degree of mourning one shall affect for each of kin, but in this country, as said before, greater latitude has been permitted to the individual. Complimentary mourning among us, if worn at all, is for some distant relative whom we have never seen, or some connection of the husband with whom perhaps the wife has had no acquaintance. This complimentary mourning should, as in the French custom, be limited to three or four weeks, and where unrelieved black has a pronounced and depressing effect on the individual, to such an extent as to affect the health, then the abstinence from color should be deemed all-sufficient for the proprieties.

Black is often worn for husband or wife two years; for parents, one year, but unrelieved black is abandoned after that time.

The discarding of mourning should be effected gradually. It shocks persons of good taste to see a light-hearted widow at once jump into colors from deep black gowning, as though she had been counting the hours. If black is to be dispensed with, let it be slowly and gracefully, marked by quiet unobtrusiveness. The feeling of grief under the influence of time shades off into resignation and cheerfulness and the costumes should to a mild extent express such gradations. It does not indicate that a bereavement is forgotten, but we owe it to ourselves and to society in general that a personal loss should be recorded rather in the heart than the habiliment. Of course, no one can say that a woman should not wear mourning all her lifelong if she so elects, but it is a serious question whether in so doing she does not injure the welfare and happiness of the living. Children are often influenced by the shrouding of their mothers in black—women of delicate nervous temperament always note the depression and men always dislike it exceedingly. Common sense and common decency, however, should restrain the frivolous from engaging in the amusements or gaieties of life before six months have passed after the death of a near relative. If they pretend to wear black at all they cannot be too scrupulous in respecting the restraints which it imposes. The spectacle of a mourning gown in a ballroom is so incongruous as to excite ridicule. Even in the event of a wedding in the near connection custom has decreed that the mourning shall be interrupted for this occasion rather than such incongruity be perpetrated. In England, where a woman breaks her mourning for such festivity, she will almost invariably don deep crimson, but in this country the color ordinarily selected is gray. That such changes shall be made is, however, an unalterable rule, and the woman who is not willing to forego black for the once had best absent herself from a wedding. Her mourning will excuse her absence, but society would not overlook the obtrusion of funeral garb at a wedding.

Probably no branch of epistolary art has given to friendly hearts more perplexity than the writing of letters of condolence. It is delightful to sit down and wish anyone joy, to overflow with kindly expressions at a favorable piece of news, to say how glad you are that your friend is engaged, or married, or has inherited a fortune, or written a great book. Joy seems to open the heart and allow the outpouring of any amount of kindly and gracious sentiment. But the heart is chilled by the spectacle of grief or the breath of dishonor or shame. Even the appearance of adversity leaves the sympathizer in a mood of perplexity and sadness which is most inauspicious for the penning of a consolatory letter. We do feel sympathy, of course, but how express it? What can be said that is not trite and commonplace, and even unfeeling. Some—and not those necessarily of the deepest feeling—write readily on any subject. To these no advice is offered, but to the hundreds who do need help be it said that the simplest expressions are the best. If you have suffered a similar affliction, your own heart will dictate the word unfailingly, but lacking this great key to knowledge, write strongly and even cheerfully, speak words of praise—who so hard-hearted as to find no good to say of the dead—and dwell not so much on present grief as future duties. And write your letter of condolence at once. Do not fear to obtrude on grief. A token of sympathy is always a welcome distraction. The mourner, however, should never be expected to answer any communication. "Give me," said the dying Herder, "a great thought that I may console myself with that." It is a gift of no mean value. If every letter of condolence could bear with it one broad phrase of honest, sympathy it would prove a blessed instrument of comfort.

The period of a mourner's retirement from the world has been very much shortened of late. For one year no formal visiting is undertaken, nor is there any gaiety in the house. Friends should, nevertheless, call upon a bereaved family within one month, not expecting, of course, to be received in person. Kind notes expressing sympathy are most welcome to the afflicted, especially from intimate friends. Gifts of flowers and similar tokens of thoughtful sympathy are always much esteemed especially where the early mourning is further saddened by illness or where an aged person has suffered bereavement.

A few words as to the treatment accorded those in mourning. When a mourning call is made, your sympathy is understood and it should be left with the mourner whether or not the subject of bereavement is broached. Many women take a sad pleasure in talking over their loss, to the end that the matter is brought back in all its bitterness. With those who are by nature disposed to fondle their griefs the sensible course would be rather to avoid what is distressing and endeavor to direct the thoughts into the more cheerful channels of every-day interest and future duty. Few, except the very aged, are utterly without some remaining ties and the sincere friend should exercise the courage of her convictions and attempt to arouse the mind from the stupor of self-absorption to a more lively sense of what is due to home and family.

In this country no person in mourning for a parent, a child or a brother or a husband is expected to appear at a concert, a dinner, a party or any other place of public amusement before three months have passed. After this period one may attend a concert. However, custom holds that attendance at a dinner or a party before six months have elapsed is not to be commended. A dress of deep mourning at such a place is regarded as somewhat of an anomaly and the wearer subjects herself to the accusation of heartlessness and willful disrespect of custom. If one chooses, as many do, not to wear mourning at all, then she may go unchallenged where she will. You have asserted your right to independence of custom and your subsequent conduct will be unnoted; but if you once assume mourning, nothing will excuse you from respecting its etiquette.

The subject of mourning garb and mourning customs is one that does not readily lend itself to general or final discussion. What to one may appear seemly, impresses another as extravagant or heartless. Again, what may seem to you fitting in the case of a stranger when the affliction becomes personal, may wear an utterly different aspect. Considering this phase of the case, it would seem wiser to submit to some impartial and established judgment of what is appropriate to the occasion, to the end that one is betrayed neither into an extravagance of observance in one case nor be led to lightly consider the feelings of another under circumstances of which from necessity you can know nothing.

A Mile With Me.

Oh, who will walk a mile with me,
Along life's merry way?
A comrade blithe and full of glee,
Who dares to laugh out loud and free,
And let his frolic fancy play,
Like a happy child, through the flowers gay
That fill the field and fringe the way,
Where he walks a mile with me.

And who will walk a mile with me,
Along life's weary way?
A friend whose heart has eyes to see
The stars shine out o'er the darkening lea,
And the quiet rest at the end of the day—
A friend who knows, and dares to say,
The brave, sweet words that cheer the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

With such a comrade, such a friend,
I fain would walk till journeys end,
Through summer sunshine, winter rain,
And then? Farewell, we shall meet again!

—Henry Van Dyke.

THE BARBAROUS BABES.

(Continued from Page 4.)

people took them when they went out, but I hadn't been sure about calls, only I thought it was a good thing always to be on the safe side, like Jane says. The funny lady asked me who Jane was and I said 'Our housemaid,' and the funny lady said it was a wise rule, although perhaps opera glasses were not very customary when calling.

"Just at this minute I looked up and I saw a most 'stonishing thing. A lady was holding a cigarette and a gentleman was striking a match to light it. The gentleman saw me looking and he began to laugh, and he called out, 'Take care, or that little girl's eyes will drop out of her head with fright.' Then he said, 'Haven't you ever seen a lady smoke before?' and I said, 'No ladies ever do smoke,' and they all laughed again, I don't know why. They seemed to be always laughing.

"The clock struck then and that made me think of the time, so I asked them if I'd been there 20 minutes yet, because I'd forgotten to look when I came in. I'd asked father yesterday how long people ought to stay at calls, and he told me he believed 20 minutes was the correct time. One gentleman said I'd been in the room 21 minutes and 15 seconds and three-quarters, so I went out quickly. I didn't know if I ought to shake hands with Mr. John and the other beautiful one, but I had such a lot of things to carry I thought they'd excuse me, so I just said good-by. That's all. It was such a long way home I thought it would never come. It was a very long way."

Wasn't that astonishing? I hadn't interrupted Violet because I wanted to hear it all, though, of course, I knew that she'd made a mistake and that mother had never meant that she should go and call on the Crespignys alone. It was no good saying anything when she'd finished because she was nearly asleep, so I just went and helped her go to bed.

Then I went down and told father. I tried to tell him exactly what Violet had said, and he simply roared with laughter. I didn't think it was funny myself, but just like a story and I do think Violet was very brave. Father went up at once to forgive her and say good night, but she was too sleepy to understand anything except that it was all right.

Violet didn't go calling any more, but the very next Christmas a most lovely mother-of-pearl card case came for her with her initials on, which just shows that if you really try to be good it is nice in the end. When mother saw it she said she thought the funny lady must have sent it, the one who talked bad words, but Violet always believes it was a present from Mr. John. She has made Roderigo William Wallace a pair of red velvet knickerbockers out of a bit from Fraulein's old bonnet, and they are most beautiful, except that he can't sit down; perhaps that is why Mr. John never did, either.

If strict justice be not the rudder of all our other virtues, the faster we sail the farther we shall find ourselves from "that haven where we would be."—Colton.

Gratitude has been defined as the memory of the heart. —Robert Walsh.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.
Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.
No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.
Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care The Sunday Gazette.

Editor's note—It is again necessary to state to contributors that no attention will be paid to any communication for this column that does not bear the name and address of the writer. These names are not wanted for publication and will not be so used in any instance. They will serve, however, as an earnest of the writer's good faith in making the query. An answer should not be expected to a letter so silly that the author hesitates to attach her signature.

We give below the words to the song "Navajo" previously requested:

Down on the sandhills of New Mexico there lives an Indian maid.
She's of the tribe they call the Navajo, race of a copper shade;
And every evening there was a coon who came his love to plead;
There by the silvery light of the moon he'd help her string her beads,
And when they were all alone to her he'd softly croon:

Chorus.

Nava, Nava, my Navajo, I have a love for you that will grow;
If you'll have a coon for a beau, I'll have a Navajo.

This Indian maiden told the colored man she wanted lots to wear,
Laces and blankets and a powder can, jewels and pipe stone rare;
"You bring me feathers, dear, from the store." He answered "Have no fear.
I'll bring you feathers, dear, by the score if there's chickens near."
With joy then the maiden sighed, when to her once more he cried:

Chorus.

Q.—Will you kindly tell me in next Sunday's Gazette what is good for a bad breath.—S. S. S.

A.—A bad breath arises primarily from a disordered stomach, or probably from imperfect teeth. Take some simple remedy, watch your diet and go to a dentist and have your teeth put in order. A coated tongue is always an indication of a disordered stomach. A simple palliative until a cure is effected would be charcoal tablets.

Q.—Have been very much interested in your column for the last four months. I beg you to answer a few questions for me. My face and arms are very dark and I have tried several lotions which seem to do no good. My arms are of a sallow color, although my body is very white. Can you advise me what to do for them? Also will you publish the songs "Then You'll Remember Me" and "If He Only Knew?"—I. V. R. C.

A.—For sallowness of the skin bathing in hot water and massage should prove effective. Try this night and morning, followed by a dash of cold water and brisk friction, until the skin appears pink. Sallowness is the usual accompaniment of a bilious condition, or it may result from fatigue or lack of sleep. The general health has a great influence on the complexion. We will publish the songs later if possible.

Q.—Please tell me something that will remove eyebrows that extend across the nose, and also tell me if you think patent medicines that are advertised for removing superfluous hair would be good for this purpose. Do you think they are injurious? I would also like to know of something that would remove freckles. Nothing seems to do any good. I have had freckles all my life and am tired of them.—K. H.

A—You do not mention which patent medicine you have in mind. However, I know of none that would be effective for this purpose. As a general thing what removes the hair will only do so temporarily and is very liable to injure the skin. If you have had freckles all your life it is doubtful if you can remove them permanently. There are numerous home remedies, such as lemon juice, a buttermilk and horseradish infusion, etc., that this column has suggested for removing freckles caused by sun burn, but some skins are predisposed to freckle and nothing will eradicate the markings.

Q.—I am a steady reader of The Gazette, especially your interesting page and am going to ask you to kindly answer a few questions for me. What will take away a dark-brown mark from the neck caused by wearing tight ribbon collars? What would make my hands and wrists plump and white? What will make my eyebrows and lashes long and heavy? They are very light, though I have applied vaseline every night. My health is excellent and I do plenty of work to give me exercise, but my skin is not clear. Does a bath daily weaken a person? What is a good cure for nervous headache? I do not think it comes from the stomach or from worry, as I am perfectly contented and happy. Is it possible to take fruit or ink stains out of a cotton garment if the garment has been washed and ironed several times? What will remove scorch from a pair of striped trousers?—Mrs. W. G. W.

A.—Steaming and massage with cold cream should be effective to remove the discoloration occasioned by a high, tight collar, especially if you have given up the use of this style of collar. You might try exercises for the development of the neck. I know of nothing that would give you a plump wrist except the addition of flesh to the body generally. You might try exercises for the development of the forearm and wrist to give strength and suppleness, but it is rather a difficult matter to add plumpness to any specified part of the body. If the tissues of the body need building up you might try a milk or uncooked-food diet to gain weight, but, of course, it would be impossible to confine this gain to any one point. Few physicians will admit that a bath is weakening, and it is certainly true that almost every patient in a hospital is given a daily sponge bath. However, some people claim that even a two-minute plunge is weakening. The best thing is to try it and note the effect. It seems to me a person in sufficient good health to come through the day's work cheerfully should be reasonably contented. If a garment has gone through the laundry without having a stain removed you will find it almost impossible to do anything with it. The potency of most treatments for removing stains comes in their being tried at once, or at least before soap and boiling have set them into the fabric. It is claimed that sunlight will draw the scorch from cotton goods, but, of course, this is merely the discoloration. Where the material has been burned nothing will restore the fiber.

Q.—I am a constant reader of The Gazette and would like you to answer a few questions. Have been keeping company with a young man for the past year, but have had a little misunderstanding that has caused a separation. Would it be proper to command a picture which you have given him? Is it proper for a young lady to write to a gentleman first requiring an explanation as to why we could not agree? Do you consider me a poor writer? How should a young lady answer a young man when he asks her to dance? How late should a gentleman stay when calling upon a young lady?—C. B. B.

A.—If you have quite made up your mind not to be friends longer you would be quite justified in asking a gentleman to return your photograph. Where there is a misunderstanding and you feel yourself in error by all means say so. This is simple justice unless you wished a pretext for quarrel. Your handwriting is smooth and legible. When a man asks you to dance say "yes" or "certainly" or merely rise and thus signify your acceptance. These matters are trivial and should be "just as they happen." Try to be easy and graceful and do not worry about details. Ten o'clock or at most 10:30 is late enough for a gentleman to prolong his call at the house of a lady.

The editor wishes to thank "Wm. C." for the words of the songs "The Anchor's Weighed" and "Ever of Thee." The latter song, however, was printed in this column last week.

The Anchor's Weighed.

A tear fell gently from her eye
When last we parted on the shore.
My bosom heaved with many a sigh
To think I might ne'er see her more.
"Dear youth," she cried, "how canst thou haste away,
My heart will break. One little moment stay.
Alas, I cannot, cannot part from thee!
The anchor's weighed, the anchor's weighed!
Farewell, farewell! Remember me."

"Fear not, dear maid," I trembling said,
"Doubt not this constant heart of mine,
I ne'er could meet another maid
Whose charms can fix this heart like thine."
"Go then," she cried, "but let thy constant mind
Oft think of her you leave behind.
This last and fond embrace, my pledge shall be,
The anchor's weighed, the anchor's weighed!
Farewell, farewell! Remember me!"

Q.—I would like you to kindly inform me in your next issue of a neat form for acknowledging wedding presents. Also please advise me the proper time to make such acknowledgement. Your answer will be very much appreciated.—GERTRUDE.

A.—There is not, nor could there be any set "form" to acknowledge wedding presents. You should name the article and bethink yourself of some remark that would be pleasing to each donor. Anything like a printed or general acknowledgement that would do for one and all could be justly regarded as offensive. If your friends have gone to expense to give you pleasure, it surely is a very slight return that you send each a note expressing your appreciation. Send the acknowledgement as soon after the receipt of the present as possible.

Q.—I am a young girl, about 20, and would like to know what I can do so that my face may become fuller. The upper part of my head is large and broad, but the chin is very pointed and my cheeks are not full.—READER.

A.—I can suggest nothing to make your face fuller except that you increase your weight. It seems to me you have nothing to complain about. Surely you would not want the lower part of the face heavier than your forehead and upper face. Maybe a different arrangement of your hair would be an improvement. Have you tried the middle part, twisting the hair in strands back of each ear? This may prove becoming.

Q.—I am a constant reader of The Gazette and would like to ask you for information regarding a silver wedding celebration. What is proper for the receiving couple? Is it proper for them to receive the guests or should they enter after the guests are there? How should they act during the evening? Should the entertaining be left to them or to some of the relations? What should they say in receiving any presents? What would you suggest for a cold supper? What should the bride wear—the bridal dress cannot be worn. Any information given on this will be appreciated. Can you suggest anything for souvenirs?—A FRIEND.

A.—A silver wedding celebration to be correct should occur at the same hour in which the original was celebrated. If, however, this is inconvenient, then let it be an evening party. The bridal pair should receive together and try to have present, if possible, the original bridal party. After guests have been received the host and hostess should, of course, mingle freely with guests and help along the enjoyment of the evening, but the burden or arrangements should be placed on younger members of the family. Gifts are rarely presented in person. They should be sent beforehand and acknowledged by note. However, if a present is handed the bride, she should, of course, express her appreciation of the gift at once. The bride can wear anything but black or white. White is for the first bridal and black is never in favor at any wedding. Grey is always appropriate or any tint suggestive or in combination with silver. A salad and sandwiches with ices, cakes and coffee would be an attractive cold supper. If you wish something more elaborate you might add an oyster pate, or sweetbread and French peas. The first list, however, will be most readily prepared and quite sufficient. If you have a "sit-down" supper the name cards might be used for souvenirs. A heavy card would be together with the date of the first and the present wedding together with the date of the first and the present wedding celebration. Boxes of wedding cake would also be appropriate, lettered in the same way. A wedding cake with the time-honored symbols of ring, thimble and coin would be in good order. Have the bride cut one or two slices and then pass the cake among the guests. The cake should be gaily trimmed either with tiny silver candles or with the dates of the two weddings reproduced in silver icing.

[Editorial Note—A prompt reply was requested to this query and the editor made an effort to reach the correspondent through the mail. Unfortunately, the street address was not given nor did the city directory supply this information. In cases where information is wanted by a certain time, so state, and give the home address always.]

Q.—Am an interested reader of your Sunday page and would like to ask your advice regarding several things. I am expected to go to a Hallowe'en party. Do you think a Dutch costume would be good for a boy of 17? If so, can you give me some ideas as to how to arrange for a costume? Would it be better to hire one or to have it made at home? I can talk some German and thought this would be the best masque, but if you can suggest something better I will be very much obliged. Kindly answer as soon as you can, although I know you are very busy. Would you kindly give a description of a good Dutch costume?—HANS.

A.—Your idea for fancy dress seems to me very good. You could hire the full costume, including wooden clogs, from some of the theatrical costumers in the city, or have it made at home if you wish. The distinguishing characteristic of the Holland or Dutch costume is the bright colors employed, the "shock" style of hair cutting and the wooden sabots. Have the trousers made very loose and in length a little less than to the ankle. The upper garment should be a loose smock coat of bright blue or red, with wide, white collar. A white cap would also be good. A large clay pipe, about two feet in length, would also be effective. There is a shoe findings shop in the city that could furnish the wooden clogs if you have your suit made at home. A flaxen wig, with the hair cut square about the neck, could also be hired at slight expense.

Q.—Will you please be so kind as to give me advice about my dress? You have been so kind to others that I thought you would tell me some suitable way to make my suit. I enclose you a sample. I was thinking of having a shirtwaist suit made with straps piped in brown velvet and drop lining. What color of lining should I have and what quantity, and would I need any stiffening, as I will make it myself. Is the goods suitable for shirtwaist suit or jacket suit? I would like some way that will not require much skill. I have made several shirtwaist suits that my friends said looked well, so I thought I would try this. Will you please give me some advice about trimming? I was thinking of having the straps piped with velvet in brown. What sort of hat should I wear with this suit and what color of wrap? Would a white felt hat with brown trimming be all right?—L. C.

A.—The sample of goods submitted would, I think, make up more satisfactorily in a shirtwaist suit. Your idea of having stitched straps piped in brown is very good. If you are not very skillful you would find silk more readily worked than velvet. However, velvet is going to be very popular as a trimming this winter. By all means keep to the color tones in your goods in suit and hat and wrap. If you are not expert, you had better not try to make any sort of a jacket, as even the best of dressmakers sometimes fail in the making of a coat. It is much better to leave coats to the regular tailors. Why not select one of the 10-cent patterns and work from this? You will then have direction as to linings, stiffenings and quality of material, and be able to make yourself a more satisfactory dress than if you went at it blindly. Believe me, you will find the money well spent in the end. Get your correct size and read and thoroughly understand directions before commencing to cut your goods. A brown hat trimmed in shades of brown would be more stylish than a white hat.

Q.—I take great interest in your column. I am a girl of 18, and last February I met a young man of whom I thought a great deal. We were good friends for about five months, but one evening he got angry, but never gave me any reason. Later I met his sister-in-law and she said he still liked me, but thought I told too many of our secrets. I never told anything, but I know he did. We were not on speaking terms until August, and then he spoke first. He seems to like my company very much at times, and then at other times he acts as though he did not want me. I went out with him considerable at first, but since our quarrel we never go out together. I worry a good deal about him and cannot keep him from my mind. I try not to think of him, but cannot help it. His girl friends in his town will not have much to do with him, but I do not know why. He sometimes says little things to his sister-in-law that hurt my feelings, but I think so much of him I cannot quite believe he says these things. Now what do you think I had better do—let him go or talk the matter over with him? I would like very much if you would advise me as my parents are dead and I have no one to talk with about this.—M. E. S.

A.—From the tone of your letter I would judge that you worry yourself too much about this affair. If you are sure you are not in the wrong I would attempt no explanation with your friend, nor would I make any attempt to be in his company. It is well sometimes to stand on your dignity. Girls are far too apt to be forgiving and this gives a certain class of men a contemptuous opinion of them. It is unfortunate that you care for the man so much, but you will find more happiness in the end from breaking the connection altogether if you cannot continue it on terms of perfect self-respect. Why not seek other company? It is much easier to forget amid pleasant associations than when you mope alone.

Q.—Will you please answer the following questions in your column. I am troubled with pimples on my face. I have been taking a blood medicine and do not eat much greasy food. Will you please tell me something to do? Is there anything that will make my hair light, wavy and dry? What would you recommend for a tooth powder. I think your column in The Gazette very interesting and helpful.—COLUMBINE.

A.—In all probability the blood medicine you take—provided it is a good one—is throwing the impurities in your blood out and occasioning the eruption you mention. However, do not worry. It will be the best thing in the end. A little powdered borax added to the water in which you wash your hair will have a tendency to make it fluffy, but be careful to rinse it out thoroughly. Some recommend tar soap for this purpose. There is nothing better than prepared chalk applied with a small blunt stick, such as a match end, to clean the teeth, but if you wish merely a purificant try powdered orris root and powdered charcoal. Powdered charcoal alone will sweeten the mouth.

Q.—I am a reader of The Sunday Gazette and take great interest in your page of the Journal. Will you kindly publish the words of the song "In the House of Too Much Trouble."—C. E. W.

A.—The song you mention is unfamiliar to the writer, but we will try to find the words and publish later.

De Arma Remedies

De Arma Skin Food and Complexion Bleach are used for the permanent removal of wrinkles and crowsfeet. They feed the tissues and build up hollow places with healthy flesh. One application acts like a charm. They keep the complexion soft and smooth in all kinds of weather.

Superfluous Hair removed by electric needle.

Mme. De Arma, Dermatologist
223 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

At Story-Telling Time.

Vallidine and Callina.

MANY years ago there lived a king named Alixief and a queen named Vukta, on the beautiful shores of Sicily. These had two children, a son named Vallidine, 12 years of age, and a daughter named Callina, 10 years of age. These two children loved each other dearly, and did all they could to make their parents happy. They lived happily for a time, but this happiness soon ended, for their beloved mother died. King Alixief then married another lady named Katachrinka, who also had two children. She was a wicked lady and was very mean to the king's children. She wished to put them to death and thus have her children the successors of the king. But before she did this she consulted a witch named Malade, who was her godmother. Malade gave her the following advice: "Tomorrow I will come here early in the morning in a chariot drawn by two dragons. Tell the children that I wish to give them a pleasure trip so that they will consent. I will then take them to a far distant land, and leave them as a prey to the ravenous wild beasts."

The cruel step-mother consented and followed her plan. The next morning the two innocent children left home and entered the chariot with great joy, and were soon so far away that they could not see the palace. When they arrived at the place where the witch wished to banish them, she halted. The children soon perceived what the old witch wished to do with them and entreated her to let them go home once more and take leave of their father. But the witch was unmerciful, and threw Vallidine into a ditch. But as she took Callina the beauty of the little girl nearly struck the witch dumb. At last she decided to take Callina to her palace and have her live with her. It was a fearful sight to see those two children weeping and moaning when they were separated. They wanted to die with each other rather than separate. But the witch put spurs to the dragons and in a few moments Vallidine saw his beloved sister no longer. It soon grew dark and Vallidine found himself in a wilderness, and not a human being could be seen far or near. He also heard the howls of wild animals and even saw a pack of hungry wolves. To protect himself he climbed a tree and soon fell fast asleep. While he slept he dreamed of his sister being devoured by the hungry dragons, and then awoke. After weeping a while he fell asleep again. Then he dreamed that the witch had tried to recapture him, but he slew both the witch and her companions, the dragons. Thus he dreamed the whole night, but awoke early in the morning on account of hunger and thirst. The latter dream had greatly encouraged him so much so that he determined to find his sister no matter what would befall him. As the sun had cast its rays on the wilderness he saw on a far distant mountain a grand castle. He determined to go to this castle and crept down from the tree. After many difficulties he at last reached the castle about evening. When he had rapped at the door he was met by a beautiful woman who bade him to enter. She inquired of him what he wanted, but he was so fatigued that he could not speak. She then ordered her servants to give him some supper, and he soon had a hearty meal set before him. After supper he regained strength and related to the fairy his misfortunes. When he had finished she clasped and kissed him, saying:

"My child, I am the Fairy Idana, your godmother. I will take you home tomorrow and we shall soon find Callina."

Then she laid him in a beautiful little bed, where he slept soundly until he was wakened by the fairy the next morning. Then she put him in a beautiful chariot drawn by the most beautiful little mice ever seen. After many hours they arrived at the palace of the king and went secretly to his palace so that the queen did not see them at all. Then the fairy related to the king all that Vallidine had told her. When the fairy had finished he was astonished, saying: "The queen has deceived me and wished to abandon my children. She has told me that she sent them to Rome, to see some most wonderful sights."

He then summoned the queen to him and said:

"Oh! most wicked of creatures, why hast thou done this?"

But she, seeing Vallidine, was so struck with fear that she fainted. He next had her put under burning coals and there kept her until she died.

Then he waited for the witch, who paid daily visits to the queen. When she arrived he ordered soldiers to hold her and permission was given to Vallidine to bind her. He next ordered the wicked fairy, under pain of death, to tell him where she had his daughter. When she told him where his daughter was, Idana immediately sought for her and brought her home in safety.

Then permission was given to Vallidine to kill the witch and her dragons, as he had dreamed. After this there was a great feast in which all the fairies and people of the kingdom took part. The children gave many thanks to their good godmother, and begged her to stay with them. She consented and the royal family lived as happy as ever. After the king's death they divided the kingdom among themselves.

Mary St., 15th Ward, Allegheny. LOUIS MAYER, Aged 14.

Riddles.

On what did Noah live when he was in the ark? On water.

What ship has two mates and no captain? Courtship.

What is the keynote of good manners? B natural.

In what month do men talk the least? In February, because it is the shortest month.

What will turn without moving? Milk.

A Cheap Tour Around the World.

'Most every evening, after tea,
I travel far as far can be;
I grasp the wheel with both my hands,
And soon I'm off for foreign lands.

I see all countries that I can:
Alaska, China and Japan,
Then round by Italy and Spain,
And very soon I'm home again.

Then up the Polar Sea,
Where bears and walrus stare at me.
At other times I take my way
To distant Burma and Malay.

In every land, down to the sea,
The people rush to look at me.
"Good luck to you," I hear them say;
I wave my hand and speed away.

Our dining-room is everywhere;
My ship is just a rocking-chair:
I cruise about the world, at sea,
'Most every evening after tea.

—THOMAS TAPPER, in St. Nicholas.

Marjory's Dream.

MARJORY had gotten tired of the house so she went out into the garden to play. She chose an old elm for her house, then she brought out her dolls and dishes and table and had a tea party. After tea she undressed her babies and put them in bed and lay down beside them.

Presently she heard her name called. She sat up and looked around her. Near the trunk of the tree stood a beautiful fairy. It was clothed completely in pink velvet, except for a white plume on its hat.

"Her majesty, the queen, wishes to see you," he said in a silvery little voice. Marjory rose and together they went to the edge of the garden. Here a beautiful chariot awaited them, but at first Marjory did not see how she was going to get in, it was so small. The footman opened the door and took out a small bottle which he held toward Marjory. "Please drink this," he said. Marjory drank it and immediately grew very small.

Then she got in the chariot and they drove through beautiful streets, none of which Marjory had ever seen before. Finally they came to a large park. In the center was the castle. Arriving at the door Marjory alighted and she and the footman passed through many beautiful marble halls. In the center of the castle was the throne and on it sat the king and queen. They were both dressed in purple velvet and each wore a crown.

Around the throne sat the lords and ladies. The ladies were dressed in white. As soon as she entered the room Marjory bowed. She had heard that this was the way to do. Then the footman said: "Your majesties, this is the lady you sent for." Then he left her and poor Marjory did not know what to do. But the king and queen spoke kindly to her and told her that she was visiting them as a reward for being a good girl. Then they all rose and went into another room, where they had dinner. After dinner they went out into the garden. This garden was even more beautiful than the one at home, although Marjory would not have thought this could be if she had not seen it. There were paths all through the garden, but the one they followed led to the edge of a lake. Marjory thought she had never seen anything more beautiful. There were water lilies growing out of the lake and beautiful swans were swimming about. Near the shore some boats were moored. They were painted white and each one had a pretty name printed in gold. They all stepped in the boats and then they started.

They had been on the water about an hour when they came in sight of a beautiful island. The queen told Marjory that she had another palace on this island.

After landing they went through the woods to the beautiful palace. Marjory was very tired, so she went directly to her room. It was a beautiful room, being finished in white and gold, the bed being draped in gold cloth. Marjory was so tired that she lay right down on the bed and went to sleep. I do not know what happened while she slept, but when she woke up she was under the elm in the garden.

58 Willis Ave., Youngstown, O. AIDA MAY TREAT, Aged 12.

New Christmas Rhymes.

Little Miss Honey
Found she'd some money,
Early on Christmas morn.
She went out to spend it,
And quickly did end it;
Then cried because it was gone.

Little Tom Hocking
Found a big stocking
Full of fine Christmas fare;
So, longing to share it,
He managed to tear it,
And tumbled the things on the floor.
THAT'S ALL.

Prince Ornatho.

ONCE a prince by the name of Ornatho was walking through a wood, when he suddenly thought of a rhyme.

Whoever repeated the rhyme was to hold in his hand a white handkerchief. If it remained white he was pure in heart and the king of the elves would grant him one wish. If it turned black he had a bad heart and would instantly suffer the king's wrath.

Ornatho, thinking to test this, stepped in front of a tree with a snowy handkerchief in his hand and slowly repeated:

"Oh, elm tree old,
Let an elfin bold
Step forth from this tree,
And a wish give to me."

For five minutes he waited; then a wee elf stepped forth, bowed and said in a fine melodious voice: "Prince Ornatho, name thy wish." The prince, thinking a moment, replied: "I wish that whatever I wish for may come true." At this the elf waved a jeweled wand thrice above Ornatho's head and quickly disappeared. The prince, now wishing to test his powers, said: "I wish I had a gold sovereign in my hand," and behold there in his hand lay a bright gold sovereign. Then, in the next few days, so many were the wishes made and granted that he wearied of them, and in the course of time seldom used those powers at all.

One day Ornatho, disguised as a woodsman, met an old white-haired man dressed in scarlet and gray, with a scarlet-peaked cap. When he caught sight of Ornatho, he shouted: "Hello, young man, why so fast; have you a gold mine in view? What's your name?"

"Jekina the woodman."

"Well, Jeek, my lad, it's dinner time, and I have no luncheon with me."

"That's too bad, that peaked headgear of yours is certainly not a thinking cap—but what is your name?"

"Gila."

"Well, Gila, I perceive you are hungry; here, take this bread and butter and these young onions, they are good for a bad breath." Gila, reaching for them, replied with a twinkle in his eye: "I think they are bad for a good breath."

While eating, Ornatho said: "I have been thinking for over eight years how to win the king's favor and build something unknown to man; if I do not succeed I fear Griselda will never be mine."

Then Gila, stroking his long snowy beard, spoke in a more serious tone: "My lad, I am an aged seer; thy name is not Jekina, but Prince Ornatho. I will tell you something for your encouragement. You will meet with many obstacles, but will overcome them all and will fashion a machine which shall be used as a modern conveyance. You will see me again at the happiest moment of your life. Good-by."

With this Gila vanished, but nothing daunted, Ornatho set out in the direction of the forest of magic wood and steel. The moment his foot touched the boundary line a thick black column of smoke rushed out of a cavern and took the form of an immense genie, who thundered, "What seekest thou in this wood?" Ornatho boldly replied, "Something unknown to man." At this the genie was exceeding wroth, and seizing the prince, was about to dash him against a tree, when Ornatho unsheathed a dagger and stabbed the genie in the hollow of his neck. After that he became more bold than ever and advanced into the very depths of the cavern whence had issued the genie. There he beheld a spring of oil, and filling a water bag with it, he hurried forth and began work. With the wood he made frames; with the steel, gearings, and from rubber trees he obtained material for the tires, and the oil he placed in a tank to furnish power.

When all was finished he threw off his disguise, and clothing himself in royal garments, mounted the strange machine, that moved with invisible power, and sped along the highway leading to Griselda's home, his only thought being of Griselda.

When he dashed up to the palace the king saw that Ornatho was truly a prince and well-nigh invincible, so he no longer withheld his consent and the wedding took place at once.

Ornatho and Griselda, seated in their automobile received the congratulations of their friends and were just ready to start on their wedding trip when they heard a shout, and, glancing around, saw a strange, white-haired man, dressed in gray and scarlet, who whirled a scarlet-peaked cap above his head, and shouted cheerily: "Be thy happiness always as full as this hour when you ride on your wedding tour."

211 Morse St., Knoxville, Pa. JOSEPHINE ADAIR.

George Washington's Rules.

George Washington, as no doubt you know, was a great American, and was the first president of the United States when America separated from England. It is said of him that he never told a lie. While quite young he thought more about honor and duty than most boys do, and when only 13 he made a large collection of rules for the guidance of his conduct, among which are the following:

"Gaze not on the marks and blemishes of others, and ask not how they came."

"What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before others."

"Let your recreations be manful, not sinful."

"When you speak of God or His attributes let it be seriously and in reverence."

"Honor and obey your natural parents, although they be poor."

"Labor to keep alive in your hearts that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
EDITORIAL SECTION

THE THEATER • HUMOR • LITERATURE

JOHN POUND,
The New Lord Mayor of London.

EDITORIAL COMMENT • SPECIAL ARTICLES • FINANCIAL REVIEW

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1904.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Presidential Election — The War Enters a New Phase
Our Treatment of Criminals — Evils of Trespassing
The Cult of the Front Room

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Sunday, October 16, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, has generally been regarded as a Spaniard, who was supposed to harbor the hostility of that race to the United States, but a writer in the Independent declares that he has never visited Madrid and that he has always wished to be considered an Englishman, for he was born in London. It is true his father was a Spaniard, but his mother was an Irish woman named Wall, a term which was Spanished by conversion to Val. The cardinal has two aunts who live in London, and whose religious views are hardly in harmony with the Catholic church, in which their nephew is destined to take such a conspicuous part. Pius X. followed precedent when he appointed the secretary of the sacred college as his first minister, but he also chose a prelate whom he considered as one of the brightest of the possible candidates for the office. He has been engaged in teaching French to the Pope, but he can also speak German, English, Spanish and Italian fluently. Those who criticised the new appointment have claimed that Merry del Val lacked diplomatic ability and that the reverses sustained by the Holy See were due to his lack of experience, but he enjoys the entire confidence of the new pope, who evidently realized that he would have surrendered some of his independence had he chosen one of the cardinals who elected him successor to Leo XIII. The new secretary of state is said to cherish cordial sentiments toward the United States. He has proved his ability as a defender of the church in his part in the controversy over the situation in France, contributing freely to the publications in reply to attacks from the French government.

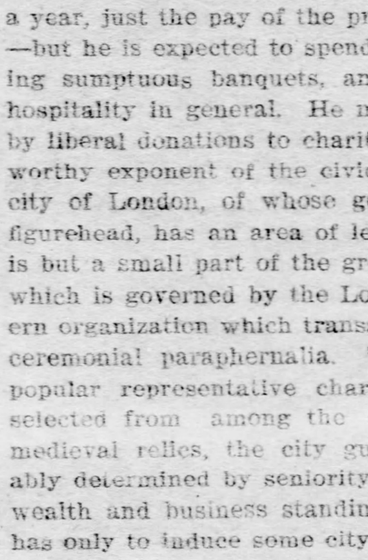
MERRY DEL VAL.

King George of Saxony, who died at Dresden yesterday morning, was a representative of one of the oldest reigning families in Europe, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, King Albert, in 1892. Although 72 years old, he kept an active interest in the administration of his kingdom, in spite of his frail health. As the king married the late Infanta Maria Anne, daughter of King Ferdinand, the throne is closely allied to that of Portugal, while the marriage of the heir, Prince Frederick, to an Austrian princess, promised to bring another nation into cordial relations. But Prince Frederick was divorced in 1903. The kingdom of Saxony is to be distinguished from the German province of the same name lying to the north. Saxony is identified with some of the most important events in the rise of the German empire, for the race were once the conquerors in Europe and formed the leading Protestant state in the empire. They were forced to join the German federation in 1871, and in recent years the greatness of Saxony's individuality has been largely a memory of heroic days in the early Christian era, when Wittekind made his desperate resistance to the armies of Charlemagne.

The London Times publishes an instructive article upon the state of religion in France, which throws a good deal of light upon the existing struggle between church and state in that country. The name of the writer is not given, but he is declared to be a Roman Catholic and the article abounds with evidence of an intimate knowledge of the details of the subject. The fact is made clear that the government has the support of a large body of Catholic sentiment in its present policy. One diocese is mentioned in which religious sentiment is so strong that more than half the adult male inhabitants attend Easter communion and the people are on excellent terms with the clergy, but they gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the government and against Clericalism. Many of the strongest Clericalists have no religion and are seldom, if ever, seen inside of a church. The real issue is declared to be a struggle of the parish church against the monastic chapel and of the secular clergy against the regulars. With the exception of the Sisters of Charity and some other orders working among the poor, most of which have received legal authorization, the religious congregations are declared to have been rather a hurt than a help to the church. They were always at loggerheads with the bishops, interfering with and dominating over the parish clergy and concentrating their energies upon the accumulation of money, which they put to very little use so far as the evangelization of the people is concerned. The supply of secular clergy is inadequate and many a cure has had to serve two churches, while there were thousands of idlers in the orders who would not stir a finger to help in the real work of the church. Moreover, some of the orders have brought disrepute upon the church by their commercial methods and their interference in politics. In conclusion the writer says: "M. Combes may have enforced the associations law without sufficient discrimination, but, on the whole, that law was no less advantageous to the church than to the state. The French people have not the least wish to stamp out Catholicism, but they are determined to prevent ecclesiastical organizations from dominating the state."

The new lord mayor of London will be sworn into office November 8, the day of our presidential election. The attendant ceremonies are of a very elaborate character in which the gaudy splendors of past ages are still kept up. The office is one of purely ceremonial dignity, and the real duties of the incumbent are to keep up an official grandeur befitting the dignity of the ancient city. For that purpose the lord mayor receives a salary of $50,000 a year, just the pay of the president of the United States—but he is expected to spend twice as much more in giving sumptuous banquets, and in maintaining splendid hospitality in general. He must set a generous example by liberal donations to charities, and in all respects be a worthy exponent of the civic eminence of London. The city of London, of whose government he is the ornate figurehead, has an area of less than a square mile, so it is but a small part of the great metropolis of that name, which is governed by the London county council, a modern organization which transacts its business without any ceremonial paraphernalia. The lord mayoralty has no popular representative character, as the incumbent is selected from among the aldermen elected by those medieval relics, the city guilds. The choice is invariably determined by seniority, so that a man who has the wealth and business standing that fit him for the office has only to induce some city guild to make him an alderman, and then await his turn to succeed to the lord mayoralty. John Pound, now the Right Honorable Lord Mayor-elect of London, is a rich merchant, 75 years old. It is the regular thing for the lord mayor to be knighted during his term of office, so that before he retires he will be Sir John Pound and his good wife will be her ladyship. England gets a great deal of valuable public service by paying for it in honors in this way.

While it is understood that the appointment of Robert J. Wynne to be postmaster general is only temporary, and that he is to resume his work as first assistant after Mr. Cortelyou takes the place, the promotion is none the less deserved. Mr. Wynne was a newspaper man, and is the first Catholic to enter the cabinet since the retirement of Judge McKenna to take a place on the bench. When Mr. Wynne was first appointed assistant to Postmaster General Payne, the nose for news he had developed as a correspondent scented laxity of methods that amounted to irregularity. An inquiry stirred up the animosity of several of the worst offenders, who threatened that they would secure Mr. Wynne's removal. When the postmaster general's attention was called to suspicious circumstances he made light of the matter, and for a time his relations with his assistant were strained. Although most of the corruption discovered had existed before Mr. Payne's administration, and he finally prosecuted the matter thoroughly, the public never forgave him because he believed his subordinates were honest. There never was any attempt to shield offenders, and the confidence Mr. Payne reposed in them was a part of his character in refusing to entertain suspicions on hearsay evidence. If Mr. Wynne steps back again to his old place he will be following a similar precedent set by Judge Tyner, who became attorney for the department after holding the office of postmaster general.



ROBERT J. WYNNE.

Few men could possess the wealth controlled by W. Murray Crane, and not arouse hostility from some source, but it is said that the new senator from Massachusetts has not a single enemy in that state. This esteem with which he is regarded is not due to any negative characteristics, for he is very positive in his actions when discriminating between the right and wrong, and he never tolerates yielding to doubtful measures. With a keen insight into business he possesses an abhorrence of sham and deception, so that the humblest employe recognizes his honesty and straightforwardness. So it is not entirely his generosity and sympathy which make him so popular in the state, which first received him with suspicion, but on better acquaintance during his administration as lieutenant governor and governor, readily accepted him as a favorite son. An evidence of this feeling was afforded just before the national convention, when a member of the Massachusetts state committee went to Chicago with the positive assurance from the delegates that he might succeed Mr. Meyer as member of the national committee from Massachusetts. The announcement was then made that President Roosevelt, who had depended much on Mr. Crane's friendship and advice, wished him to serve in that place, and the aspirant immediately withdrew when he learned that Mr. Crane would take the office. Mr. Lodge will remain in the senate to speak for the state when oratory is demanded, but his junior colleague will have at least equal influence in shaping legislation, for his candor, good judgment and tact will soon be recognized by his colleagues.

W. MURRAY CRANE.

A wave of peace sentiment seems to be spreading over this country at present, for the principles of arbitration are being exploited in various conventions. Two of these have been international in character, for both the interparliamentary conference at St. Louis and the Peace congress at Boston acted on such concrete subjects as a Hague tribunal and relief in the Kongo. In a measure the Lake Mohonk conference, which meets this week, is concerned with a peaceful solution of disputes, although it primarily deals with the Indian. This year the Filipino is to receive attention and his education is to be discussed there by former superintendents of instruction in the Philippines. Mr. Smiley, who founded the Lake Mohonk conference, is a Quaker, who has done much to concentrate peace sentiment in this country and make it effective. Pittsburgh has also become a pioneer in the movement by forming the nucleus of a peace society at a mass meeting Thursday evening. Rabbi Levy, who suggested the idea, was able to secure eminent indorsement from President Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie, while he was able to assemble an excellent list of speakers. None of those heard at the meeting, however, attracted greater attention than the Rev. Charles Wagner of Paris, author of "The Simple Life." Others may have as positive ideas about simplicity, and some of its champions can present its claims more eloquently, but Mr. Wagner arrests attention because of his enthusiasm and sincerity. He not only writes about a doctrine, but he lives it and is recognized everywhere as its exponent. His very presence in public assemblies has served as a rebuke to the American character, so engrossed in the complex and often unnecessary anxieties about the conduct of business and even the management of home life.

REV. CHARLES WAGNER.

The report of Major Louis Seaman of New York, who went to the seat of the present war to investigate the medical methods employed, gives a striking contrast between the sanitary precautions taken by the Japanese and the laxity of the Russians in this respect, which is aggravated by their licentious habits. One is reminded of Archibald Forbes' description of the armies at Sedan, where the French were engrossed in reveling on the very eve of national disaster, while from the camps of the perfectly disciplined Germans surrounding them could be heard the refrain of the Lutheran hymn "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" ("A mighty fortress is our God"). The Japanese went into the war with the

determination to eliminate disease as a factor, and as a result of their rigid discipline less than one per cent of the deaths in the army during the past six months has been due to sickness. There can hardly be a comparison made of these figures with the frightful mortality in the Crimea, the havoc wrought among the British troops in South Africa, or the great mortality which affected our own troops in Cuba where fourteen died from sickness to one killed by a bullet. Maj. Seaman continues his contrast as follows:

Compare this with the attitude of Russian officials in the Far East. Arriving trains that should have been crowded with men and munitions of war brought each a full complement of the demi-monde and vodka. The thousands of these creatures and the tens of thousands of cases of vodka that passed over the Siberian Railway in place of food and equipments must have horrified even the gentle Verestchagin, familiar as he was with war in its most brutal and bestial aspects. Wine, women and song were certainly the undoing of Russia. Sodom and Gomorrah—the current synonyms of Port Arthur and Vladivostok in the Orient—were temples of virtue in comparison to the debauchery, licentiousness, flagrant immoralities and openly flaunted vice recently practised in those unhappy cities. This was Russia's preparation for war.

Japan is the first country in the world to recognize that the greatest enemy in war is not the army of the invader, but a foe more treacherous and dangerous—preventable disease, found lurking in every camp.

The Presidential Election.

Election day is now only a little over three weeks off, and yet the most notable feature of the campaign is the nonchalance of the electorate. The excitement of past campaigns is quite lacking, and the attitude of the people is that which goes with opinions so fixed as not to be open to any change as regards the issues of this campaign. There is positively no sign in any quarter that any new developments may take place, and the close of the campaign, while it will show the usual increase of party effort, is not likely to make any change in the situation. That situation, as regards the electoral vote, is a very simple one. The Democratic party has a sure basis of 151 electoral votes, and to win Judge Parker must carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and a state like Indiana or Wisconsin. In other words, there would have to be a repetition of the landslide of 1892 to produce Democratic victory. There is not the slightest prospect of a landslide, except in the way of the popular vote out west and on the Pacific slope in favor of Roosevelt.

The task which confronted the Democratic managers at the outset did not seem insuperable, for of the states they need five used to belong to the Democratic column and there were fighting chances in the others, but Judge Parker's personality did not take with the voters when finally unveiled, and the Democratic party was still too distracted by the differences between the gold and silver factions to get together upon any set of issues or to occupy a consistent attitude upon any public question. Under these circumstances, the Democratic campaign degenerated into a personal attack upon President Roosevelt, and as election day draws nigh this feature is becoming intensified until the utterances of distinguished party leaders are more like a weeping and a wailing and a gnashing of teeth than the ordinary partisan invective. The speeches that are being made in West Virginia by the orators accompanying the Democratic vice presidential candidate abound with instances of this vituperation. In discussing the Philippine question, Senator Daniel said:

Look over there at that stagnant pond and watch the tadpoles turn into frogs, then gaze up to Washington and watch President Roosevelt turn the Republican tadpoles into imperialistic frogs, and the first jump they took was one of seven thousand miles.

Here is an extract from a speech by Senator Bailey of Texas:

They began by stealing stamps in Cuba, and wound up by stealing the whole Postoffice Department at Washington. President Roosevelt has spent more on yachts for his own private use and for making repairs at the White House than it cost to run the whole executive department of the government under President Jackson. He has taken down the venerable signs of revolutionary age and the emblems of progress and peace and replaced them with emblems of war and the chase. No longer hangs the picture of the gentle lady on this wall. It has been taken down and sold for old furniture, and in its place the rifle and the bear skin are hanging today. Going into the White House you have to take care or you will stumble over the lion's head, the leopard's hide or the tiger's skin.

When men of the highest rank as party leaders condescend to such rant, the frenzy of the ordinary party barker may be imagined. An ominous sign of the party tendency is the fact that in this same West Virginia tour, attended by that sort of oratory, David B. Hill is laying the chief emphasis upon measures with which Bryan's leadership is identified. He is expatiating upon "government by injunction," and is promising his hearers that if the Democratic party gets into power legislation will be enacted taking away from the federal judges the right to hold for contempt persons violating the orders of the court.

This development of the situation touches a deep anxiety of the element of the Democratic party who dread the conversion of the party into a socialistic organization under Mr. Bryan's leadership. Unless Judge Parker can carry New York he is likely to get a smaller electoral vote than Bryan received in 1900, in which case it will be difficult to prevent Bryan from again getting control of the organization. Hence special efforts are being made to carry New York, and funds for that purpose are forthcoming more freely than for general campaign purposes. The Republican state ticket is the target of attack, and the hope is indulged that if the state ticket can be defeated it will drag the electoral ticket down with it. It is difficult to judge of the situation in New York, and there is undoubtedly a real fight there, but the best informed politicians think that at the worst the result of 1888 would be repeated, when the Republicans got the electoral vote, while the Democrats elected their state ticket. The probability is that both Republican tickets will win, and that is the judgment of the betting men as shown by the odds given. Democratic hopes founded upon Republican dissensions in Wisconsin have faded. There is hardly a fight in Connecticut, and whatever hopes Democratic managers now really entertain are centered upon Maryland, West Virginia and New York. But, after making every possible allowance for possible gains, there is not the slightest prospect that the Democratic party can get the 88 electoral votes they need to win. On the other hand, it is possible that President Roosevelt may fall behind McKinley's electoral majority, while likely to receive the largest popular majority ever given to an American President.

The War Enters a New Phase.

With the masterly retreat by which Gen. Kuropatkin withdrew his army from Liao-Yang, evading the efforts of the Japanese commanders to sever his communications, the war entered upon a new phase. The Japanese offensive appeared to have been exhausted, while Russian power, compressed upon its base like a spring, gathered strength. New factors have entered into the problem since the Japanese won their initial successes by movements which caught the Russians unprepared, and we are now able to make more exact valuations of the opposing forces than have heretofore been possible.

One important feature of the present situation, which was not anticipated, has been the efficiency of transport developed by the Russian authorities. Much more has been accomplished with the railway than was previously regarded as possible. Prince Khilkoff, the Russian minister of ways and communications, who learned railway management by practical experience in this country, has shown great ability in coping with the tremendous problems thrust upon him and has acquitted himself so successfully that instead of the railway breaking down under the strain of war transportation, its condition has been greatly improved and its capacity is now greater than ever before. The circum-Baikal railway has been finished, eliminating the delays and risks of ferrying trains across the lake, and all former calculations as to the rate at which troops and supplies can be moved must be revised. Instead of the four to six military trains a day which was supposed to represent the full capacity of the railway, it has become possible to attain a through traffic of 12 military trains a day, equivalent to the delivery at the front of 1,700 men with guns and ammunition every 24 hours.

This signal achievement explains the rapidity with which Gen. Kuropatkin was able to repair the losses sustained during a succession of defeats and get into a position to take the offensive with superior force in every branch of the service. There does not now appear to be any probability that the Russian army in Manchuria will not be able to sustain the waste of war. Barring the occurrence of some decisive engagement, which would practically destroy the present army, the Russians will be able to keep on fighting as long as they are bent upon the continuance of the war.

Another circumstance which has an important bearing upon the situation is the inability of the Japanese generals to improve a victory when they have won it. The original position occupied by Gen. Kuropatkin, with his front parallel to his line of communications, was so dangerous that there seemed to be imminent danger that a great part of his army would be cut off from its base and wiped out. When he extended his right wing far to the south in an effort to relieve Port Arthur, he seemed to be tempting fate, but he successfully extricated himself from every peril and in the great battle of Liao-Yang he withdrew his army without serious loss of equipment after his left wing had been turned and a Japanese army had planted itself on his line of communication. At no time have the Japanese been able to derive as great benefit from advantages gained as had been expected by military critics.

This mystery is now fully explained by the detailed accounts which have arrived of the progress of the campaign which culminated with the inconclusive battle of Liao-Yang. It now clearly appears that there are serious limitations upon Japanese efficiency which must be allowed for in all calculations of probable results. In the first place the Japanese have no cavalry worthy of the name. Their horses are poor and undersized, and they are not good horse-masters. The cavalry branch, therefore, possesses very limited utility. It is true that the day of the cavalry charge upon the battlefield has passed, but both in scouting duty and in raids upon supply trains efficient cavalry can render valuable service. The military critic of the London Times remarks:

A few thousand Boers under men like Christian DeWet, Daniel Theron or Kritzinger let loose in Manchuria and well mounted would render the Russian position untenable, since the railway would be broken every night in several places. That part of our South African experiences, and the similar lessons of the American civil war, Japan has not apparently absorbed, and as long as her mounted men are tied by the leg to army headquarters, so long will the record of their deeds in this war remain barren.

It is more likely that the difficulty is not inability to recognize the defect, but inability to remedy it. The Japanese have neither stock from which to obtain cavalry horses nor a population which produces good material for cavalry men, and they put up with an inferior tool because they cannot get a better one, avoiding disaster by not subjecting it to a strain which it is not fitted to endure. Accounts of operations in which cavalry are engaged reveal the care taken by the Japanese generals to provide infantry support. Meanwhile the Russian cavalry, whose superiority the Japanese generals frankly admit, do not appear to have accomplished anything of importance, although more than upon the Japanese side they have probably been useful in scouting duty. The good will of the people of the country and the facility with which Japanese spies can move about without exciting suspicion gives the Japanese intelligence department a much easier task than that of the Russian intelligence department, so that a Russian commander is compelled to place more reliance upon his cavalry than the Japanese have any need to do.

A far more serious Japanese limitation arises from the inferiority of their field guns in range, weight of projectile and rapidity of fire. In the Shimose powder, the Japanese appear to have a superior explosive. The comparatively small size and light weight of their field guns is probably another consequence of their lack of good horses, available horsepower being an important factor in calculations of battery weight. As a result, however, in an artillery duel the Japanese batteries are liable to be exposed to a fire to which they cannot reply until the distance is shortened. The Japanese artillerists are unsurpassed in skill and intelligence, and given time enough they will manage by crafty approach, utilizing every possible device of concealment, to get into range from an advantageous position and then such is the precision of their fire that they make the opposing position untenable in a short time. But when the enemy has been forced back to new positions the same process must be repeated, which is incompatible with rapidity of pursuit. Thus it was that in the battle of Liao-Yang, Gen. Kuroki's artillery got behind the Russian positions upon Gen. Kuropatkin's left and forced his retreat, although his center and right were holding their ground, but his energy in taking new positions strongly protected by artillery stayed the Japanese advance and prevented the complete success of the closing-in movement. This defect of the Japanese artillery was not so marked in the mountain warfare which preceded the battle of Liao-Yang, as the distance between ridges was within the range of the Japanese guns, but it became very manifest in the battles fought in the open country about Liao-Yang. The great superiority of the Japanese army as a fighting machine lies in the fine temper and enduring stuff of its personnel. The Japanese infantryman, with his 57-pound load, outwalks, outwits and outshoots the Russian infantryman carrying a marching load of 100 pounds.

The Japanese generals are well aware of their shortcomings in material and make their arrangements accordingly. They can beat the Russians with such tools as they have, but cannot crush the Russian armies, so that the expectation long entertained of some great victory which will be conclusive as regards the campaign may be wholly dismissed. The war will be a process of attrition, but as Japan has pushed the Russian army out of southern Manchuria, she now occupies the position of advantage. It is, however, essential to the security of Japan's position there that Port Arthur shall be captured. She will then have accomplished what she set out to do and Russia will then have to deal with the problem of reversing the posture of events. The experience which Kuropatkin is now having in trying to reconquer lost ground is but a foretaste of that which awaits him along every mile of the road. He has failed to penetrate even the outer circle of the Japanese arc of defense, and is now reeling back upon Mukden under a heavy counter attack from the Japanese. In the desperate endeavors which the Russians are now making they are spurred on by the hope of doing something for the relief of Port Arthur. When Port Arthur has fallen the question will then present itself with increasing force to the Russian government whether it pays to sink every other national interest to keep up this expenditure of men and money in Manchuria. Already influential statesmen are asking what will it profit Russia to defeat Japan and disable herself in Europe by doing so. Every publicist knows that the friendly consideration which makes it safe for Russia to denude her European frontiers of troops will have to be paid for in one way or another, and the price Russia may have to pay may easily amount to more than what she would gain even should she defeat Japan in the end, of which result there is as yet no prospect.

Our Treatment of Criminals.

When an Englishman writes his impressions of America we are apt to resent his criticisms, which are likely to be of a general nature on subjects with which he is not especially familiar, but when he comes here to investigate the details of a system which he has studied, his remarks are worth serious attention. Such an envoy was Edward Grubb, secretary of the Howard association of England, who came here last spring and who has just published a summary of his observations in a pamphlet entitled "Penal Administration in the United States." Although his visit was a short one, his previous knowledge of penology and his access to the best sources of information enabled him to gain a pretty comprehensive view of penal institutions in America and their administration, in spite of their lack of uniformity due to the organization

of our state governments as contrasted with the centralization in his own country.

The objectionable features he found here are those which are pretty familiar to intelligent Americans, but he does not compare these to the faults in the English system, for it is only when he reaches some praiseworthy method that he suggests the inferiority of his own in this particular. He finds in America, for instance, that the relation between warden and prisoners is more human, and the attitude of the keeper has none of the manner of the martinet, so prevalent in Great Britain. In the eastern states, moreover, he finds that ideas of punishment are much more advanced, especially concerning the reformation of first offenders, the parole system, indeterminate sentences and special courts for children. For such institutions as the House of Refuge reformatory near Philadelphia, and the Junior Republic in New York, he has the highest praise, while he considers the methods employed in the Massachusetts reformatory for women more likely to produce beneficial results than those in the Holloway prison, which are similar aims in England. He reports that the percentage of men released from reform schools who break their parole varies from 11 per cent in the well-managed institutions to 20 per cent in those that do not exercise the same care in selecting men entitled to their freedom.

A separate portion of the pamphlet is devoted to the treatment of prisons in the south, there is so much to criticise in their purposes and management. The defects in northern management of prisons he attributes chiefly to the political system of removing experienced and faithful officers to give berths to favored ones, the labor laws which curtail the manufacturing necessary to keep the prisoners employed, and the prejudice against the contract system, which would help the warden in his discipline if it is properly managed. He contrasts conditions in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia with a similar institution in Maryland, where contract labor is permissible and the place is not only self-supporting, but allowed the prisoners to earn $23,000 for the state and $25,000 for themselves in a year. The management at the Philadelphia penitentiary was loose, the machinery employed was antiquated and there was waste in the distribution of food. He considered the building poorly adapted to its use and suggests that a new one might be erected further out in the country.

No one who is familiar with the penal institutions in the south can complain of the severity of his attacks on the system that prevails in the treatment of prisoners, especially the negroes. That this is due to the heritage of slavery is generally recognized, for the southerner resents the fact that the negro is free to choose his work and may prefer idleness at times. Coercive measures have resulted in the abuses like peonage and those arising from the custom of letting out convicts to contractors. The horrible conditions Mr. Grubb found have been even more forcibly described by our own papers, and the country can do little else than plead guilty to any such accusations a foreigner makes. There is one fact, however, that this visitor discovered concerning the negro offender and his hope for reclamation that should interest humanitarians. Everywhere there was an impression that the negro convict could not reform, and that the more educated the colored man the greater his disposition to crime. In refutation of this accusation, the writer obtained material from Booker Washington that there were less than six graduates of recognized schools for the higher education of the negro that had become criminals, and that of all the colored prisoners in the south 90 per cent had no training for manual work and 60 per cent were utterly illiterate. To this Mr. Grubb adds his own discovery, made by a canvass of penal institutions, that the percentage of offenders who are resentenced is much larger among whites than blacks, thus showing that the negro is fully as capable of profiting by his punishment as the white man.

Little that is new is suggested by his investigations concerning lynchings in the south, but he considers that the loose guard maintained on the average jail, and the fact that the door is often kept open, is an invitation for the crowd to take a prisoner from the sheriff. The failure to appreciate the sanctity of human life is generally apparent and this critic discovered that the disposition to kill someone in vengeance for a crime often led to the murder of the innocent. He records also a fact which is just as apparent, but which is not so well recognized, that only a small per cent of lynchings are for the unmentionable crime, for he found that of 2,849 negroes killed in this manner in 20 years, only 561 were charged with assault. There is no doubt an awakening of public sentiment in the south as to the lawlessness of lynching and its failure to awe the negro or cure him of the evil propensities which so frequently find expression.

A LAY SERMON by The Quiet Observer (Erasmus Wilson.)

My principle is to do whatever is right.
—Thomas Jefferson.

IT ISN'T what you don't do, but what you do that you will have to answer for.

In other words, negative goodness does not count for much either here or hereafter.

You would not place much reliance on a man whom you knew to be good through fear of the law.

Nor would you place much faith in one who behaved respectably through fear of being talked about by his acquaintances and thereby losing social caste.

Law, as you know, is not for the just, nor the honest, nor for respectable people, but for those who would despoil or injure their neighbors.

Therefore we may reasonably contend that those who are under the restraint of law are inclined to be bad, and would be so were they not afraid of being arrested and tried.

In order to restrain those who are inclined to evil it sometimes becomes necessary to make laws so far-reaching that they interfere somewhat with the freedom of those who would not abuse the privileges which are restricted by law.

Such persons rarely complain of the inconvenience entailed by conforming to wholesome laws. These would get along all right without law. In fact, there is no law for them, and they live as free as if there was not a law in existence.

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Laws, or rules and regulations, are necessary in every community or state in order to secure uniformity in the conduct of business affairs. But as these are for the good of the whole body the individual does not suffer because of their enforcement. On the contrary, he is benefited, for without uniformity the confusion would be such that none could prosper.

Negative or criminal law, however, is only for evil doers, or those who would not act justly and honestly toward their fellow men, either from an inclination to do wrong or inability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Laws made for the control of the ignorant, vicious or irresponsible are mainly negative—that is, they define what shall not be done.

The Ten Commandments are nearly all negative. Thou shalt not do this or that characterizes the law of Moses throughout. The disposition of the people was such that they needed to be restrained by positive, imperative commands.

This form of law continued until the people were capable of understanding their relations to their fellow men.

Jesus in his teachings reversed this form, substituting thou shalt do that which is right for thou shalt not do that which is wrong.

By doing right you do no wrong.

You may have argued with yourself that a thing was not very wrong, and have probably succeeded sometimes.

Have you ever tried to argue yourself into believing that a thing was not very right?

There is but one degree of right, but there are degrees of wrong, yet the least of these is not right, therefore wrong.

The safer and easier way is to ask if it is right. Your judgment and conscience will usually answer promptly and safely. But when you ask if it is wrong, you are confronted with a lot of questions as to how wrong, whether very wrong or only a little wrong.

If it is right it cannot be wrong, therefore perfectly safe.

It is the habit of Quakers, or Friends, to teach their children what is right, with scarcely a reference to what is wrong. Thus the children acquire the habit of asking if it is right, not if it is wrong.

This greatly simplifies the whole matter.

The average preacher is forever talking about the wrong, thus acquainting his people with a negative view of life and duty. And the average Christian thinks more and talks more about the wrong than about the right.

The true Christian, or disciple of Jesus, doesn't bother himself much about wrong conditions, but settles all questions of morals by asking what is the right. If it isn't clearly right it is clearly wrong.

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Some people are worried about whether this or that or the other is wrong.

Let them simply ask themselves if it is right, and almost invariably they will be able to settle the point satisfactorily.

It is a waste of time, and of good energy, to try to live negatively. Those who are forever trying not to do wrong are ever in a state of doubt and worriment.

Fear is an expression of a sense of having done wrong or of doubt as to having done the right. Those who have striven to do right for right's sake rarely, if ever, have any doubts as to their standing. They have no fear of the law here nor of its penalties hereafter.

Is it right? This is the touchstone by which your doubts can be resolved, and by which your fears can be dispelled.

Those who strive to discover the right, and live accordingly as they understand the right, are without law.

This is true anarchy—being without law. It differs from the anarchy of the time in this, that it is without law because law secures the rights of the people against those who would despoil them.

The anarchist of the present day declares against law because it denies him the right to take possession of whatsoever he may desire.

For the righteous and the sane truly there is no law, neither spiritual or human.

The Cult of the Front Room.

Englishmen, as a rule, are conservative. They would rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. Hampden and Cromwell became rebels from dire necessity, not from national bent, as Danton and Marat did. It was an English poet who proclaimed the comfortable doctrine that "all's well with the world;" it was another English poet who confidently asserted that "whatever is, is right." The English believe so strongly in the stability of the established order that they didn't think our Declaration of Independence was in earnest until after Yorktown. In view of this national trait we hear with surprise of a revolutionary doctrine promulgated by the education committee of Swindon, in Wiltshire—a doctrine so utterly subversive of the most sacred traditions that one shudders at its enormity. The Swindon education committee suggests that the 35,000 people of that community should live in their "front rooms." It is a sad commentary upon the moral lethargy into which the nation of Wyclif and Tyndale has fallen, that this sacrilegious suggestion goes unrebuked.

What would become of the Anglo-Saxon, or of his American brother, without the sacrosanct front room or parlor? Live in it, indeed! It is as if some one had suggested to one of the old Levites the advisability of using the Ark of the Covenant for an ice-box. The parlor is a holy place, not to be entered except upon occasions of high and solemn significance, such as a pastoral visitation or the meeting of the missionary guild. It is as rigidly taboo under ordinary circumstances as cigarettes in a ladies' seminary. Especially rigorous is the ban of exclusion against a quadruped found in most homes and commonly known as baby. This interesting creature is ejected with scant ceremony if it finds its way to these hallowed precincts, and is cast forth to play in the mud puddles or to crawl out upon the street, where its instinct of self-preservation will be developed by contact with typhus germs or trolley cars. For the parlor is a sacred spot, reserved for the mysterious rites and inscrutable observances of "company."

This apartment—if it be meet to dub it with so undignified a name—is venerated by millions of matrons. Upon its walls the ancestral icons of the family are hung in crayoned majesty and gilt frames, looking down haughtily upon the scene of splendor covered with cretonne. Perhaps there is a piano or an organ, with a formidable display of bric-a-brac. (You may always know a musical family by the bric-a-brac that isn't on the piano.) The furniture is generally plush upholstered, what is visible thereof, and is too sacred to be sat upon. Sometimes on Sunday evenings, after the aforesaid baby has been put to bed, prim pinafores and starched collars put upon the other members of the family, to render them appropriately miserable, they are all permitted to hover upon the verge of this furniture for an hour or two, while the eldest daughter plays "Star of the Sea" upon the piano. These are moments of anxious exaltation, during which no one must presume to glide rudely across the precious Axminster, where roses of cabbage-like proportions bloom undismayed summer and winter.

This cult of the front room, or parlor, has its absurd side, but it has its tragical side also. How many young lives have been blighted by ill-health through being penned continually in crowded and ill-ventilated kitchens? How many young men are driven into pool-rooms and saloons because there nobody minds if they scratch the polish off the furniture? Health and happiness are sacrificed to this Moloch of the Parlor, which is nothing but an institution of caste—forming the line of demarcation between those that have parlors and those that haven't. Yet the Swindon education committee, which would obliterate this distinction, should consider carefully before it rudely disturbs the social equilibrium of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Candidly, isn't it absurd? The Tahitian will not enter a house where some one is dead; with us, it is often the other way, and people will not enter their sacred front rooms unless some one is dead. Which superstition is the sillier? Which fetish is the more ridiculous? The Tahitian has some method in his madness; he may have observed infection and contagion resulting from visits to the houses of the dead; the American and the Englishman have no palliation for their procedure except the dread of that awful bugaboo known as "Company."

People should realize that what is good enough for company is not too good for themselves. The brightest, best-furnished, most comfortable room in the house should be made the living room of the family. There should be no chairs too elegant to be sat on, no carpets too luxurious to walk over, no pictures too artistic to be seen. The young men of the family should not be taught that one part of the home is too holy to live in, and the other part too crowded. Perhaps then we should see fewer of them adorning street corners or leaning across bars. The advantages of living in the best room of the house are many and obvious, if the Swindon committee can overcome the single objection to their plan. It is rank socialism, subversive of the established order, to obliterate the distinction between the people that have parlors and those that haven't. We wonder that the mighty middle class of England, with its orthodox and conservative traditions, has not risen in wrath to brand these men as anarchists who are attempting to desecrate and overthrow the most sacred institution of society.

Some outrageous things have been done in this city and the people have shown remarkable endurance, but that vandal scheme upon the court house is just the sort of thing most apt to start a tornado.

The activity of the real Roosevelt in the cause of international peace does not interfere with attacks upon the imaginary Roosevelt as a lover of war.

Georgia is doing its best at pretending to repudiate its Czolgosz congressman, but it is dollars to buttons he will be re-elected just the same.

Today opens the season for shooting small game. Latest advices indicate more hunters than squirrels and the partridges roosting high.

Mail box robbers are operating in Allegheny. Probably anxious to get a share of the graft.

Paupers of Paris Are Millionaires

By FRANCIS W. DAWSON.

RICH indeed are the Paris poor! They possess in their own right real estate bringing in about $300,000, and stocks and bonds bringing in $250,000 per annum; they enjoy from various sources a clear income of more than $7,000,000; they have at their disposal hospitals, sanatoria, asylums, schools, lecture rooms and private physicians, pensions for old age or illness or disability. And all this not, as in other cities, to be solicited as a favor, but coming to them as their due after the simple formality of proving themselves paupers.

The truth is that no Parisian need be a pauper unless he wants to be. And the fact that from the total population of 2,714,068 inhabitants 500,000, or nearly one-fifth, are largely dependent upon the general revenues and institutions of the administration for the poor would seem sufficient evidence that, whatever the number of beggars one may meet in the streets, few really require help.

While the Paris poor came by their wealth honestly through donations, legacies and state and city subventions, the care of the vast property thus represented could naturally not be left to the poor collectively or to individuals among them. So an organization known as the assistance publique, with officers appointed by the government to look after the paupers' wealth and invest it and distribute its revenues in the fairest possible way, was devised. That was nearly a century and a quarter ago, and through subsequent revolutions, republics and monarchies, it has continued to the present day with few modifications in its line of conduct save that the sums to be handled have quadrupled in recent years.

O. MESUREUR,
Who Manages the $7,000,000 Income of the Paris Poor.

Under the revolution, in 1793, a law made it obligatory for the poor to receive each his share of the general income. But the directorate decided that forcing money upon people was a little too radical, and the rule was established, still in force, that the money and privileges belonged to the poor, but they must apply for it and prove their poverty.

Vast Estates of the "Poor."

The real estate owned by the Paris poor and controlled for them by the assistance publique represents an area of nearly 3,000,000 square feet. Thirty years ago the area was almost double this figure, but in view of the increased land values the administration judiciously sold here and there and invested the proceeds otherwise.

The property includes 77 large houses in Paris and numerous farms in the suburbs, as well as 346 gardens and grounds in Paris. The houses are rented for $200,000 as schools, factories or apartments, whereas the grounds are leased at $82,000 for all possible purposes. By the ingenious leasing of privileges—such as passage allowed through certain grounds, windows allowed in the walls of adjacent houses, etc.—an additional $5,000 a year is netted.

Ingeniousness in gathering money in order that more may be spent is a notable trait of the assistance publique administration. The hospitals, asylums, home schools and other establishments run for the benefit of the poor from their own funds, necessitate numerous incidental expenses, such a printing, sewing, the manufacture of shoes and brushes, market gardening and produce. The assistance publique found that it cost practically no more to slightly increase the output, and by selling the surplus $90,000 a year is now realized. Even the leavings of bones, grease, peelings and bread from the various establishments are preserved and sold, netting $13,000 annually.

There is need for every penny of this money, the expenses attendant on the comfort of the poor being enormous. To begin with, there are 32 hospitals in Paris and 28 asylums, some in the capital and others rest resorts at the seaside or in the mountains, which must be seen to. Then there are pharmacies, butcher shops, laundries, supply stores for the poor. More than $3,000 is spent each year on the care and extension of museums to instruct the poor, $2,000 on books for them and $2,000 in giving them postage stamps to communicate with their relatives.

No less than $155,000 is devoted exclusively each year to helping poverty-stricken mothers who might be tempted to abandon their young children from inability to feed them. All septuagenarians have the right to a minimum pension of $2 a month and no questions asked. Others old or weak or poorly paid, whatever their employment, draw pensions of from $1 to $4 a month. If they fall ill they have a physician at their call; if the case is serious, they have hospitals and sanatoria at their disposal.

Fifty thousand Parisians depend absolutely for their income upon this system; 100,000 are more than half dependent upon it. Six thousand children are supported, housed, fed and educated; 20,000 are kept under surveyance and furnished with means while left with relatives or friends.

Fortune Left to Buy Sugar Plums.

Although the assistance publique has, generally speaking, a free hand in managing the rich estates of the Paris poor, some testators have specified precisely what use is to be made of their money, while others have imposed conditions, failing the fulfillment of which the sum would be forfeited. Hospital beds and scholarships are the uses most frequently ordered. But others are of more unexpected natures.

One worthy woman who died an old maid left an income of $40 to be given each year as a dowry to some deserving girl. Numbers have since followed this example, leaving sums varying between $40 and $200, to be given as dowries for marriage or learning trades. A sentimental widow bequeathed $134 a year to be spent in buying sugar plums for the poor. More practical, a man named Moreau left $16 a year for buying flannel shirts. Another man whose name, Thibaud de Waxheim, proclaims him a foreigner to France and suggests perhaps a sad life of adventures before he died in Paris, bequeathed all he had, representing an income of $6.60, to be given each year to a boy orphan.

The records of bequests made to the poor give a singular insight into human nature. Piety and remorse seem to have inspired most of the legacies; vengeance against a disliked relative prompted others, while sheer captiousness seems to have governed many.

Hundreds of testators, leaving their fortunes to the poor, have asked only that an annual mass be said for their souls, and the assistance publique, faithfully observing this part of its trust, keeps several churches busy in this way. One benefactor asked that his family tomb be torn down and replaced by another of more graceful model, a sketch of which was appended to the will with a request that it be executed in granite. Gen. Fabvier, a hero of the Napoleonic wars, made the Paris poor his residuary legatees on the condition that the following epitaph be placed as an eternal reproach on his tomb:

TO THE UNHAPPIEST OF MOTHERS.

One testator founded three perpetual hospital beds on condition that at the head of each should stand statues of four saints, Damien, Cosmo, Martin and Margaret. Another left enough money for three scholarships, with the stipulation that each new beneficiary should, as soon as chosen, sing the De Profundis in memory of him. The Baroness de Montaigne willed that each year 12 children should be taught a trade from the interests on her estates, the children being chosen by drawing lots on which was written "God has been gracious to me."

Whims of Other Donors.

One of the principal benefactors, named Boulard, left his great fortune on the sole understanding that those benefiting by his charity should celebrate his birthday each year by eating fricasseed chicken. Thanks to another request observed by the assistance publique, an author who otherwise would or perhaps should never have been known to the world, came to light. "I beg," wrote Miss Zenobia Bousquet, in her last will, "that the executors who settle my estate in favor of the poor shall have papa's works printed. I am sure they deserve it." When the printing was done, papa was no nearer to fame than he had been, but the Paris poor were richer by $12,000.

Family quarrels are responsible for many large bequests. Gen. de Feucheres left to the Paris poor $2,400,000, the totality of his wife's dowry. He had thought he was marrying a royal princess, and found out too late that he had been royally duped, and in his indignation he refused to see her again or touch her money. A vitriolic old maid named Bonaime penned her will as follows:

"I wish that after my death all that I own shall be sold for the poor. My family has no claim on me and can raise no objections. They have shown me only envy and jealousy. It is with a sense of utmost gratification that I leave what I have to people who have done me neither good nor harm."

Some seek an atonement. One suicide wrote: "If I have resolved to leave this world, it is because extreme weakness no longer allows me to bear bravely the load of my slow and painful existence. My remorse at committing an act contrary to religious law leads me to hope that God will forgive me."

Some slight dissatisfaction is expressed on the part of the poor as to the management of their property, and a project is now on foot in virtue of which the method of distributing money may be somewhat modified. The minimum income allowed is, indeed, only 2½ cents a day given to those who have other means. This sum, it is said, is too insignificant to be of any utility, and yet it is distributed so generally as to represent at the end of each year a vast amount, which might have been of real value to a more restricted number.

It is, therefore, proposed to divide the poor into four classes: The first, those incapable of work and without any resources, numbering 6,000, to receive $6 a month; the second, those able to work only a little or having a very modest income, numbering 8,000, to receive $4 a month; the third, those having employment or an income just sufficient to keep them alive, numbering 26,000, to receive $2 a month, and the fourth, 12,500, including widows, divorcees and women abandoned by their husbands, from $1 to $2 a month, according to the circumstances. These classes represent, of course, only those who depend entirely or largely upon the public funds, and would not cause prejudice to the other branches of the administration.

Only one trouble, however, lies in the way, and that is, that to effect this reform which the poor demand for their own property, more money than now exists would be required. Nearly $1,000,000 in addition would be needed each year; and the assistance publique is waiting for some more legacies to come in before approving the plan.

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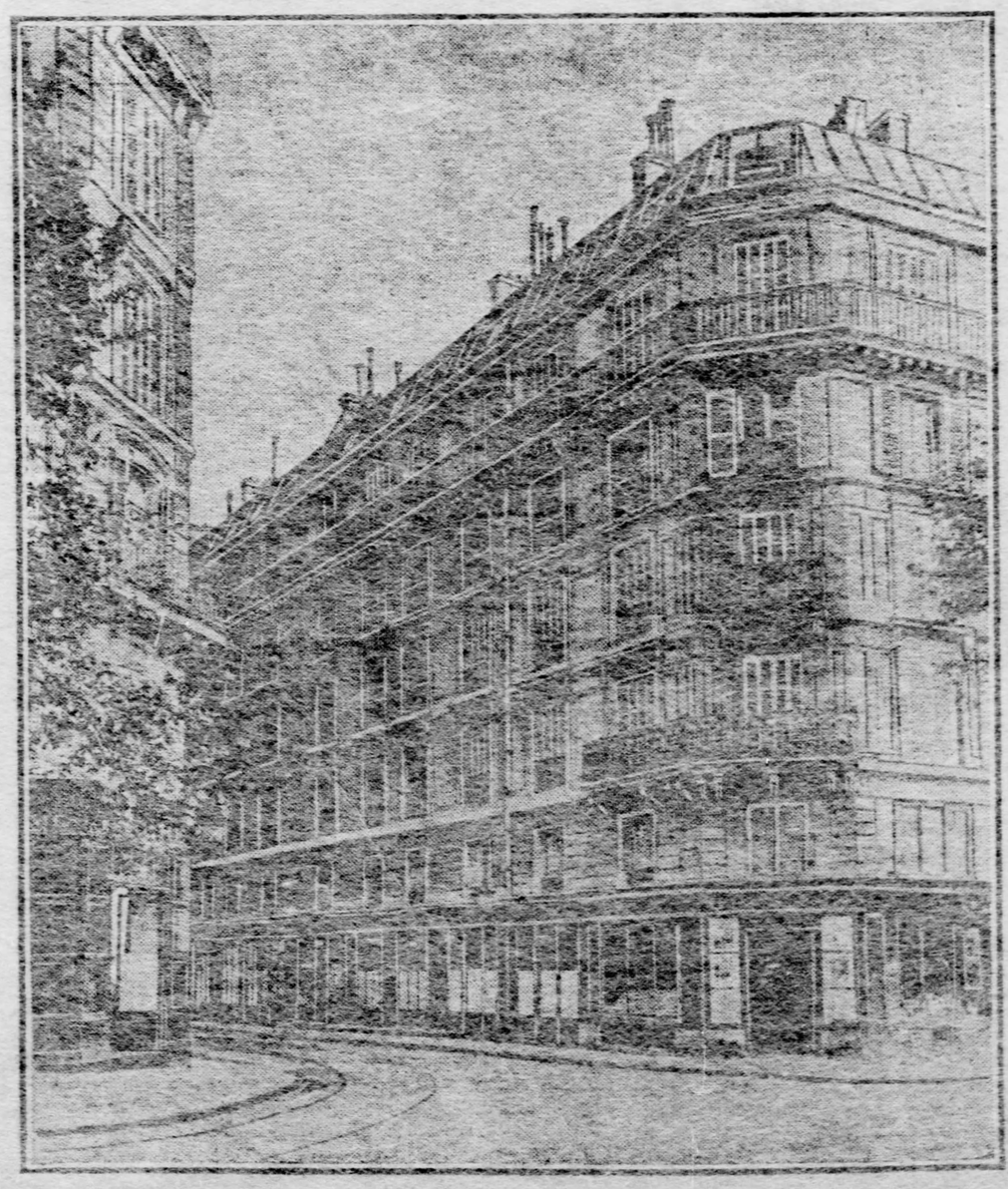

House on Paris Quays, Near Cathedral of Notre Dame, Belonging to the Paris Poor and Bringing in $10,000 a Year.

America and Americans.

By the REV. CHARLES WAGNER.

AMERICAN life, from my observation, approximates most nearly the perfect life in the world. I have made it my study to learn of the home life of all the people with whom I have been able to come in contact. And I have known more or less of the home life of a large number of people. When I first thought of coming to America I began to study English with a view to understanding everything that I might see. That was six months ago. I knew no English at that time, and what I know I have learned since then. Since coming here I have seen only two phases of your life: the home life and the religious life. With both of them I have most favorable impressions. I cannot say that my ideas on these subjects are more than impressions, for, of course, I have not had sufficient time to study carefully their phases. But I have carefully observed what I have seen and I think more highly than ever before of America and Americans.

The thing that has impressed me most since my arrival in this country is the broad-mindedness of the people. I have met business men and professional men, ministers, clerks, newspaper men, laborers—all classes of men. I have talked with them. I have asked them leading questions. I have asked opinions. I have discussed life in its fulness with them. Of course, I have been limited as to my interrogations, but I have investigated as best I could. And from all this I determine that the American is broad-minded and liberal. There is not that bigotry and smallness of mind that I have noted elsewhere in the world. On religious topics an American will express himself freely, and will tell you his real thoughts. He is not afraid because he is discussing religion. He is honest in his opinion.

The home life, also, as I have seen it, is broad. Honesty of opinion is the leading idea in the training of children. Their thoughts are directed as nearly as is possible in the right way and their hopes are directed toward rightness of living. The utmost good-fellowship exists between members of a family, and the greatest freedom is encouraged. It has struck me forcibly that sanitary conditions permit of this freedom as well as encourage it. The homes here are not crowded with carpets and draperies. The air is free throughout the rooms. There is no vast collection of dust, caught by hanging draperies and curtains of cloth. God's pure, free air circulates freely. I believe that there is some concise connection between the freedom of thought and the freedom of breath, and that it is exemplified in your American homes.

When I first came here I was entertained by John Wanamaker and other good men in Philadelphia. I admired their home and their family life. It was so simple, so honest, so correct. I enjoyed myself greatly in these visits. I was as a member of the family, treated with the same respect, the same honesty, the same care of feeling, the same directness of question and answer, as was displayed by one member of the family toward another.

I have talked with members of the different churches and found them friendly towards one another, without malice toward members of other denominations. The same simplicity exists among them in their church life as in their home life. They all believe in one soul-satisfying God and his works. They are conscientious in their belief, and that is the main thing of their religious life. What more can be expected or asked?

In the churches I have noted the same liberality. Ministers of different denominations meet in fraternal fellowship and work toward the same end without interference from one another. Every minister whom I have met has been most cordial and has explained very fully his work, and I find no great difference in their work. They have different methods, to be sure, but it is necessary to have various methods in order to reach all the people.

Later I went to some homes on the Hudson. They were large and free, the lives of the people free and simple, the entire atmosphere of the home one of love. I enjoyed very much my visits in these homes; they were veritable farms, with the simplicity and affection that is bred in farm life.

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Getting Ready for the Civil War.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

ONLY the very few yet living who were in touch with public affairs in 1860-61, can have any just conception of the general sentiment of the north on the subject of fraternal war. All classes and conditions shuddered at the idea of such a conflict, and the whole north was appalled at the prospect of a bloody sectional struggle. After the election of Lincoln there was a general cessation of public political discussion, as all seemed to await developments, not knowing what grave problems would be presented for solution.

Curtin gave no public utterance on the political situation after the election of Lincoln until he was called upon to appear, in the early part of December, 1860, at a public dinner given to me at the Continental hotel as a compliment for the successful direction of the Lincoln-Curtin campaign. There were over 400 guests, embracing the leading men of the party from every section of the state, and Morton McMichael presided. None of the southern states had seceded at that time, but it was well known that South Carolina would formally declare her relations with the Union severed within a few days, and that all of the Cotton States were certain to follow. The hope of those then responsibly charged with the direction of affairs in the northern states was that Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee might be held in loyalty to the Union, and it was deemed an imperative duty to strengthen the Union sentiment in those states by the most generous and forbearing policy toward the south.

Philadelphia's Attitude.

Philadelphia was so conservative on the sectional issue that a majority of some 2,000 was given against Curtin, although Lincoln was given a decided majority in November when his election was inevitable. Philadelphia was then the great emporium of southern commerce, and her merchants were compelled to face the fearful problem of sacrificing millions of dollars due from their southern customers. I well remember the interview between committee after committee of Philadelphia business men with Curtin and myself during the day on the evening of which the dinner was to be given. Any public expression from Curtin under the circumstances would be of the widest national interest, and I never heard more earnest appeals made to any man than were made to Curtin by the commercial interests of Philadelphia to avoid offensive expressions in his speech at the dinner.

Of course, as the guest of honor I was expected to speak somewhat elaborately, but it was well known that whatever I might say would be in entire accord with the utterances of my chief. It was not a question of sentiment with the business men of Philadelphia. With many of them it was a question of bankruptcy, and none seemed to see beyond the dark cloud of civil war the slightest silver lining to give promise of future prosperity.

The speeches delivered by Curtin and myself were not in any degree changed by the appeals of the Philadelphia business men. Gov. Curtin well understood that any address from him that could be even distorted into a wanton provocation of the south, would be overwhelmingly condemned. All still hoped that in some way civil war could be averted, and as long as that hope was cherished it was the plain and imperious duty of all in authority in Pennsylvania to interpose no needless obstacles to the restoration of peaceful relations between the sections.

The portions of both our speeches relating to the threatened civil war were carefully prepared so that they could not be misunderstood or misinterpreted, and they were but a very small portion of each address. There was an ample field for the speakers of the occasion to cover without assuming the role of prophecy as to civil war, or without utterances which could be accepted by the south as a direct menace to the tranquillity of the nation. The speeches declared unqualifiedly that every constitutional right of the south must be sacredly maintained, and the most generous comity between sister commonwealths should be accepted for the fulfillment of every lawful obligation, and the question of civil war was not discussed beyond the simple declaration that the unity of the states must be preserved regardless of the necessary sacrifice.

Civil War Dreaded.

It was not at all a hilarious dinner, as all were sobered by the terrible apprehension of civil war and the general disruption of all commercial and business interests of the country. Mr. McMichael opened the speechmaking by one of the ablest of his many able deliverances, and as he had been one of the most active of the business men of the city in conferring with Curtin and others who were to speak, as to the necessity of carefully guarded expressions on the sectional issue, he set the pace for all by declaring for full and generous justice to every section of the country, followed by the declaration that the maintenance of the unity of the republic was the paramount duty of every citizen.

There were many unusually able speeches, as the vast company remained until long after the midnight hour, and not one of the speakers uttered an offensive criticism of the south, while all were very positive in the expression that the Union was indivisible and must be so maintained.

Sometime about 1 o'clock, when President McMichael arose and was about to declare the adjournment, a young man arose in a distant part of the room from the chairman, and asked to be briefly heard. I had never met him, and his slender frame and generally youthful appearance indicated that a sophomoric infliction was in store for us. This young man was Wayne MacVeagh of West Chester, since then foreign minister and attorney general of the United States, but then little known outside of Chester county. His voice rang out clear and made his positive expressions on the sectional issue command the attention of every one present. He bravely told the truth about the utterances of the evening, that they were constrained, and as he feared might be misleading, and in fifteen to twenty minutes of eloquence that not only surprised, but commanded the admiration of all his hearers, he declared that the south was in causeless rebellion, and that the north must meet it and declare its purpose to accept civil war if necessary. His remarks grated harshly upon the conservative commercial interest so largely represented, but all felt that he had uttered the truth, and while many regretted it because it was deemed inexpedient, all profoundly respected not only the ability, but the courage and manliness of the speaker.

The State's Militia System.

Pennsylvania had only a nominal militia system at that time. The military committee of the senate, of which I was then chairman, had not met for years, and the people of the state had ceased to feel any interest in maintaining the militia. Our laws required that all citizens subject to military duty should meet once a year for military drill, and what were known as the militia reviews were maintained only in the most farcical way. The most important centers had one or more uniformed volunteer companies which graced Fourth of July celebrations and other ceremonial occasions, but we were practically without any trained military force in the state.

I prepared a bill for the reorganization of our militia with an appropriation of $500,000, but it was deemed inexpedient to press it to passage, as it would be proclaimed as a public threat of war on the south, and it was allowed to slumber until Sumter was fired upon and dispatches telling the appalling story of the progress of the bombardment of Sumter's starving garrison were read from time to time by the clerk of the senate.

Lincoln summoned Curtin and myself to Washington in the evening, and we took the first train and were at the White House at 10 o'clock the following morning. War was then upon us, and Pennsylvania was the state of all the northern commonwealths whose attitude would be looked to with the greatest interest both north and south, alike because of her material power and her immediate interests in a war that would probably reach her own border.

A brief conference with the president, Gen. Scott and Secretary of War Cameron settled the attitude that Pennsylvania should assume. Curtin had given the matter the most careful reflection, and his views were accepted without modification. We returned from Washington the same day, and that night passed the bill through both branches, and it had Curtin's official approval before the dawn of another day.

Troops for the War.

The president's call for troops had been responded to by all the northern states offering vastly more than could be accepted, and Pennsylvania offered the largest excess over her quota.

Notwithstanding the fact that both sections were raising great armies to support their respective flags, it was very generally believed that war could be averted, and even those who could see no possible solution of the issue hoped against hope. The peace commission was in session at Washington, and Crittenden, in the house, and John Bell and Andrew Johnson, in the senate, speaking for the south, were making exhaustive efforts for pacification.

The legislature had performed all its important state duties when Sumter was fired upon, and, after appropriating half a million for the reorganization of the militia, and seeing that Pennsylvania offered enough, and more than enough troops herself to fill the whole requisition made by the general government upon the state, the legislature adjourned sine die on the 18th of April, less than a week after the surrender of Sumter; but almost immediately after the legislative adjournment new conditions suddenly arose by an eruption of the southern supporters in Baltimore that not only made the city the prey of the mob, but destroyed the railway and telegraph lines between Washington and the north, and stopped all railway and telegraph communications with Washington for nearly three days.

Gov. Curtin at once summoned the legislature to meet in extraordinary session on the 30th of April, just 12 days after adjournment, and it then became necessary for him to speak with emphasis for Pennsylvania, defining her attitude in the terrible struggle that confronted her. Curtin at once gathered around him a staff of very capable men, Reuben C. Hale, a prominent Democrat, of Lewistown, was made quartermaster general, and Gen. Irwin of Beaver, was made commissary general. These men had important duties to perform, and were in the regular military service of the state, but Curtin's personal aids were with him day and night, and embraced some of the ablest men of the state. Among them were Col. Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Col. John A. Wright, the head of the large steel works near Lewistown; J. Brown Parker of Carlisle, a leading member of the bar, and Francis Jordan of Bedford, formerly senator and later secretary of the commonwealth. FitzJohn Porter, then a major on Gen. Scott's staff, who had been sent on by Scott to Harrisburg before the communications were interrupted, to report to Gen. Patterson, just made commander of the department of Pennsylvania, was one of the circle of men who were called upon to act in the darkest days of our civil war, when Pennsylvania was cut off from the capital, and when a day's delay in important action might be fatal.

Conferences in Harrisburg.

I can never forget the earnestness and solemnity of the conference held in the executive chamber at which all the gentlemen of Curtin's personal staff whom I have named were present, with Gen. Patterson and Maj. FitzJohn Porter. Troops were moving rapidly toward Washington from the west, but we could get no information from either Baltimore or Washington, and it was accepted as necessary for the present to halt the volunteers at a safe distance from Baltimore. A large number were pushed on as far as York and there halted. Col. Scott gave his whole attention to handling the troops on his railway, then but a single track, and I saw him sit for 36 hours by his battery in the executive department, during which time he ran every train on his road west of Harrisburg out of schedule time and never even made a memorandum. When not engaged in telegraphing orders for various trains he participated freely in the conference.

Gen. Patterson, a veteran of two wars and commander of the department, was naturally looked to for controlling advice as to how to meet the perilous situation. He thought it probable that Beauregard would march from Charleston upon Washington, as Beauregard could have done without difficulty, and entrench himself in the capital of the nation. When asked what his plans were, he said without waiting for authority from a government that he could not reach that he regarded it as his duty to make a requisition upon Gov. Curtin for 25,000 additional troops to serve for three years or during the war, and in a very few minutes it was decided that the requisition should be made. The clerks speedily put Patterson's requisition in form, and he signed it and delivered it to the governor, and 30 minutes later the proclamation prepared by Curtin himself, was signed and given to the Associated Press calling for volunteers to fill the requisition for 25,000 men made by the commander of the department.

Some time during the early morning hours George H. Moore, then clerk of the quarter sessions of Philadelphia, and an associate, whose name I do not recall, reached the executive chamber and brought us news from Washington 24 hours old. They had taken a circuitous route to Harrisburg. The only news they brought us was that there was no information of Beauregard marching upon Washington, but that there was universal demoralization in the capital, and general apprehension that it would be captured within a week or ten days.

The next question to be determined at this memorable conference was what to do with the many thousands of troops which were accumulated between Harrisburg and York, with thousands more on their way from the west.

Disposition of Troops.

Gen. Patterson was somewhat conservative, and he advised that the troops should be moved so as not to come in conflict with Baltimore, and I shall ever remember the flash that came from the keen, dark eyes of FitzJohn Porter when he answered Patterson that if he had command of those troops he "would march them to the national capital through Baltimore or over its ashes."

The first message sent from Harrisburg was from Curtin stating that Gen. Patterson had made a requisition upon him for 25,000 additional troops; that he had issued a call for them, and that the quota would be filled within 24 hours, needing only to be concentrated and organized. To the utter surprise of both Curtin and Patterson, the first response from Washington was notice that the troops could not be accepted, as they were not needed.

Curtin and Patterson joined in the most earnest appeal to the government to accept the troops to be organized under Patterson's requisition, and Senator Sherman, who came to Harrisburg to volunteer as an aid on Gen. Patterson's staff, hastened back to Washington as the representative of Gen. Patterson and the governor, to urge the acceptance of the troops, but Secretary Cameron was resolute in his refusal. It was one of the very few mistakes that Cameron made in the practical direction of public affairs, but he shared the general conviction of army officers and of our public men generally that there could be no protracted war; that at the most not more than one general engagement would take place without bringing about some adjustment between north and south, and the question of expense was then a fearful one to contemplate, as it was with the greatest difficulty that the first $50,000,000 loan of the government could be negotiated at all on favorable terms. When the first loan of $50,000,000 was finally consummated after extraordinary efforts, through the financiers of the country, the representative men who handled the loan gave distinct notice that the credit of the government could not be maintained if additional loans were required. Financial conditions had doubtless much to do in deciding the government authorities to restrain expenditures to the uttermost.

Camp Curtin Organized.

The refusal of the government to accept the troops called for by Gen. Patterson's requisition placed the governor in a most embarrassing position. His call for the volunteers was published in all the papers of the state the morning after he had issued it, and long before the night of the same day twice or thrice the number called for were offered by telegrams covering every section of the state. The call for troops gave notice that immediate transportation would be furnished for volunteers to Harrisburg, where they would be organized, and some thousands of them were on their way to the capital within 24 hours after they heard of the call. Camp Curtin was organized and temporary provision made for them, but what was the governor to do with them? To send them home would have been to chill the tidal wave of patriotism that had brought them so hastily to the defense of the country, and Curtin and Patterson were entirely convinced that the safety of Pennsylvania itself demanded that they should be organized as a state corps, thoroughly officered, given some military training and then be subject to the call of the state or national government as emergency might require.

When the legislature met in extraordinary session on the 30th of April, Curtin presented all the facts relating to his call for troops, and appealed to the legislature to organize a Pennsylvania reserve corps. The legislature promptly responded, provided a loan to defray the necessary expenses, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose heroism has made lustrous nearly every battlefield of the Army of the Potomac after the first defeat at Bull Run, were carefully officered, organized and placed in camps in different sections of the state, entirely at the expense of the state. The law under which they were organized provided that they should first be sworn into the service of the state, but that they should be subject to the call of the government at any time, when they would be mustered into the national service. The most competent officers were employed by the governor to train the reserves in their various camps, and the strictest discipline was enforced from the start.

Early in June when it was known that a forward movement of McDowell's army was to be made against Manassas, Gov. Curtin had some 16,000 thoroughly organized volunteers in Pennsylvania, and most of them as well, if not better, disciplined than the three months' volunteers in McDowell's army. He wrote to the war department advising it that he had this force in Pennsylvania that could be utilized in part or in whole in the coming battle at Manassas, but the proffer was not accepted. One of the regiments commanded by Col. Biddle of Philadelphia was finally accepted and ordered to the Potomac near Hancock, and another of the regiments was called into service somewhere on the upper Potomac.

When the battle of Bull Run was fought and McDowell's army retreated in confusion into the defenses of Washington, Curtin received more than a hundred telegrams from the president, the war department and from public men in Washington, most of them, however, from Col. Thomas A. Scott, then assistant secretary of war, pleading most earnestly for him to hasten his reserves to Washington for the protection of the capital. He was urged to move them night and day from the distant points of the state, and enforce preference on all the railroads to speed their march for the protection of the government that had refused them, and that could not have failed to win a decisive victory at Manassas had the Pennsylvania Reserves been added to McDowell's command.

The reserves were then immediately mustered into the national service, and all the expenses of the state incurred in the organization, drilling and support of the corps were repaid by the government. Never were more welcome sounds heard in the national capital than the tread of the Pennsylvania Reserves as they marched down Pennsylvania avenue after McDowell had retreated into the Washington fortifications, as their presence assured the safety of the capital.

The Government Buildings at the Fair

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

IN every world's fair the exhibit of the government is always the best on the grounds. The funds for Uncle Sam's display are greater than any other exhibit ever made by the United States at any exposition, and the building is the largest exposition building ever erected by the government. The appropriation for this exhibit was $1,308,000, besides the $5,000,000 for the general fund. Of the sum first named, $800,000 was for the collection, installation, maintenance and return of the exhibit to Washington; the remainder was for building purposes. The government building measures 800 feet long by 250 feet wide, is surmounted by an immense dome crowned with a quadriga, and stands just east of and overlooking the main picture. The whole interior is an unobstructed arch, no pillars being used. The grounds around the building have charming landscape effects, the growing plants being provided by the department of agriculture as an exhibit. The sunken garden in front of the main entrance is one of the best specimens of this style of gardening to be seen in America.

To the south of this building is a separate structure for the government fisheries, which are represented in a way befitting their importance. To the east on the hillside slope in the near vicinity of the government building a detachment of the United States artillerymen have mounted a number of large guns used in coast defense.

These are the general divisions of the display, but a visit to each section shows a host of interesting things. Stop for a moment at the postoffice department. The Exposition postoffice, which is in this building, handles all the ingoing and outgoing mails just as they are handled in any other postoffice. In a mail car you can see the clerks sorting all the letters mailed on the fair grounds. They sort the letters first by states, then by routes, hurling the packages into different bags with the eye of a true marksman. Perhaps you think that eight hours a day is all the postal clerk works, but the rest of the 24 I should think he would need to cram a big book of stations and routes. Examinations are always hanging over him. He may be sent for any morning and given a rigid quiz upon the locations of all sorts of out-of-the-way towns and villages and the mail routes to such. He is expected to pass over 95 per cent, while the ordinary carrier only needs to pass 60 per cent.

The Plague of the Souvenir Postal.

The despair of the postal clerks is the souvenir postal card, which seems to multiply into millions. In any mail here you can see almost a hundred of these cards thrown into the "Nixes" box. Either the card has no stamp or no address, or is addressed to a place not known on any map. Such addresses as Butler street, St. Louis, Penna., and Desmoines, Kansas, are about the way they run. All these "nixes" are sent to the dead-letter office, and traced if possible. In the dead letter section are such things as false teeth, coffee pots, whisky, dolls, and every imaginable useful and useless article.

Near the mail car is a new automatic canceling machine which stamps 40,000 letters a minute. In this postoffice all the incoming mails to the fair are handled. Mutoscope pictures are a popular feature, showing all the work of the department. However, one of the most interesting features here is a representation of the pneumatic tube system by which mail is shot in what looks like a lot of ice cream freezers through the big tube. The Postoffice department has been investigating pneumatic mail transmission for some time, and after many practical tests the system has been adopted and is now used in sending mail from the general postoffices to sub-stations in St. Louis, Chicago and Boston. It is the beginning of an ideal system for quick mail dispatch.

The improvement of the service is not entirely because of its celerity of transmission, but also because the service is continuous. There is no accumulation of mail anywhere. Automatic mail carriers are darting through the tubes continuously, and each piece of mail matter has no rest, but is practically in continuous transit from the time it is collected till it is distributed. When the collector arrives at a branch postoffice, his letters are at once placed in a carrier and shot either directly to the sub-postal station at the railway depot or by way of the general postoffice. These "ice cream freezer" carriers are coming and going continuously; instead of waiting for a wagon load of mail to accumulate, and on the train in a distant city the mail is dispatched to the outlying sub-station by pneumatic tube in practically the time it would take to load a mail wagon. The saving in time is enormous, and the utility of the service tremendously increased.

Evolution from the Cash Carrier.

The demonstrator will explain to you that the development of this great principle, which will soon become indispensable in handling mail, developed from the simpler forms of the cash carriers for stores. Already this transmission service is beginning to mark a distinct era in the advance of business interests in this country. Under the old mail wagon method the mails must close in ample time for the wagons to make the trip to the railway station; if, therefore, the mails close one hour before train time, they need only close 10 minutes before train time when mail tubes are used. Such a system in Pittsburgh would mean much. It would mean that your important letters would get to their destination 24 hours sooner if tubes were used, because they would catch the mail train to make proper connections. Often mail deliveries are delayed, and when the heavily loaded wagons arrive at the postoffice clerks are overwhelmed by the mountains of letters dumped upon them all at once. With a pneumatic mail service the carriers would begin to arrive at the postoffice almost as soon as the train rolls into the station.

Next the postoffice section you can follow down the line seeing the exhibit of the Smithsonian institute and the National museum. There is everything here from a whale whose lower jaws weigh a ton, to a galvanometer in the astrophysical laboratory which can measure one-billionth of an ampere of electricity. The weather bureau, a little further on, has a large relief map on which you can trace the weather for the day all over the United States. Over four-fifths of the forecasts of this bureau are correct. In 200 stations, just as at this station at the world's fair, are all manner of ingenious machines for recording automatically the direction of the wind, its velocity, the rainfall, the hours of sunshine, temperature, and pressure of the atmosphere. It costs the government $3,000,000 a year to give us the weather forecasts. Weather can be quite definitely prognosticated from 36 to 60 hours before its arrival. The free distribution of this information by Uncle Sam means everything to farmers and navigators.

The Great Agricultural Exhibit.

The agricultural exhibit made by the United States government occupies a larger floor space than any other in the government building. It is located on both sides of the main aisle, and occupies over 17,000 square feet. Ten acres out of doors is devoted to the department of agricultural purposes, to show what is being done to assist the American farmer. The plant industry bureau gives a collection of different soils, making analyses for farmers that most of them could not spend the time nor money to investigate for themselves. The results of these experiments are sent broadcast to the states. A trip through the government building shows you how everything is watched by Uncle Sam. In the chemistry department he shows how our baking powders, lemonades and other foods are adulterated. He shows how carefully the slaughtering centers of the United States are watched, so that as little impure meat as possible may be put upon the market. The insect pests of the country are shown, and just how each may be exterminated. Uncle Sam keeps an eye out for every kind of bug, even to the mosquito of New Jersey.

The war department's exhibit gives the history of firearms from the early muskets of the fifteenth century to the modern magazine gun that is loaded five cartridges at a time. A little cartridge factory is operated in this building. The big cannon seems colossal. The newest feature in this army exhibit is a fortified harbor where the guns are on a miniature hillside which slopes down to a huge glass tank filled with water. A small model of a battleship comes sailing in and strikes a mine. There is no explosion, but rather when the vessel hits the mine an electric light is lighted. The model shows just how harbors are fortified.

One can also see how lighthouses are equipped and rivers widened and deepened. The next display shows the United States mint in full operation; another display the making of topographical maps. Many priceless historical documents are represented in the department of states, among them the original treaty between the United States and France by which the transfer of the Louisiana territory was agreed upon.

Only a little of the Indian exhibit is shown in this government building, because the government appropriated $40,000 for a separate display. Heretofore at expositions the American Indian has figured more as "Pike" attraction, admission fees being charged, but this year the government decided that an Indian exhibit should be made under the direction of the interior department and be free to all visitors inside the grounds. The Indian exhibit which is shown in a building by itself is intended to portray the progress made by the red man under the tutelage of the government.

Glimpses of Uncle Sam's Wonderland.

A very interesting feature of the interior department's display in the government building consists of a panorama including striking bits of scenery in the various forest reservations and natural parks of the United States. There is a splendid view of Yosemite park, and a miniature of the crystal caves of Arkansas.

Many lectures and biograph talks are given. Two lectures with experiments are given daily on radium. A fine way to find out whether there is radium in the United States is to give the popular lectures so that millions of people will understand how to tell radium, then they will know whether it exists in their territory. If a man should discover a little radium farm his immense fortune would be made. As a result of these lectures radium has been discovered in Mexico.

In the naval exhibit a theater has been built where biograph talks are given showing all the scenes on board a man-of-war. The visitor can then come out of the theater and go through a model of a battleship. Besides there is a model of a dry dock, something never before exhibited at an exposition. Outside the building one can study coast defense armament. This is an unusual opportunity, as no civilian is allowed to examine coast defenses because it is important to keep such details from public knowledge.

On a stone platform at the west corner of the government building are two rapid-fire guns which are said to be mightier than Krupps'. Each is a breechloading rifle gun on a pedestal mount, fixed in such a position that it remains continually above the level of the parapet. One gun has a three-inch caliber, is 12½ feet long, uses a 15-pound projectile, and weighs 1,926 pounds. It has a range of five miles, and is able to fire 11 shots a minute, having a muzle velocity of 2,600 feet a second and a penetration in steel of 4.4 inches. The second gun weighs 19,968 pounds and sends a projectile of 100 pounds, which requires 30 pounds of powder. This piece which is 23 2-3 feet long, has an extreme range of nine miles, and is capable of firing four shots a minute. It has a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet a second, and a penetration in steel of 11 inches. This velocity is the highest ever attained by any seacoast gun in the service. These are only a few of Uncle Sam's big guns shown at the government building.

The Finny Tribes at Home.

Leaving the guns, world's fair visitors may step across the roadway to a separate building constructed exclusively for the fish. It's a mystery why everybody crowds around the glass tanks to watch living fish, but they do. At the trout benches fish are born while you wait. Standing by the benches you can watch the literal transition of plasma to life—the strange phenomena of generation.

Upon the bottom of a wire tray over which the water flows are grayish globules not more than one-fifteenth of an inch in diameter. Select one globule and study it. At first it is perfectly still, then it trembles slightly, and the tiny egg, for such it is, becomes transparent enough that you can see a slender body inside it. Within half an hour this outer filament is thrown off and the baby trout starts life, having a little bag of food attached to the underside of his body. However, he is so handicapped with his provision that he is dragged down to the bottom of the stream where he can only wiggle about for 23 days. He is a good example of perpetual motion during that time, for he never sleeps. After his inherited sustenance is eaten, the government feeds these trout chopped liver, which seems to agree with them, for the larger specimens are superb. Almost 90 per cent of the spawn are raised and an 80 per cent result is looked upon as very poor indeed. If the government did not keep the streams of America filled, there would soon be no fish left. Of trout alone, and just the graylings at that, the demonstrator said that 200,000 were sent to Michigan, 100,000 to Utah, 30,000 to New Hampshire, and so on through every state in the Union. One can hardly grasp how tremendous is the industry represented by the fish commission.

Rights of Foreigners in Japan.

The better educated Japanese recognize the need of more capital than exists in the country and desires its introduction from abroad. But there is a strong feeling of opposition to foreign capital which shows itself among some classes of the population and interferes to a considerable extent with the free development of industries.

A foreigner cannot own land in Japan, although a number of foreigners may organize themselves into a company, to be known and registered as a "judicial person," and this company has all the property rights of a citizen. Without this form foreigners may lease land and own buildings or trees thereon, and may take mortgages on a private railway if the government permission be obtained. But in the case of the foreclosure of the mortgage there are certain legal complications which might make the matter end to the detriment of the foreigner's capital. There has been some talk of making changes in the laws concerning the rights of foreigners to hold land, but this has not been done.

There are also many discouraging conditions which are met by the foreign manufacturing firms operating in the country. A firm of rug makers report that they meet with obstacles, frequent and numerous, which any firm doing business in any other country would not encounter. And their experience is typical of many others. The law provides that persons engaged in the same business as that for which a guild has been formed must become members of it, and the rug making firm already mentioned did not join the weavers' guild, the members of which resented the omission, and much annoyance was the result.

These guilds have been formed for many of the most important industries in Japan, their object being to regulate the quality of the goods put upon the market and secure co-operation for the extension of trade. They are the outgrowth of the peculiar conditions which exist there, where there are few or no large manufactories, but a great number of small and independent concerns. It is almost impossible for one manufacturer to build up a reputation, which is such a valuable asset in his career, because a consignment of goods is certain to include goods from a dozen different makers and the identity of the producer is lost.

Foreign insurance companies have done a very extensive and profitable business in Japan, but some of the managers of the companies have lately been frightened by an order from the government which provides that a certain percentage of a company's policies will be demanded as a security fund and compliance with the order would tie up almost the entire working assets of the company. But as the government has not yet decided what percentage is to be handed over the result of the order is still in doubt.

The World's Cables.

Until comparatively recently the greatest part of the world's submarine cable system was controlled by British capital. English-owned cables extended as far eastward as Australia and Japan and as far west as Vancouver, and in 1902 the girdle of the earth was completed by an all-British cable being laid across the Pacific from Australasia to British Columbia. Of later years Continental and American companies have established connections of their own, but in many cases the cables were not only manufactured but laid by English firms. In fact the great bulk of the world's cables is and has been manufactured in the Thames valley. Only in late years have government-aided factories been opened in Spezia, Italy; Calais, France and Nordenheim, Germany.

In 1897 no fewer than 1,300 cables had been submerged, varying in length from a quarter of a mile to 2,600 miles, and summing up to the colossal total of 162,000 knots in all. This huge snake of rubber and steel, which would be long enough to coil seven times round the earth, represented a capital of $160,000,000.

At the present time there are well over 200,000 miles of these electric nerves spread along the great lonely valleys of the ocean depths, across which the world's intelligence is flashed with a speed as incredible as if lightning itself had been harnessed. When one comes to think of it, the submarine cable established a bond—frail, it is true, but still tangible and reliable—betwen friendly nations, and more especially between, say, a mother-country and her colonies. The same cannot as yet be said of the newer, more marvelous, but also more erratic, system of trans-oceanic signaling—wireless telegraphy.

Bees Worth Two Hundred Dollars.

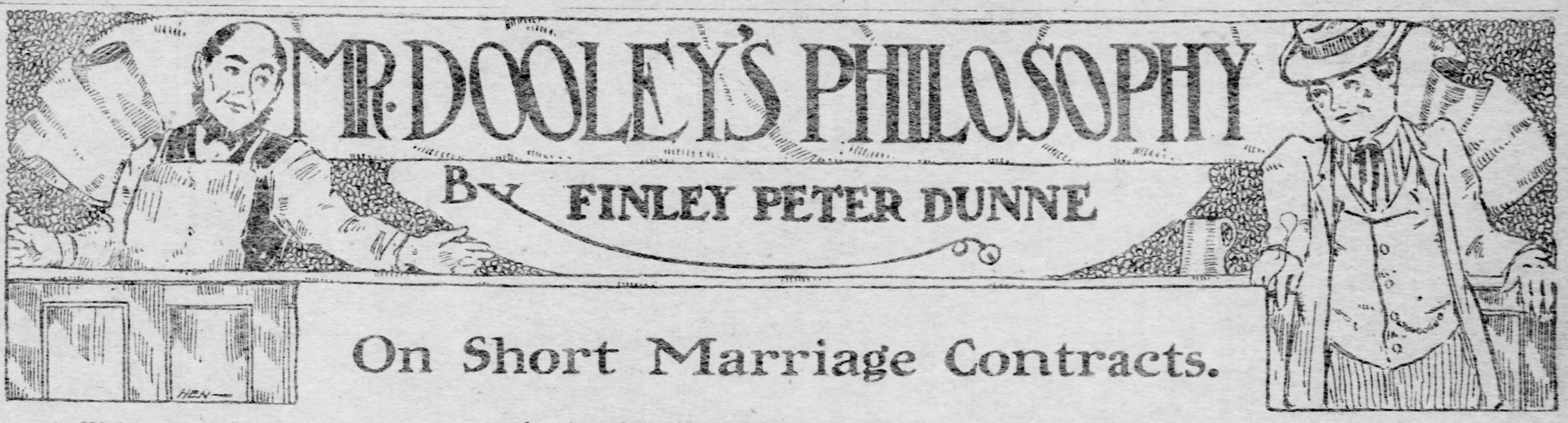
Just as there are valuable strains in horses, cattle and other stock, so there are varieties of queen bees, which are worth many hundred times their weight in gold. The most valuable strain is the Italian, and many Italian bee farmers demand and receive without question prices ranging from $50 to $200 for a single queen bee of a certain kind. Such bees are sent all over the world. The owner of a bee farm near Ottawa, Canada, goes to Europe annually and brings back with him bees of an aggregate value of thousands of dollars, known through the agency of an Italian firm to effect an insurance upon the most valuable of his queens.

This bee farmer has many strange experiences in connecting with the assistants he is obliged to engage. Of course all bee keepers must submit to a certain amount of stinging. But in some cases the poison in the sting acts directly upon the assistants and makes them alarmingly ill. Others are immune, though stung hundreds of times. Bee farmers are often applied to by persons suffering from rheumatism who wish to place themselves in the way of being stung. And strange as it may seem the virus of the bee sting does often act as a cure to persons suffering from serious attacks of rheumatism.

Protectionist Movement in England

If one had stopped a man of one's acquaintance 18 months ago in the streets of London and asked him whether he was a free trader, it would have had much the same effect as asking him whether he was a christian. He would have taken it for granted that you were asking a wild question; he would have answered vaguely in the affirmative and would have thought no more about it. He was a free trader. He had not thought the matter out. He took free trade for granted.

Today if you ask the same question, it is thought a reasonable one, even an engrossing one; whether you receive an answer in the affirmative or the negative is a matter of even doubt. In the country as a whole seven out of thirteen will call themselves free traders. In London the proportion is somewhat less. There is a clear majority for free trade, but a very large minority indeed for protection, and that minority hopes, not perhaps at the next election, but at the election after next to become a majority. What is the nature of so rapid, so singular and apparently so profound a revolution in the public mind?—Hilaire Belloc in The International Quarterly for October.



On Short Marriage Contracts.

"WHO is George Meredith?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye can search me," said Mr. Dooley. "What is th' charge again him?"

"Nawthin'," said Mr. Hennessy; "but I see he's in favor iv short-term marredges."

"What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Reducin' th' term f'r good behavyor?"

"No," said Mr. Hennessy. "He says people ought to get marrid f'r three or four years at a time. Thin if they don't like each other or if wan gets tired, they break up housekeepin'."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "it mightn't be a bad thing. Th' throuble about matrimony, as I have obsarved it fr'm me seat in th' gran' stand, is that afther fifteen or twinty years it settles down to an endurance thrile. 'Women,' as Hogan says, 'are creatures iv such beauch-eous mien that to be loved they have but to be seen, but,' he says, 'wanst they're seen an' made secure,' he says, 'we first embrace, thin pity, thin endure,' he says. Most iv th' ol' marrid men I know threat their wives like a rockin' chair, a great comfort whin they're tired, but apt to be in th' way at other times. Now, it might be diff'rent if th' ladies instead iv bein' secured f'r life was on'y held on a short-term lease. Whin Archybald, th' pride iv South Wather sthreet, makes up his mind that it wud be well f'r his credit if he enthered th' holy bonds iv mathrimony an' selects th' target iv his mad affec-tions, he thinks that all he has to do is to put a geeran-yum in his buttonhole an' inthrajooce himsilf be his first name to be carrid to th' altar. But th' ladies, Gawd bless thim, are be nature skilled in this game, an' before Archybald has been coortin' two weeks he begins to shift his ideas iv his own worth. He finds that at best he has on'y an outside chance. He wondhers if he is really worthy iv th' love iv an innocint young girl iv thirty-two. Has he money enough to support her as she shud be supported? He even has doubts f'r th' first time in his life iv his own ravishin' beauty. He detects blemishes that he niver seen before. He discovers that what he used to considher a merry twinkle is a slight cast in th' right eye an' that th' fillin' shows in his teeth. He con-sults a manicure an' a hair dhresser, an' buys th' entire stock iv a gent's furnishin' store. Thin whin he's thurly humble, he goes thremblin' to Belinda's house, raysolved that if th' fair wan rayfuses him, as she probably will an' surely ought to, he will walk off th' bridge an' end all.

"It's at this time that th' short-term conthract shud be sprung. I don't know how men propose. I niver thried it but wanst, an' th' hired girl said th' lady was not at home. No wan will iver tell ye. Most marrid men give ye th' impressyon that their wives stole thim fr'm their agonized parents. But, annyhow, we'll sup-pose that Archybald, layin' a silk handkerchief on th' carpet an' pullin' up th' leg iv his pantaloons to prevint baggin', hurls himsilf impetchoosly at th' feet iv his adored wan, an' cries: 'Belinda, I can on'y offer ye th' love iv an honest South Wather sthreet commission mer-chant an' mimber iv th' Brotherhood iv Wholesale an' Retail Grocers. Will ye take me f'r life?' Belinda blushes a rosy red an' replies: 'Archybald, ye ask too much. I cannot take ye f'r life, but I'll give ye a five-year lease an' resarve th' right to renew at th' end iv that time,' she says. 'Will that do?' says she. 'I will thry to make ye happy,' says he. An' she falls on his manly bosom, an' between her sobs, cries: 'Thin let us repair at wanst to th' Title Guarantee an' Thrust Comp'ny an' be made man an' wife,' she says.

"Well, afther Archybald is safely marrid, his good opinyon iv himsilf rayturns. Belinda does her share to encourage him, an' before long he begins to wondher how as fine a fellow as him come to throw himsilf away. Not that she ain't a good creature, d'ye mind, an' slav-ishly devoted to him. He hasn't annything again her; still, think iv what he might have done if he had on'y known his thrue worth. Whin a man gets a good repytation he doesn't have to live up to it. So bimeby Archy-bald, knowin' fr'm what his wife says that he is hand-some enough without anny artificyal aid, f'rgets th' man-nycure an' th' hair dhresser. Sometimes he shaves an' sometimes he doesn't. So far as he is consarned, he thinks th' laundhry bill is too high. He advertises th' fact that he wears a red flannel chest protictor. His principal conversation is about his lumbago. He fre-quently mintions th' fact that he likes certain articles iv food, but they don't like him. Whin he comes home at night, he plays with th' dog, talks pollytics with his nex' dure neighbor, puts his hat an' a pair iv cuffs on th' piannah, sets down in front iv th' fire, kicks off his boots an' dhraws on a pair iv carpet slippers an' thin notices that th' wife iv his bosom is on th' premises. 'Hello, ol' woman,' he says; 'how's all ye'er throubles?' he says.

"Wanst a year, Belinda meets him at th' dure with a flower in her hair. 'Well,' he says, 'what are th' decora-tions about?' he says. 'Don't ye know what day this is?' says she. 'Sure,' says he; 'it's Choosdah.' 'No, but what day?' 'I give it up. St. Pathrick's day, Valentine's day, Pay day. What's th' answer?' 'But think.' 'I give it up.' 'It's th' annyvarsary iv our weddin'.' 'Oh,' says he, 'so it is. I'd clean f'rgot. That's right. I raymim-ber it well, now that ye mintion it. Well, betther luck nex' time. There, take that,' he says. An' he salutes her on th' forehead an' goes down in th' cellar to wurruk on a patent skid that will rivoluchionize th' grocery busi-ness. If he suffers a twinge iv remorse later, he tells her to take two dollars out iv th' housekeepin' money an' buy hersilf a suitable prisint.

"He's pleasant in th' avenin'. At supper, havin' ex-plained his daily maladies at full length, he relapses into a gloomy silence, broken on'y be such sounds as escape fr'm a man dhrinkin' hot coffee. Afther supper he figures on th' prob'ble market f'r rutybagy turnips, while his wife r-reads th' advertisemints iv th' theaytres. 'Jawn Drew is here this week,' says she. 'Is he?' says Archy-bald. 'That's good,' he says. 'I haven't been to a the-aytre since Billy Emerson died,' he says. 'I hate th' the-aytre. It ain't a bit like rale life as I see it in business hours,' he says. Afther awhile, whin Belinda begins to tell him a thrillin' says-she about wan iv th' neighbors, he lapses into a pleasant sleep, now an' thin arousin' himsilf to murmur: 'Um-m.' At 9 o'clock he winds th' clock, puts th' dog out f'r th' night, takes off his collar on th' stairs an' goes to bed. Belinda sets up a little later an' dhreams Richard Harding Davis wrote a book about her.

"But th' five years ar-re up at last. Wan mornin' Archybald is glarin' fr'm behind a newspaper in his cus-tomary jayniel breakfast mood, whin his wife says: 'Where will I sind ye'er clothes?' 'What's that?' says he. 'Where d'ye live to-morrah?' 'Don't be foolish, ol' woman. What d'ye mean?' says he. 'I mean,' says she, 'that th' lease has expired. At tin-thirty today it r-runs out. I like ye, Archybald, but I think I'll have to let ye go. Th' property has r-run down. Th' repairs haven't been kept up. Ye haven't allowed enough f'r wear an' tear. It looks too much like a boardin' house. I'm goin' into th' market to prospect f'r a husband with all mod-hren improvements,' says she.

"Well, wudden't that be a jolt f'r Archybald? Ye bet he'd beat th' quarther-mile record to th' joolers. He'd haul out ol' pitchers iv himsilf as he was th' day he won his threasure an' he'd hurry to a beauty upholsterer an' say: 'Make me as like that there Apollo Belvydere as ye can without tearin' me down altogether.' It wud be fine. He'd get her back maybe, but it wud be a sthrug-gle. An' afther that, about a year before th' conthract expired again, ye'd see him pickin' purple ties out iv th' shop window, buyin' theaytre tickets be th' scoor an' stoppin' ivry avenin' at a flower shop to gather a bunch iv violets. He'd hire a man to nudge him whin his birth-day came around, an' ivry time th' annyvarsary iv th' weddin' occurred he'd have a firewurruks display fr'm th' front stoop. Whin he'd succeeded in con-vincin' th' ob-jeck iv his affictions that she cud put up with him f'r another five years, they cud go on their weddin' journey. Ye'd read in th' pa-apers: 'Misther an' Mrs. Archybald Pullets were marrid again las' night be th' president iv th' First Naytional Bank. They departed on their twelfth weddin' journey followed be a shower iv rice fr'm their grandchildher.' It wud be fine. I hope George What's-His-Name puts it through."

"Ye don't believe wan wurrud ye say," said Mr. Hen-nessy.

"P'raps not," said Mr. Dooley. "In me heart I think if people marry it ought to be f'r life. Th' laws ar-re altogether too lenient with thim."

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Massachusetts, the Library State

By MERRITT BUTLER.

EVERY citizen of Massachusetts now has access to a free public library. From Boston, with its 600,000 population, to little Berkshire towns of a few score inhabitants all of the 355 municipalities of the old Bay State can boast that untrammeled privileges of reading are open to all who would embrace them.

It is a far cry from the magnificent book palace of Bos-ton, worth, with its literary and art treasures, more than $6,000,000, to the $100 or $200 collection of books brought to the poorest hamlet by the operation of a beneficent state law. But the spirit behind both is the same—public devotion to the cause of enlightenment of every citizen, no matter how humble or how ignorant he may be.

To place a free library in the last town in the state, and thus make the state unique among American com-monwealths, has taken almost 14 years of work by the state library commission. This body was authorized in 1890 under an act which provided that any town not pos-sessing a free public library might, upon the election of library trustees and the compliance with other simple requirements, receive $100 worth of books from the state.

At the time of the commission's organization there were 103 towns in the state which had no free libraries. Most of these were places of small population, the aver-age being less than 1,200 inhabitants. Many of them had circulating libraries of considerable size, but in no sense were these free or public. The 248 other towns and cities of that time were already well provided for, thanks to the never-ending stream of benevolence that flows from the sons and daughters of Massachusetts wherever they have acquired wealth.

Within two years more than half of the unlibraried towns had taken advantage of the state's offer and ac-quired nuclei for libraries. Now the last of the 103 has formally accepted the provisions of the law. Thus at an expenditure of a little more than $10,000 the state has carried the quickening and invigorating influence of free books to communities which had in 1890 a population of 121,102, or about 6 per cent of the state's inhabitants. And this has been done without causing any feeling of pauperization. From these gifts, small in themselves, have come in more than one instance large donations and even buildings to house the growing book collections. Civic pride and greater intellectual activity have been the inevitable accompaniments and are beyond the measure of any money standard.

At the present time the cities and towns of Massachu-setts, now numbering 355, possess a total of 404 free [illegible]. One town, Barnstable, with 5,000 inhabitants, has six such libraries. Another town of less than 4,000 population has five libraries.

The gifts and bequests of money for libraries and library buildings in Massachusetts (not including books, articles of furniture, paintings and sculpture) exceed $9,000,000. In one recent fruitful period of eight years 40 towns came into the possession of library buildings, costing in the aggregate $1,388,000. With three or four exceptions these were gifts, generally of individuals, and added no burden to the taxpayer for their construction. The buildings are almost all of stone and brick, beautiful and enduring monuments to the generosity of the donors.

Andrew Carnegie Not Needed.

On the roll of honor of givers of library buildings in Massachusetts Andrew Carnegie figures very little. Only 13 cities and towns have received gifts from the iron-master, and in but three instances was the amount more than $10,000. In fact, it has been the legitimate and honest pride of most Bay State towns that they needed no help from such a source. If buildings were needed, their own residents, or natives, long absent, but still mindful of their birthplaces, could be relied upon to give them.

Among the scores of gift buildings scattered over the state is one presented by Marshall Field of Chicago to the little town of Conway as a memorial to his parents. There are 20 others, given by sons and daughters in memory of honored parents. Many more are from fathers and mothers for dead children. But the vast ma-jority of the buildings are given to city or town out of pure philanthropy.

In many cases, especially in small towns, the benefac-tion has been so generous as to make the library the most potent factor in the town's higher life. Thus to the town of Arlington (population 6,500) was given a $150,000 building. To Belchertown (population 2,200) fell a $46,-000 structure. Easton (population 4,500) is the possessor of a $60,000 building. Fairhaven (population 3,300) re-ceived from H. H. Rogers a gift of a $100,000 building and $100,000 as endowment fund. And these are but the more conspicuous examples.

Now that the library commission has secured to every town the blessing of a free library, it is working to im-prove the distribution of books. It is taking steps to bring the libraries as near as possible to all homes and in particular aims to establish a branch library in every village. It is stimulating the idea of wholesale loans of books to clubs, engine houses and factories. It is devis-ing means of reaching the rural communities with ease and swiftness. Co-operation with the teachers and scholars of the public schools is an ever-growing benefit. The tendency throughout the state is to take off the age limit so that children of any age may have implanted early a love for reading.

Work of Traveling Libraries.

Side by side with the commission, two volunteer or-ganizations are doing inspiring work. The Women's Ed-ucation association has in circulaton 43 traveling librar-ies, which reach the very small towns and villages. In addition it sends out special libraries, with illustrations of Venice, Florence, Shakespeare, Rome, Italian art, Egypt, French art and English architecture. In one town of less than a thousand inhabitants the special library on Florence had a circulation of 279. Every family in town apparently visited thus in fancy and with great pleasure a place which few of them will ever see.

Four Audubon libraries, consisting of pictures of the common animals, have been kept in constant circulation by this association among the country schools and librar-ies. The preparation of approved lists of new books has provided useful guides to the larger as well as to the smaller libraries. In the ten years since this association began its work, 56 traveling libraries have made 307 visits to 65 different towns. Since 1898 26 sets of pictures have been exhibited 732 times in 233 places.

Another association, the Library Art club, is an auxi-liary of great and increasing usefulness. It is made up of 108 libraries, art or reading clubs, village improve-ment associations, etc., of which 85 are in Massachusetts and the rest in the other New England states. It now has in circulation 70 sets of well-selected views, covering a great variety of subjects. In addition to the photo-graphs which it owns, it has been able to obtain loans of valuable collections to further its work. More than a thousand exhibitions of its sets were held last year.

On the front of the Boston public library in Copley square are inscribed these words "Built by the People and Dedicated to the Advancement of Learning." In this same spirit the library commission writes of the state's work for the little towns:

"The only treasure house open to all is a library. The only wealth, which will not decay, is knowledge. It is the birthright of every citizen of the commonwealth to share these treasures and possess this wealth."

THE GENIAL IDIOT

LAW | MEDICINE | ECONOMICS | ART AND LITERATURE

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

He Runs for Vice-President.

"GAD!" cried the Idiot as he entered the dining-room the other morning. "Is the Doctor down yet?"

"Yes, sir. Here I am," replied Dr. Capsule, from behind his newspaper. "What can I do for you this morning?"

"Give me something to quiet my nerves," said the Idiot. "I'm all of a tremble this morning. Had a terrible experience last night."

"You?" put in Mrs. Pedagog. "Why—how? You went to bed before 9 o'clock. I hope you didn't get up again and sneak out of the house."

"No—I stayed in bed all night," said the Idiot, "but I won't do it again in a hurry if it's going to result the way it did this time. I dreamt I was running for Vice President. Most awful nightmare I ever had."

"Poor man—with Roosevelt or Parker?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Neither," said the Idiot. "With Mr. Dooley. We had been put in nomination by the National Gone Over Party. You know the people I mean—the chaps who spend their time flopping from one party to the other. I dreamt that there'd come to be so many of them that they decided to have a ticket of their own this year, and after a lively convention held in the Assembly Hall of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum they nominated Dooley and the Idiot on a platform calling for the free coinage of nonsense and four years of the glad hand at Washington in place of the icy constitutional face or the mailed fist of militarism."

"Well, I don't see anything to complain about in that," said the Bibliomaniac. "I've read all the platforms and Candidates' letters of acceptance and I'm hanged if I don't think I prefer you and Dooley to the lot. Dooley is funnier and you are shorter. I might be induced to vote for such a combination on the strength of the platform."

"Of course, you would," said the Idiot. "Fact is you were a part of my dream. You are a born Gone Over, Mr. Bib—— I remember back in '88 Cleveland wasn't good enough for you and you voted for Harrison, and in '92 Harrison wasn't good enough for you and you voted for Cleveland. In '96 Cleveland's party wasn't good enough for you and you voted for McKinley, and in 1900 you were tired of McKinley and voted for Bryan. This year you're due to Go Over again and it was to catch you fellows that don't vote the same way twice in succession on the fly that this National Gone Over Party was formed. We'd bagged you early in the game and as my dream went, you were the Man Behind the Wires in the Gone Over Councils—a sort of composite of David B. Odell and Benjamin B. Hill, Jr. That was how I came to be put on the ticket instead of Billie Burgundy, Tom Sawyer or Indiana's favorite son, Mr. Ade. Nobody else had ever heard of me, and that seemed to you to be a strong argument in favor of my nomination. 'It's the people who've done something that make dangerous candidates,' said you. 'Let us have the Idiot for President and maybe we can sneak the election.'"

"I thought you said it was the Vice Presidency you were running for?" said Mr. Bib.

"So it was—I was licked for the Presidential nomination, but they gave me the second place on the ticket to keep you from bolting to the Prohibitionists," explained the Idiot. "That's the great trouble in the Gone Over Party. The Going Over habit is so strongly ingrained in every member of it that whenever one of them fails to have his own way in anything, flop! out he goes and into the enemy's camp. Hence when I as your candidate for the Presidency was turned down in favor of a better man, to preserve harmony in the ranks and to keep you Gone Over they gave me second place, and then there was the deuce to pay. I began to develop a record. Back in 1892, somebody discovered, I had been indicted by the grand jury of Montana for using my position as Executor of her husband's will to defraud a poor widow of her last set of false teeth. It was only by corrupting the State Legislature into the passage of an act requiring women witnesses in criminal cases to state their ages under oath that I escaped punishment."

"Couldn't you deny it?" asked Mr. Bib.

"No," said the Idiot. "The Campaign Committee ruled that that was a personal slander and that as a Candidate I should pass such things by in contemptuous silence. All I could do was to boil within and wait for the next. It was not long in coming. A newspaper in Iowa printed a circumstantial story of my record in Des Moines in 1895 when as a Vestryman of a Church out there I embezzled the Rector's salary for six months, and absconded with three packing boxes full of golf trousers and smoking jackets entrusted to my care to be sent to the Missionaries in China. This was illustrated with a portrait of myself as I appeared wearing the stolen garments in Switzerland whither I had flown the following summer. It was a particularly unpleasant story and in view of the fact that I have never been in Des Moines or Switzerland was easily disproved, but again the Committee muzzled me. They discovered that my grandfather had been a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church at one time and decided that it was better in view of that fact not to stir up any hornet's nests by insisting upon an investigation. 'As the lineal descendent of a Deacon, my dear Idiot,' they said, 'you cannot deny that you probably have subconsciously a predisposition toward the occupation of the Vestryman, which, however false as to details the accusations against you may be, nevertheless, gives to them a certain color of truth.'"

"Cannot a Candidate for office deny charges against his personal integrity?" demanded Mr. Whitechoker.

"It is not considered wise," said the Idiot. "Some people will believe them whether he denies them or not and the rest don't care. The Candidate whatever his record may be is a Saint to his own party and a Sinner to the opposition. The next thing they did was to build up a political record for me. An agriculturist organ edited in the interests of the Republican, announced that in a two hours speech at a Democratic Clam Bake in 1888 I had recommended that every farmer in the country should be put in jail for twenty-five years and fined $1,000 for scarring the face of nature with their nefarious plows. The Wall Street Gazette announced that while I pretended to regard the Gold Standard as Irrevocable I had contributed three articles to the South American Review in 1896 calling for the free coinage of Lead Pipe at a ratio to 19 to 1, and had advocated the confiscation of all incomes above twenty-five dollars a week. It was alleged by the Populist newspaper that in 1902 I had been seen walking down Fifth Avenue with arms linked to those of Pierpont Morgan on my right side and John D. Rockefeller on my left. The Socialist Labor Party averred that while pretending to be the friend of the poor man I made every hungry beggar who appeared at my door work ten hours a day for three days before I would even give him a glass of water, and at the end of that time discharged him without cause with a stale piece of pumpkin pie as the sum total of his wage. On the question of the Public Schools, I had advocated their abolition on the ground that knowledge was the thing that made the proletariat dangerous, and that as far as the general proposition of children was concerned the population was already too large and that therefore any family having more than one child for the next hundred years should be tried for treason and executed if found guilty, the existence of the infant being prima facie evidence of his parent's guilt. On the tariff question I had repeatedly shown by my public speeches that I was for any kind of a tariff that would destroy the industries of the country and bring the workingman to a pauper's grave."

"How did they size you up on Militarism?" asked the Doctor.

"I had a beautiful record there," said the Idiot. "At the battle of San Juan Hill I had hid all day behind a stump, had shot two of my superior officers in the back so that I might rise from the ranks, and at night had quenched my thirst and appeased my hunger by stealing water and rations from my wounded and helpless fellow soldiers. I had then returned to the United States and written an article for the Centurion Magazine in which I claimed all the honors of the war for myself and was even now drawing a pension from the Treasury for the loss of my little toe which I had stubbed off in my flight to safety when the firing began."

"Well, you must have had a fine time of it," laughed Mrs. Pedagog. "Didn't anybody have a good word to say for you? Where were your friends all this time?"

"They were active," sighed the Idiot, "but they only made matters worse. They insisted on my fitness for the Vice Presidency."

"That must have been gratifying," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"Think so?" queried the Idiot. "Well, I don't know. Is it gratifying to be held up as a person who is about as aggressive as a little neck clam? Would you like to be dubbed as a person of so little initiative that you are absolutely harmless? 'Who's fitter for this office than the Idiot?' my friends wrote in their editorial articles. 'He has no personal ambitions and therefore no axes to grind. The serene life of Idiocy which he had lead for twenty or more years has kept him free from entangling political alliances. He has, therefore, no favorites to foist upon an unwilling people. His amiability is unquestioned, and his views upon all public questions are such that we need fear no taint of the personal equation in his administration. It is only men of positive character whom we need fear in an office of so little real importance, and with a strong, vigorous personality in the White House, such a Vice President would prove an ornament rather than a menace in the chair of Adlai E. Stevenson, Henry Wilson and Aaron Burr. Under his quieting, we might almost say narcotic influence as presiding officer the Senate will again return to its former restful ways, calm deliberation upon public questions will be resumed and a body that is beginning to indulge over much in pernicious activity in those hurly burly times will be soothed, lulled back again to its lost condition of somnolent grandeur.' That was the kind of active comfort that my friends gave me, Mrs. Pedagog."

"Oh, well," laughed Mr. Bib, "you needn't seek any of my sympathy for your dream. You could have declined the nomination, couldn't you?"

"No—of course, not," replied the Idiot.

"And why not, pray?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"I don't really know," said the Idiot, "but I guess it was because I began to say I wouldn't take it too soon. According to my dream I had been refusing the nomination every day for a year prior to the Convention. According to all precedent it's the man who begins to decline the earliest who wins the honor and political etiquette requires that he shall accept."

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The Plant That Makes Millionaires in Yucatan

By NOEL Y. HARTE.

THE ancient Mayas of the Yucatan peninsula revered and worshiped the henequin plant as a miracle because it was able to take root, maintain itself and flourish on a pile of stones; the modern Yucateco, whether Maya, mestiza or creole, bows down to the ugly growth with equal regard, for it has made Yucatan a land of millionaires, the richest state per capita in the world. Even the plantation laborers have made so much money that it is necessary to import labor constantly from other states in order to fill the places of those retiring upon competencies. The trade with foreign countries, in which Yucatan exchanges the gold it gets for the henequin or sisal hemp for some of the luxuries of life, has in a few years built up the tiny town of Progreso from a port of fortnightly call by one steamer to a busy place where 30 steamers frequently lie in the offing unable to get to the docks. A stream of sisal hemp pours out of Yucatan, and a torrent of pianos, canned foods, automobiles, baby carriages, books, pictures, carpets, statues, gasoline stoves, street cars, phonographs, electric light plants, coal and a few of the other conveniences of life rushes in. Henequin has done it all.

The plant is a first cousin of the aloe or century plant, and its peculiarity is that its long, thick, fleshy leaves are a mass of fibers laid parallel like the strings in celery, only much closer, and these fibers when extracted and dried make the very best binder twine to be had and in many other ways supplant Manila hemp.

Separated from Mexico by the mountains of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the people of Yucatan are loth to consider themselves Mexicans and are proud of being Yucatecos, all of which causes trade conditions in Yucatan to be very little affected by the Mexican financial difficulties. In Yucatan nearly all business is on a gold basis.

It was in 1881 that, the demands for binder twine becoming larger through the spread of the binding machine, the price of sisal shot up and the extension of production followed as rapidly as possible. In 1898 the upsetting of the Manila hemp industries caused sisal to be used for so many other purposes that the price soared from three cents to ten, and small planters became millionaires in a few months.

Though thousands of experiments have been made in other sub-tropical soils and with other fibrous plants, there has been nothing found that will supplant henequin and there is no place outside of the peninsula where it will grow satisfactorily. When the great boom came American capitalists hastened to Yucatan to take up big planting schemes, but were met and baffled by a dogged determination on the part of all landholders not to sell a foot of ground to outsiders. Since all were prosperous there was no way of forcing conclusions, and one after the other large companies have given up hopes of getting a chance to grow the plant that makes millionaires. Not that all the land in Yucatan on which henequin can be grown is under cultivation. As a matter of fact, only one-tenth actually is, for the reason that there is not labor enough to clear it and work the plantations already established.

To keep their laborers the planters resort to methods that would be a revelation even in the United States, the happiest home of the workingman. If a planter has 300 laborers he will not only provide them with homes adjacent to his hacienda, but he will provide a doctor, a priest, a church, clothes, food, tools, garden seeds, imported delicacies and liquors. He will give his people a holiday three days out of the week in order to get them to work the other four, and on one of the plantations I visited, owned by the famous Escalante family, beautiful little stone houses were arranged for each family and every house had a five-foot square-tiled bath with running water from an artesian well.

When it is desired to plant a field of henequin a stretch of the bush-grown country is selected. Maya laborers cut off the brush, burn it, scatter the heaps of stone and then insert cuts from henequin plants in a handful of soil between two rocks. Five years later the planter can begin cutting off big fibrous leaves, some of them worth a Mexican dollar each almost, and his plant produces till it is well along toward 30 years old, all the attention it has needed in the meantime being a little hoeing once a year. Some planters do not even do that. Most plantations are able to deliver their hemp at Progreso for two cents a pound or less, so that when hemp is selling at ten cents a pound they are making 400 per cent a year.

Of the wealth of the country no fair estimate can be given, for few of the planters know how much money they have. Not many of them are even of any education or worldly experience and their business methods are very funny. One of the largest houses in Merida has not struck a balance on its books in four years. The head of the house knew that at that time he had 30,000,000 Mexican in his safe, and since then he has taken out over 60,000,000, and he told me what was left was a bigger pile than he had taken out, so that he knew he was all right.

Another big planter sent his family, only two members of which had ever been out of the country before, to New York and the continent to have a good time. Before the family left he gave the eldest son $2,000,000 in French securities as expense money. The old gentleman had not the faintest idea what the trip would cost, and did not care.

Books and Bookmen

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

The Mother of "Little Women."

"Eight Cousins." By Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 292 pages with 8 full-page illustrations by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Price, $2.

"Rose in Bloom." By Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 334 pages, with 8 full-page illustrations by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Price, $2.

HOW we loved the old books bound in dark brown, with the monogram of Roberts Brothers on the back, somber covers that hid a golden world of smiles and tears! It was in those books that we first learned to know Louisa May Alcott, romping with her Little Women, working with her Little Men, studying with Jo's Boys, sharing the griefs and joys of the Old Fashioned Girl. There was something real and human about these boys and girls; they were our brothers and sisters, of flesh and blood; not samples of various virtues like the studious Rollo and the immaculate Elsie. For a third of a century these books have kept their hold upon all hearts, and will keep it as long as youth shall cherish hopes, as long as the old shall cherish memories. They are not books for any particular age, for boys or for girls; they are books overflowing with humor and common sense and true pathos—things that appeal to everyone alike. Frank Preston Stearns, a neighbor of the Alcotts, has given a graphic picture of the way in which "Little Women" won all hearts when first published:

> First the young people read it; then their fathers and mothers; and then the grandparents read it. Grave merchants and lawyers, meeting on their way down town in the morning, said to each other: "Have you read 'Little Women,' and laughed as they said it. The clerks in my office read it, so also did the civil engineer, and the boy in the elevator. It was the rage in '69, as "Pinafore" was in '78.

The somber covers of old, with their uncomfortable suggestion of a bad liver, have given way to new covers, artistic and gay, in which we hardly know our old friends. Three years ago Little, Brown & Co., the successors of Roberts Brothers, began to issue these treasured volumes in a handsome new illustrated edition. Four volumes have already appeared—"Little Women," "Little Men," "An Old Fashioned Girl" and "Jo's Boys;" this year "Eight Cousins" and "Rose in Bloom" are added to the series. No one can like these stories any better for their new dress, but they are worthy of the finest dress that can be put upon them. That boy or girl is to be envied who will find one or more of these volumes in his or her Christmas stocking. The life of the adolescent human species may be roughly divided into two literary ages—the Mother Goose age and the Louisa Alcott age—and I am not sure that anyone ever quite outgrows the second period.

Boys take to these books with no less avidity than girls. The reason is obvious. The average boy's book has for its hero an impossible boy; the average girl's book an impossible girl; and these move in an atmosphere as sexually exclusive as the separation of the men and women in the Puritan meetinghouse or the orthodox synagogue. Now the average boy and average girl resent this partition and allotment of the world; each is equally interested in the things which absurd authors think ought to belong to the other. If any proof be needed call Max Pemberton, the author of "The Iron Pirate," upon the witness stand. He found girl readers just as eager for adventure stories as boys. "They are especially fond of bloodthirsty scenes and fighting," he says. "I used to get many letters from them, and Mr. Henty told me that he received quite as many letters from girls as from boys." Miss Alcott never wrote a story of girls for girls, nor of boys for boys, but of both for both, and the ones adore her no less than the others.

Aside from this, it is her deep and abiding sympathy with their joys and sorrows that endears her to the young people, and to all that have ever been young. Nearly everything in her books is written from her own experience, and therefore from her heart. Whether Laurie was Julian Hawthorne—the Hawthornes were the Alcotts' next neighbors—or a Polish boy, we are not quite certain; but we do know that Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy were the four Alcott girls. When she started on the book Louisa wrote in her journal: "Never liked girls or knew many, except my sisters; but our queer plays and experiences may prove interesting, though I doubt it." What is there in that book that did not have its parallel in her real experience? Beth's death, Jo's literary and Amy's artistic experiences, Meg's happy home, John Brooke's death and Demi's doings—all are transcripts from life. Real tears were mingled with her ink and real smiles mingled with the radiance of her lamp as she wrote. Louisa herself was Jo; only, says Mr. Stearns, her old neighbor, she was much better. "Like Thackeray in 'Pendennis' she has purposely left out the noble side of her nature." How close the book touches her life at every point may be judged from the incident of Jo's cutting off her beautiful hair and selling it. The deed was never done, says her biographer, Ednah D. Cheney; but she and her sisters always held this treasure as a possible resource in case of need, and Louisa once says in her journal: "I will pay my debts, if I have to sell my hair to do it." She even went so far as to ask a barber what she could get for it.

These pecuniary struggles were mostly due to her father's being more philosopher than financier. "Is that man one of Christ's disciples?" a small boy inquired of his mother. The boy had been impressed by Alcott's benevolent ways and apostolic appearance, but he resembled Christ's disciples even more in taking no thought for the morrow. He was thoroughly unpractical. There is a record that he and Thoreau once built a summer house for Emerson. They did put a door in it, which may be considered truly marvelous. One would have expected the pair of them, after completing the structure, to find themselves inside, unable to get out. Somebody has called Alcott a Greek philosopher, dropped from the pure Hellenic sky into hard and practical New England. He had not even the duality of Margaret Fuller, who could darn socks while she talked Plato. "It takes three women to take care of one philosopher," said Louisa once, and she spoke from experience.

After the success of "Little Women," however, the

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT,

Author of "Little Women," "Eight Cousins," Rose in Bloom."

pecuniary fortunes of the family mended, and Louisa enjoyed many years of well-merited success, during which she wrote that matchless series of books that have grown so close to everybody's heart. "Eight Cousins" was finished in December, 1874, and "Rose in Bloom," the sequel, in the summer of 1876. She wrote with great facility; the latter book was done in three weeks. No Flaubertian toil for her, yet who would exchange "Little Women" for "Madame Bovary?" The style is not everything. A curious commentary hereon is furnished by an entry in Louisa's journal, in which she tells how Henry James, who had then just made his first success, gave her some literary advice. When we compare the twisted and tortured, mincemeat and moonshine style of Henry James today with the natural and unforced narrative of Louisa Alcott, we give thanks that she didn't take his advice—at any rate, her books don't show that she did.

"Eight Cousins" is a book that has all the charm and fragrance of "Little Women." The orphan Rose and her clan of cousins, all seven boys, pass through experiences of gloom and sunshine like the young folks in the other book. What fun they have, what games and romps, what merry adventures, but back of and under it all they learn that life is real and earnest. They are not goody-goody children, but healthy and happy youngsters who might have gone to Sanborn's school at Concord, where the bad boys cut the teacher's rattan into little pieces and smoked them, to get rid of it. In "Rose in Bloom," the orphan girl is grown up, and the cousins too, and we have as pretty a little love story as was ever written, without one's ever suspecting it to be a love story.

Here is hinted another element of Miss Alcott's power; she is didactic, from the moment when little Rose overcomes her distaste for oatmeal to the time when Rose in bloom discovers that to help others is better than to gain fame—yet no one ever suspects her of preaching. Rose and her cousins lack the exasperating virtues of Miss Edgeworth's Frank or Martha Finley's Elsie; there is a lot of heathenish human nature in them, which often boils over, and that is why we like them, because they are of like parts and passions with ourselves. The universal essence is in these books—the same that makes "Hamlet," "Don Quixote" and "Robinson Crusoe" literature—and though it is here in a humbler guise it has the same quality of enduring power.

A Baker's Dozen of Poets.

"Songs from a Northern Garden." By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 121 pages. Price, $1.

"Poems." By Eugene Barry. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 259 pages. Price, $1.

"Rhymes and Jingles." By Mary Mapes Dodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 222 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

"The Trail to Boyland." By Wilbur D. Nesbit. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 163 pages. Price, $1.

"Fleeting Fancies." By William F. Kirk. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 127 pages. Price, $1.25.

"Pebbles from the Shore." By E. A. Kimball. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 58 pages. Price, $1.25.

"Underneath the Bough." By George Allan England. New York: The Grafton Press. 96 pages. Price, $1.

"The Rose of Old Seville." By Elizabeth Minot. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 87 pages. Price, $1.50.

"Poems and Songs." By J. R. Newell. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 136 pages. Price, $1.50.

"Echoes from the Glen." By William Page Carter. New York: The Grafton Press. 138 pages. Price, $1.50.

"A Spray of Cosmos." By Augusta Cooper Bristol. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 62 pages. Price, $1.

"The Radiant Road." By Ethelwyn Wetherald. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 48 pages. Price, $1.

"Lyrics of Childhood." By Edward Mayhugh. New York: The Grafton Press. 55 pages. Price, $1.

THE impression has gone forth that Poetry is dead, buried under a wilderness of novels. Not so, the ark of the Muses still rides upon the waters of the deluge, and Mount Parnassus may be another Ararat. Every now and then a volume of lyric jewels comes like a strange bird out of the far sky, bearing an olive-branch of hope. Such is the fourth volume of Bliss Carman's Pipes of Pan series. He is one of our truest poets, and his songs are always full of word music and the love of nature. He is a Bryant speaking through the lips of a Verlaine. There is something in him akin to the later Greeks, an echo of Moschos. Sometimes his stanzas flow clear and limpid as a little river:

> Though no man knows the reason,
> Nor how the rumor spread,
> Through canyon-streeted cities
> Her message has been sped;
> And some forgotten longing
> To hear a bluebird sing
> Bids folk from open windows
> Look forth—and it is spring.

He always sees nature with the poet's eye. In the flowers he recognizes "my little brothers by the fence;" in the aisles of the forest church "the ruddy apples make lamps in the green gloom;" he feels how "the moon pulled and the sun pushed on the derrick of the tide;" he hears the tread of the sap climbing up in the tree "as a bell-ringer climbs in a turret." You may know a poet by his adjectives, and so we learn to rate Bliss Carman when he speaks of "unhurrying trees" or of the "laboring frugal sea." The best of the poems in the volume is doubtless "The Word at St. Kavin's," which was printed separately in holiday guise last year; but not far behind must rank "In a Grand Pre Garden," which but for its deeper note might vie with "honey-lisping Theocritus."

The "Poems" of Eugene Barry are more conventional in mood and meter, although the spell of Matthew Arnold is strong upon him. "The Bayberry Leaf" is like an echo of the "Stanzas in Memory of the Author of 'Obermann.'" In another poem, "The Trapper," we seem to hear a voice from the "Grande Chartreuse." The similarity is not merely superficial, in the meter; it is more in the soul of the poem, in the subtle aroma beneath the words themselves. Mr. Barry occasionally hits upon a capital idea, as in the poem "Illusion," where in the town of Marblehead he sees

> Along each narrow, winding street
> The quaint old houses thickly cluster,
> Some in, some out, like untrained feet
> Of raw recruits in old-time muster.

But Mr. Barry is sadly lacking in a sense of the fitness of things, else he would have cut out the "soft voluptuous oyster," and the chowdery apostrophe

> For thou, O clam, art all for wholesome use.

Mary Mapes Dodge in her "Rhymes and Jingles" shows a charming fancy and a happy faculty for understanding the child's philosophy of life, vouchsafed only to the few elect—a Stevenson, a Field, or a Riley. There is the resolute declaration of a boy

> When I am big I mean to buy
> A dozen platters of pumpkin pie,
> A barrel of nuts, to have 'em handy,
> And fifty pounds of sugar-candy.

It must not be supposed, however, that this aggressive epicureanism vitiates the whole volume. Most of the verses would pass the most rigorous moral censorship, for instance:

> Dumphy Dicky said, "I can't;"
> Joe said, "By and by;"
> Grumpy Jacky said, "I shan't;"
> Tommy said, "I'll try."

Wilbur D. Nesbit's "Trail to Boyland" is newspaper verse of a rare and fragrant kind. It goes very near to the heart, for its main burthen is the happy time of youth, "the boy-days—they were the best of all." Mr. Nesbit has the sense of humor too, as shown by "Johnnie's Pa," who tells Johnnie how good he was when he went to school; some of his poems are imbued with a deep religious spirit; there are darky dialect poems almost as good as Dunbar's; but he is best and most natural when he harks back to "The Fifth Reader" and "Hickory Nuttin'" and "Sorghum Time." One of the best of his stanzas is the cry:

> Let us tarry awhile at the Sign of the Smile—
> Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile;
> Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
> Then up with our loads—and we'll find they are light,
> Let us tarry awhile
> At the Sign of the Smile.

William F. Kirk's "Fleeting Fancies" are newspaper waifs of humorous complexion, first printed in the Milwaukee Sentinel. There are some broad grins in this book.

"Pebbles From the Shore" of E. A. Kimball are of various shape and size. He throws one at Whittier and another at the Rev. T. R. Peed. None of them will break any windows in the Hall of Fame.

The Omaresque title of George Allan England's "Underneath the Bough" is a fair index to the contents. Here is decadent poetry, passionate as Petrarch, delicately cut as some cameo of Gautier's. Some of the verses are in German, Italian and French, and are idiomatic enough within the bounds of poetic license, though unpolyglot printers have played havoc with some accent marks. Two poems, "Gunga Din in Hell" and "The Song of Death" are gruesome enough to be a sweet savor in the nostrils of the author of "Fleurs du Mal." Judge by this stanza:

> Welcome - slimy - worm - with - sightless- head -
> Blindly - burrowing - in - the - fearful - night -
> Happy - shoulds't - thou - be - for - lack - of - sight -
> Since - thou - cans't - not - see - that - I - am - dead -
> When - thou - comest - from - thy - secret - place -
> Eating - through - the - earth - with - silent - care -
> Boldly - come - I - bid - and - boldly - dare
> Down - to - drop - upon - my - leaden - face.

Quite different are the strains of Elizabeth Minot, introduced by a three-act play, "The Rose of Old Seville," which would take less than one hour to perform. The poems are about moss roses and chickadees and "spirits wrapt in beatific light," and are very fair in a mild way.

It was probably Mr. Newell whom Gilbert had in mind when he wrote that

> He himself has said it
> And it's greatly to his credit,
> He is an Englishman.

He thinks Queen Victoria was the greatest ruler since David. He hails Dukes and Marquises until one solitary poem to Jehovah-Jireh looks lost and lonely. But he isn't absolutely in vassalage to J. Bull, for one of his effusions is headed, "There's Nothing Too Good for the Irish."

Mr. Carter's echoes from the Glen are the sort of verse which a man may be excused for writing, but not for publishing. The best that can be said for it is that it will do no harm. Some queer sepultural and astronomic problems are suggested by such lines as these:

> Atlanta, O Atlanta!
> And Georgian hills afar,
> Where blaze the urns of statesmen still
> Like some volcanic star.

Mrs. Bristol's "Spray of Cosmos" is better than the

average of minor versification, but it is not sustained. There are many flat lines to frame some jeweled ones like the quatrain:

"There is a voice" (my heart sang on)
"That gathers into limpid speech
The tidal music of the beach
And faint bird-hintings of the dawn."

Ethelwynd Wetherald's "Radiant Road" doesn't lead to the loftiest peaks of Parnassus either—but there is one poem, "Unknown Children," that is a jewel of delicate sentiment and happy phrase.

Edward Mayhew's "Lyrics of Childhood" contain some good things, but much that is not good. For instance, one stanza runs thus:

Things of spice
Go in a trice;
But he's armed thrice
Who hath the price.

One of his poem's "Don't Cry, Little Girl," is a tawdry imitation of Riley's exquisite "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry." Read Mr. Mayhugh's version to learn what a poet Riley is.

First of a War Trilogy.

"Manassas." By Upton Sinclair. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 412 pages. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Sinclair is ambitious—one war novel will not suffice him; he threatens a trilogy. The man who will do this is either very young or very foolish—perhaps both; so it may be well to inquire into his previous performances. He is just about 24, and has four books to his credit—"King Midas," a novel of some merits; "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," a clumsy imposture; "Prince Hagen," a fantastic satire of moderate cleverness; and "Springtime and Harvest," known to me only by its title. There is nothing in these past performances to justify the daring scheme upon which the young author has now embarked, to make good his defiant manifesto in a letter published after the Arthur Stirling hoax was unmasked. Yet, as one reads this bulky volume the impression gains upon one that there is something in Mr. Sinclair. He has a vivid imagination, a voluble style, much industry in collecting facts and ingenuity in developing his plot.

It might be said that he stands midway between Winston Churchill and Hall Caine, though, of course, their qualities are maturer, their touch more firm and sure. He reminds one of Churchill in such episodes as the description of Washington fifty years ago, when pigs roamed through the marble streets; in the rather heavy humor, mostly colored and kinky; in such characters as Sergeant Schlemmer, who tells us that he fought on the barricades at Dresden between Bakunin and Richard Wagner; in the way the plot is built upon or grows out of the hero's antecedents and youthful training. He reminds one of Hall Caine by his daring manipulation of facts, as in the interview when John Brown seeks to persuade Frederick Douglass to play Moses to his oppressed race; or in the ranting melodramatic climax when the news of Brooks' assault upon Sumner provokes Southern sympathizers to frenzied joy and the hero hoarsely cries, "You cowards!" and his murderous cousin with dagger in hand gasps "Jesus Christ!" and his uncle shouts "Back!" to prevent bloodshed—all this in italics and studded with exclamation points. Despite this lack of restraint and maturity, the novel shows remarkable grasp and sweep, with a vivid and graphic style. We only wish the author hadn't threatened another on "Gettysburg" and another on "Appomattox." Trilogies are intimidating and discouraging.

More Tales from the Blazed Trail.

"Blazed Trail Stories." By Stewart Edward White. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 260 pages. Price, $1.50.

When Stewart Edward White made his mark with "The Blazed Trail," people realized that a new force had arisen in literature. We have seen many of these new forces arise since Kipling, but they have mostly been static, not kinetic. Jack London, J. C. Connolly and half a dozen others will come to mind. Their first work showed wonderful promise and performance, but they have not grown beyond it. They were short-story writers mostly, and their things became flat and soggy when they aspired to write novels. Chester Bailey Fernald and Stewart Edward White have held up better than any of the others, and though Mr. White has put nine books to his credit since he won his public and his publishers, about four years ago, he has not yet written himself out. His new "Blazed Trail Stories" are full of go and vim, breathing the open air spirit we hear so much about; they picture convincingly the life of the great northwestern timber tracts, where rude men of rude virtues humbly perform heroic deeds and shake off praise with a jest. Mr. White has the artistic instinct as well as a knowledge of the wild life—that is shown by his ending "The Life of the Winds of Heaven" as he does, rather than with the conventional plighted troth. Otherwise that story is the weakest in the volume; there is the regulation hero with strong smooth-shaven jaw, gone astray from Richard Harding Davis and trying to play Sherlock Holmes, and there is a heroine who is neither piquant nor sensible, who wears open work stockings and chiffon and hums a French song out in the wilderness. The best of the tales are those in which Alfred appears—so utterly unlike the orthodox ranger and scout, he is the hero of enough blood-and-thundery adventures to put him level with Buffalo Bill. The reader who longs for unadulterated excitement and lively doings should make the acquaintance of Alfred.

Romance of Rhode Island's Bay.

"Narragansett Bay." By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 337 pages, illustrated. Price, $3.50.

The romance of city building, commerce and piracy is not restricted to old-world shores in the Levant—that is the lesson of Mr. Bacon's book, which points out the scenic beauty and calls to mind the historic interest and legendary charm of Rhode Island's noble bay. From the sagas of the Northmen and the puzzle of the Picture Rock, to the days of Roger Williams' exile, to the days when Jamaica rum was sent to Africa for negroes and negroes to Jamaica for rum, and the days when psalm-singing elders captained piratical craft, there is ample incident to make a narrative that never lags in interest. Legends of the red man, the tragic story of King Philip, the comic tragedy of James Scribbins who "died of a toothache," the old chronicles of Newport and Providence and Bristol and Fall River—all these are interwoven most entertainingly and are no less redolent of romance than the annals of Genoa or Venice. The volume is richly illustrated with fifty wash drawings by the author and many reproductions of photographs. It is a most artistic piece of typography, aside from its inherent interest.

A Book About Dante.

"Introduction to Dante's Inferno." By Adolphus T. Ennis. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 141 pages. Price, $1.25.

Very little remains unsaid about Dante, and it cannot be set down that Mr. Ennis says that little. The ground he covers has all been covered before; his book is, in fact, nothing more than a prose narrative abridgment of the "Inferno," with sundry comments of his own, the weight of which may be estimated from one sentence: "The causes or reasons for the various and conflicting interpretations can be traced to the subjective qualities of the human mind and the objective form and substance of the poem." This is the veriest twaddle. Stripped of superfluous verbiage it merely means that "Conflicting interpretations are due to the reader or the poem." Surely no one would suspect that microbes or the moon were to blame. Mr. Ennis thinks that Beatrice is "the living transubstantiation of Theology;" he doesn't believe, in Thomas William Parsons' harsh line, that Dante "used Rome's harlot for his mirth;" on the contrary, he brings in the atheistical Carducci to prove that Dante was a pious Catholic—but so was Savonarola, for that matter. The book is characterized by some learning and much enthusiasm, an uncritical spirit and an abominable style.

Temples of Old England.

"The Cathedrals of England." By M. J. Taber. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 287 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.60.

A world of romance clings about the thirty cathedrals of England. Canterbury, which includes among its relics some of the clay that Adam was made from (a very common curio, it would seem), has become famous by Dunstan's life and Becket's death and Chaucer's pilgrimage. York cathedral is associated with the memory of Wolsey, the Richelieu of Henry VIII, who cried out, "Had I served my God as faithfully as I have my king, he would not have forsaken me in mine age." So, around each one of these venerable and storied piles, a phantom host of great men re-enact a phantom drama of eventful deeds. The book is the most interesting that has yet appeared in the artistic Cathedral series, being concerned with personal, historic and literary associations, rather than architectural detail.

A New Natural Philosophy.

"Text-Book of General Physics." By Joseph S. Ames. New York: The American Book Company. 768 pages, illustrated. Price, $3.50.

Prof. Ames of Johns Hopkins university has provided a one year's course in physics which is well adapted for use in American colleges. The book states the theory of the subject clearly and logically; at the same time it gives a concise statement of the experimental facts on which the science is based. Numerous references are made in the course of each chapter and at the end of the sections to the historical development of physics, and attention is called to a few books of reference. Every experiment and observation, which has an important bearing on our knowledge or theories of physics, is mentioned and explained; and the few great principles of nature are given the prominence that they deserve. Numerous illustrations accompany the text.

A Lost Fairy Book.

"Granny's Wonderful Chair." By Frances Browne. Introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 214 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

When Mrs. Burnett was a school girl, a green-and-gold fairy-tale book was given her for good behavior. She lost that treasured volume, but never forgot its wonderful stories. Many years later she wrote out one of them, "The Wonderful Story of Prince Fairyfoot," as she remembered it, and it was printed in a magazine. A letter came saying, "That's a story from my fairy book"—and a much-thumbed volume was sent to Mrs. Burnett by a girl who had not lost hers. Thus the lost fairy book was found again, and here it is, so that all children may read and enjoy it. They will really enjoy it, too, for they are old-fashioned fairy tales, not the modern ethical kind.

The Adventure of Invention.

"Stories of Inventors." By Russell Doubleday. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 221 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

The inventor, sitting in his laboratory, patiently experimenting, is a familiar figure in boys' books, but the adventurous side of his work, the thrill of his achievement, no less triumphant than the crucial moment of a battle, has been set forth less often. Mr. Doubleday has taken such recent inventions as Santos-Dumont's airship, Marconi's wireless telegraph, submarines, typesetting machines, etc., to hang his discourse upon. Life-saving apparatus, swift-moving trains and steamboats, the work of securing strange views for moving pictures, afford material for other interesting chapters. It is a splendid book to put into the hands of a grown-up boy.

A Monarchist "Looking Backward"

"The First American King." By George Gordon Hastings. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Co. 250 pages. Price, $1.50.

While Mme. Adam's salon in Paris is discussing the American trend toward monarchism, a novelist recounts the adventures of a present-day scientist and detective, who wake up in the latter part of the century to find our republic an absolute monarchy with a crowned king and titled nobility. Mr. Hastings' alarming prophecy is made about as plausible, not quite, as Bellamy's dream of state socialism in "Looking Backward."

Dickens Boiled Down.

"Synopses of Dickens' Novels." By J. Walter McSpadden. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 208 pages. Price, 45 cents.

Mr. McSpadden's little manual should prove of much value to literary societies, reading circles, schools, and every Dickens lover who finds himself unable at short notice to locate Flintwich or Pecksniff, or give a clear account of a long involved story like "Bleak House." No guide of this sort has been available heretofore, although Balzac, Dickens's nearest parallel in France, has been reduced to a repertory that was crowned by the French academy.

Literary News and Notes.

S. Baring Gould has brought some of his ghost stories together, and they will shortly be published in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Literary World, Boston, deals thus gently with Irving Bacheller's "Vergilius": "The book is primarily stupid; secondarily, it approaches illiteracy; and thirdly, it 'gets nowhere.' It is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring."

From Warsaw comes the news that Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," has planned a new trilogy to be called "On the Field of Glory," the subject being the career of John Sobieski, King of Poland, who delivered Europe from the Turks.

Harry Leon Wilson, the author of "The Seeker," is spending the fall days in New Hampshire. Some of his friends have been trying to induce him to play golf, but he refused, giving as his reason that, "golf had too much walking to be a good game, and just enough game to spoil a good walk."

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a new 10-volume edition of Benjamin Franklin. It is being prepared by Prof. Albert H. Smyth of the University of Pennsylvania, who will include in his work about 600 new letters and manuscripts unknown to Jared Sparks or even to John Bigelow, former editors of Franklin's letters.

There will be Histories of America in abundance ere long. Under Guy Carleton Lee's editorship, George Barrie & Sons' "History of North America" is progressing rapidly and will be completed in 20 volumes. Now Harper & Bros., announce another composite history in 28 volumes, under the title "The American Nation," to be edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard. The first five volumes will appear this fall.

The fact that the late B. L. Farjeon was a son-in-law of Joseph Jefferson adds interest to his last book, "Lucy and Their Majesties," just published by the Century Company. The Farjeon family was of French extraction; but the author of "Grif," "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," and a number of other novels was born in London and showed his turn for clever narrative while still a schoolboy. His first published work, "Grif," proved a popular success from the first and was published in this country as well as abroad.

A discussion is threatened as to the source whence Mrs. Humphry Ward drew the plot of her new romance, "The Marriage of William Ashe." It was said that the author of "Lady Rose's Daughter" was aided in producing that work by the perusal of old French memoirs, and now we have Clement K. Shorter's word for it that Mrs. Ward was inspired by English memoirs in writing "William Ashe." This critic declares that all who are familiar with the complete story of Lord Melbourne and his wife, Lady Caroline Lamb, Lady Caroline's infatuation for Byron and her publication of "Glenarvon," will find the whole thing repeated in Mrs. Ward's book. Shorter admits, however, that the story is altered considerably, the poet "bold, bad and dangerous to know" of real life being a fascinating, but wicked explorer in the novel.

An attempt is soon to be made in Paris to find the tomb and skeleton of Cyrano de Bergerac. The scene of the attempt will be the Dominican convent in the Rue de Charonne, and the quest will be undertaken as soon as the sisters, who are about to vacate the place, have gone. There seems to be no doubt that Cyrano—or, to give him his full name, Savinien de Cyrano de Bergerac—is buried in the nunnery, though no sign of his tomb exists there, for in the archives of the congregation the record of his death in 1655 does exist. He was only 35 and it is known that his aunt, Catherine de Cyrano, was prioress of the convent. By the way, the records of the convent destroyed two legends about Cyrano. He was no Gascon, but, having enrolled himself at 19 years of age in the corps of Gascon cadets, out-Gasconed his comrades and added the patronymic "Bergerac," a Gascon town, to his own name. The other legend demolished is that as to his abnormally long nose. An absolutely authentic portrait of Savinien de Cyrano exists, which probably was painted for his aunt, the prioress, and shows that he was rather a good-looking man than otherwise. All of which will probaly surprise Edmond Rostand.

Judged by the number of books sold, the most popular living writer of fiction in England is the Rev. Silas K. Hocking, whose latest novel "Meadowsweet and Rue," has just been published. His works, which are as plebeian and harmless as were those of our own Rev. E. P. Roe, have a larger circulation than those of Marie Corelli, Hall Caine, Conan Doyle, Gilbert Parker, Anthony Hope or any of the stars of the literary firmament. His first novel was published in 1878, and he has now 27 volumes to his credit. As he is only 54, and in vigorous health it is probable that he will write

THE REV. SILAS K. HOCKING,
England's Most Popular Author.

many more. When he was twenty he entered the Methodist ministry. Often the impulse to write stories came upon him and he found plots almost unconsciously developed themselves in his mind and clamoring to be worked out on paper, but he resolutely put the temptation aside, considering that he had been "called" to another sphere of duty, and for seven years kept the literary fiend at bay. Then came a day when he felt he had no sermon to write, inclement weather had kept him indoors, and pen and paper were at hand. Mr. Hocking credits himself with having given Conan Doyle the suggestion that he should rid himself of the burden of Sherlock Holmes by dropping him down a crevasse. But the public compelled Doyle to resurrect the great detective, and while he can still coin money out of him, there is no likelihood that he will kill him off a second time. Mr. Hocking's younger brother, the Rev. Joseph Hocking, since 1891, has also been turning out novels at the rate of one a year, and they find a larger circulation than those of many more famous authors.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG

J. E. WATSON WITH THE ALL STAR "TWO ORPHANS" NIXON

GRACE GEORGE WITH THE ALL STAR "TWO ORPHANS" NIXON

AFTER the delectable Shakespearean feast of last week even an "all-star" cast in a famous old play seems of remote interest, and yet I shouldn't be surprised to find very many playgoers preferring less luminous stars and D'Ennery's moving story to even the radiance of a Marlowe or a Sothern in the overpowering magnificence of a modern Shakespearean repertoire. Taste in theatrical affairs after the past few years of schooling in things gaudy but giddy is a rather uncertain and doubtful proposition. I am assured very gravely by theatrical managers that even the big patronage that a serious and intelligent use of the drama draws to a playhouse is not any more desirable for the reason that "it drives away the regular patrons of the theaters." Having educated its limited public to accept the Rogers Brothers and like glittering idiocy as the real thing, the managers are now impatient of that vast army of thoughtful people who never darken the doors of a theater unless a Sothern or a Marlowe combination is offered as a magnet to revive their interest in the stage. The noisy and dressy first-nighter, who demands the Rogers Brothers, is more in evidence, makes more noise and is willing to put up big money for front-row seats, but he is not the permanent or reliable support of either the theater or of any form of art that may be made useful in the betterment of humanity. He is effervescent, changes with the changing fashion, is indigenous to conditions of prosperity, but fades away when times demand men of brain to direct and mold the thought and uphold by wise living and action the superstructure of society.

During the past week very large audiences have attended the Shakespearean performances at the Nixon theater. The discussion of Shakespearean interpretation has been rife. Men have recalled in lobby chats the old days when the boys on the street and the printers' devils in the newspaper offices could quote Macbeth or spout Romeo love passages. Then dramatic criticism was a general gift, and the relative value of an impersonation called forth a display of intelligent histrionic taste that had a substantial basis of knowledge that counted for something in the life equipment of those who cultivated it. The "Vat ish it—yes?" form of the drama was then confined to the variety houses at "ten, twent and thirt" prices. The revolution in recent years has put the bottom rail on top, and we are now coolly informed that the theater no longer desires to be considered seriously even at $3 a "consider." Of course, the stage does not receive continuously the attention of the intelligent masses. Not all the big crowds who turn out to see a worthy performance of Shakespeare are "scholars" or long-haired professors. The majority of them are representatives of that vast army of non-theatergoers who are so because the theaters of higher class do not offer them consistently and continuously what they want. The theater doesn't want them and rather resents their presence because it knows that only here and there has it anything worth while to offer them. Of tangled Dutch dialect and tangled lingerie and limbs it has a large and superabundant supply, so, naturally, the stage wants to market its goods among that class of buyers who buy only wares of that kind. If all the coffee merchants in Pittsburgh should for years sell only an adulterated brand of coffee, drinkers of genuine high-grade coffee would either stay away from the markets or else buy their coffee somewhere else. It is idle to say that a good clean coffee store that never lowered its grade of wares would not prosper in Pittsburgh, because the cheap coffee drinkers were so much in evidence. Not only would such an establishment call out from seclusion all the old users of the best coffee, but it would recruit a new class from among the people who, because of a false education, had come to believe that the kind of coffee they were using was the only kind on the market. Candidly, I believe the good coffee drinkers are very much better treated than the sensible theatergoer, and there is considerably more of the latter class than of the former, too.

But why philosophize. Rather let us take the gifts the theatrical gods give us at times and be prayerfully thankful that it isn't any worse. All in all, it could not be very much better than the feast to which we were summoned last week. I am not inclined to believe that the theater-going public of the present day is yearning for Shakespeare as a steady diet. It is sheer pedantry to assume that the Bard of Avon represents the only form of the drama that offers relief from the nonsense with which the stage is overloaded. But it is gratifying to know that when Shakespeare is put forward so intelligently as we saw him at the Nixon last week great audiences gather to receive him. In the Sothern-Marlowe repertoire there were several interesting novelties that added to the soberer and stable drawing power of the master drama. Mr. Sothern's Romeo was one of these, while "Much Ado About Nothing" has been so little heard in recent years as to amount to a novelty. Miss Marlowe's Ophelia was another feature of the engagement about which curious interest was felt. Speaking in a broad sense, the local theater has rarely, if ever, realized a more satisfying series of Shakespearean plays. When criticism comes to deal with detail there is room for widely divergent opinion. Miss Marlowe's friends, among whom I am honored to count myself one of the most enthusiastic, differed much as to the character of her new Juliet, for new it is, no matter what may be said of its excellence. It was with a keen and enjoyable memory of her old Juliet in mind that I wrote of this later creation on Tuesday morning. I still hold the view that in simple naturalness, in graceful and winning poise and in clearness and melodiousness of elocution Miss Marlowe's present portrayal of the hapless daughter of Capulet is far inferior to what we are wont to [illegible] as the most fascinating of all modern impersonations.

As to the causes for this decline, in some of its phases, of her Juliet there is room only for conjecture. It is more apparent in the earlier scenes, up to the potion scene, than after and including that tragic moment. I saw for the second time the potion scene later in the week and rejoiced to catch the old subtle Marlowe power and follow through the remainder of the play the evidences that the lack in the earlier scenes was more one of repose, of gestural imprudence than of permanent disability to portray character. Still, I believe Miss Marlowe needs to reabsorb a goodly share of the spirit of the Verona maiden in order to lose entirely the memory of Mary Tudor. The performance of "Hamlet," and, in an even greater degree, of "Much Ado About Nothing" completely rehabilitated Miss Marlowe in the critical opinion of those who believed some of her work in Juliet was not up to the standard. Her Ophelia, to begin with, was a marvelously fine impersonation. That this season marks her first attempt to play Ophelia makes its excellence all the more evidence of the genius of the actress. In Beatrice also she gave us full proof of the fact that so long as Miss Marlowe remains an active factor in the field of Shakespearean portrayal the women of the great dramatist will not suffer for someone to give them vivid and enduring form and expression. Of the Sothern roles only one, his Hamlet, was familiar to theatergoers. In Romeo he surprised by the admirableness of his portrayal. Mr. Sothern has never been regarded as a stage lover with great favor for the reason that his love-making is usually regarded as cold and metallic. But his Romeo maintained so fine and manly a spirit and gave us so consistently the character of the young Montague that it would be foolish to quarrel with its mere lack of visual passion, though in this particular Mr. Sothern was sometimes Nethersolean in the ardor of his osculation. It is however, the Romeo who says sadly, when urged to attend the masque ball at the house of Capulet, "I like not this adventure for my dreams have held forebodings," that Mr. Sothern gives us. In its entirety it is a strong, virile and wholly attractive portrayal, and surely no one can complain of the beauty and accuracy of Mr. Sothern's reading.

In turning to a consideration of the offerings of the present week in the theaters there is sufficient novelty and excellence to let us down gently from the Shakespearean heights. The paucity of plays of real worth has brought about numerous "revivals" of more or less interest, and among these the revival of D'Ennery and Cormon's old melodrama, "The Two Orphans," is just now the most talked about for the reason that its projectors have given it a so-called "all-star cast." Perhaps the designation is unfortunate in addition to its inexactness. The public has become somewhat wary of all-star casts from the fact that several of these aggregations have failed to reveal either individual work of a very high order or artistic harmony commensurate with the supposed talents of the players. In the present instance there are several factors that should give the revival of "The Two Orphans" a real worth. In the first place, the old play has a peculiar charm. It is a melodrama of very strong and lasting qualities because of its perpetual appeal to human sympathy. It is a wonderful example of the constructive skill of the old school of playmakers, and even at this late day shines with undimmed luster alongside the more modern attempts to build melodrams. It was under the direction of A. M. Palmer that the D'Ennery play was first given in this country. It was put into the repertoire of the Palmer stock company when that famous group of players occupied the Union Square theater, and was produced for the first time on the evening of December 21, 1874. In the stock company at the time were such players as Kate Claxton, Clara Morris, Maud Granger, Rose Eytinge, Charles R. Thorne, Stuart Robson and Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. Of the players named above Clara Morris is in the cast which comes to the Nixon this week. The present cast is a most excellent one, and besides such players as J. E. Dodson, James O'Neil, Elita Proctor Otis and Jameson Lee Finney, contains the names of three local favorites, ex-members of the stock company, Miss Sarah Truax, William Beach and Thomas Meighan.

Mr. Harry Davis gave the local theatrical Rialto quite a turn last week when he announced that the stock company would go to the Alvin and the burlesque and travesty experiment would be housed at the Avenue after November 7, the date fixed for the change of homes. I did not have heart disease developed by the shock, for the simple reason I prophesied in this department five weeks ago exactly the arrangement that has been consummated. The change has undoubtedly been dictated by wisdom. Of the two propositions, the travesty and the stock, there is vastly more hope of financial success, to say nothing of artistic value, in the stock company. That institution should, therefore, be given the large opportunities and the more spacious and beautiful environment. Now that Manager Davis has gathered together a stock company of superlative merit, it is eminently appropriate that it should be given this fine old theater, with its prestige and traditions, as a home. It is true, also, that a larger and more profitable clientele may be gathered at the Alvin than could ever have been secured for the Avenue, no matter how excellent the performances may have been. I shall reserve extended comment of Manager Davis' burlesque venture until his plans are more fully given to the public. The talent so far mentioned in connection with the enterprise is encouraging in some particulars and less so in others. But the venturesome Davis is not going to be content unless he can give what he considers the "best," so I shall wait until he puts his ideas into actual operation before attempting further comment. Mr. Davis no doubt realizes that he has a stiff proposition in the diverse amusement enterprises that he has taken under his wing. I am sure he doesn't need my advice, so I merely waft him my good wishes.

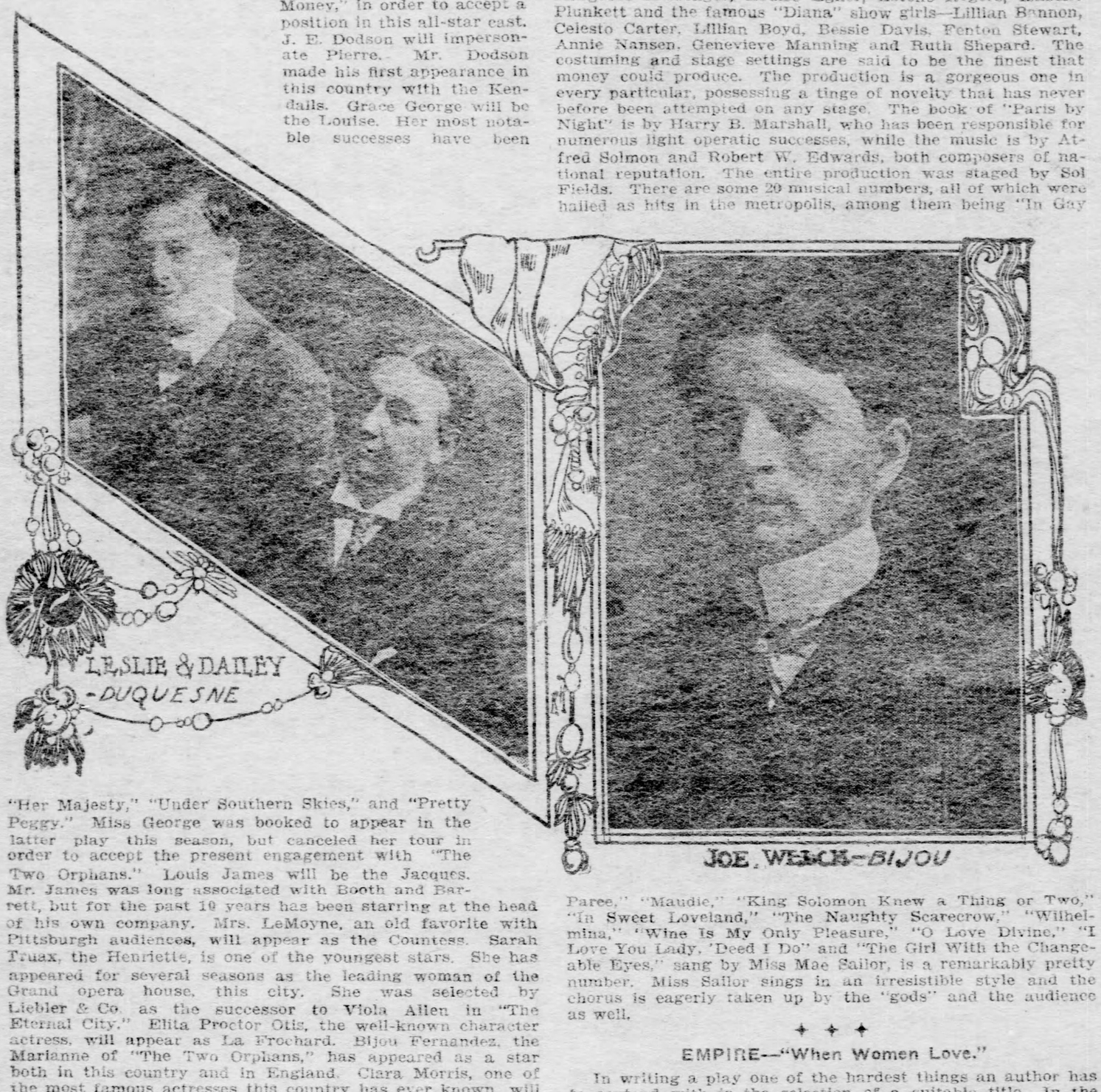
At the Avenue this week Milton Pe[illegible]'s farce comedy, that Nat Goodwin used for a little while last season, will be put forward by the stock company. "My Wife's Husbands" is a trifle, but an amusing one. The Duquesne seems to be a big winner with its popular-priced editions of the musical comedy. Last week the house witnessed another succession of crowded houses. This week "Paris by Night" is the offering. At the Bijou, Joe Welch comes back with his Hebrew character study, "The Peddler." "When Women Love" is another doubtfully titled melodrama, but I am assured that it is pre-eminently clean in character and ought to please Empire patrons. The Grand has another big vaudeville bill and Sheridan's City Sports is the Academy entertainment.

This has been a crowded week in the New York playhouses. Otis Skinner produced a version of Richepin's "Chemineau" at the Lyric theater under the title of "The Harvester." George Ade's new musical comedy, "The Sho-Gun," received its first production at Wallack's. Mrs. Patrick Campbell opened in Sardou's "Sorceress" at the New Amsterdam. Henry Miller appeared in his new Jones play, "Joseph Entangled." All of these seem to have been well received, and some of them may be seen in Pittsburgh later in the season. Altogether the dramatic harvest may not be as meager as was anticipated.

Programs for the Week.

NIXON—"The Two Orphans."

The all-star revival of "The Two Orphans," at the Nixon this week, has created considerable interest, especially among the old-time theatergoers. The play was originally produced 30 years ago and there probably has been no season since then when it has not been played. It tells a story that is full of human interest; it touches the extremes of society—the aristocracy and the dregs. Each type is in its way a masterpiece. In the revival, James O'Neill will play the Chevalier de Vaudrey. Mr. O'Neill has been a successful star for years, but is most widely known through his association with "Monte Cristo." Jameson Lee Finney, who will appear as Picard, has recently closed his starring tour in "A Fool and His Money," in order to accept a position in this all-star cast. J. E. Dodson will impersonate Pierre. Mr. Dodson made his first appearance in this country with the Kendalls. Grace George will be the Louise. Her most notable successes have been



"Her Majesty," "Under Southern Skies," and "Pretty Peggy." Miss George was booked to appear in the latter play this season, but canceled her tour in order to accept the present engagement with "The Two Orphans." Louis James will be the Jacques. Mr. James was long associated with Booth and Barrett, but for the past 10 years has been starring at the head of his own company. Mrs. LeMoyne, an old favorite with Pittsburgh audiences, will appear as the Countess. Sarah Truax, the Henriette, is one of the youngest stars. She has appeared for several seasons as the leading woman of the Grand opera house, this city. She was selected by Liebler & Co. as the successor to Viola Allen in "The Eternal City." Elita Proctor Otis, the well-known character actress, will appear as La Frochard. Bijou Fernandez, the Marianne of "The Two Orphans," has appeared as a star both in this country and in England. Clara Morris, one of the most famous actresses this country has ever known, will be seen as Sister Genevieve. There is a large cast of minor roles each of which, it is announced, will be played by an actor or actress of reputation.

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AVENUE—"My Wife's Husbands."

The embarrassment of having married a woman with three ex-husbands, is the pivot around which "My Wife's Husbands" is built. Both Miss Kennark and Mrs. Courtenay will have two excellent impersonations, probably the best they have yet essayed in Pittsburgh, when this play is given at the Avenue next week. The story is one of a woman, young, handsome and clever, who has a mania for collecting husbands. She is married first to a senator, who deserts her on the afternoon of the wedding. This impels her to go to the South Dakota "change-your-name factory" to get a decree on the ground of desertion. She next becomes the wife of a Utah Bishop. The doctrines of Mormonism do not allow women that freedom to which she believes herself entitled, and she accordingly is deserted by him—another divorce. Then comes along a cousin to whom she was engaged in her early girlhood. He deserts, too. Of course it is necessary that she should be freed from this entanglement, and the obliging courts allow it. Finally, she falls in love with a youth, and, although engaged to a clergyman, and one or two other fellows, she decides to marry the young fellow, who, by the way, is the vice president of an anti-divorce society that is striving to have congress pass legislation prohibiting all divorces. At this juncture, the father of the boy, who has a closet full of family skeletons, arrives and decides to marry the much-married woman himself. The young fellow grasps the situation, whisks her away and has the ceremony performed. The complications that arise as the different ex-husbands appear on the scene, make some of the funniest situations that ever have been introduced on any stage. Every member of the stock company will assist in the fun making.

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GRAND—DeHaven Sextet.

Those who like bright, clever, comedy, tuneful melody and graceful dancing, are promised a gratifying entertainment in the performance of the Carter DeHaven Sextet, who lead the bill at the Grand this week. These clever entertainers, comprising Carter DeHaven and five young women, reputed to be not only fair to look upon but clever comediennes as well, were with the Weber and Fields all-star stock company last season, thus giving them enviable prestige. The sextet will make their initial appearance in Pittsburgh through the medium of "An Easy Angel," a miniature musical comedy, with special scenery, electrical effects and gorgeous costumes. The lyrics are by Morris Sliver and music by Rose DeHaven. Then there are the well-known headliners, Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, who have had the distinction of starring in farce comedy. They will present George M. Cohen's laughable sketch "Election Bets." Mr. Cohen, who is now starring, has written some of the most notable vaudeville comedy acts and his present effort is said to be one of his best. Lotta Gladstone, another headliner whose performances in the past have been highly creditable, will also be in the bill. This little comedienne departs somewhat from the conventional lines and her monologue consists of a character study of the typical country girl. Then there is Harrigan, a versatile comedian, who, in the guise of a tramp, entertains with comedy juggling, stories and parodies. In the way of acrobatics the Prosper troupe will no doubt prove satisfactory. The well-known black face comedians, Coakley and McBride, will amuse with their drolleries. Powers and Freed will be attractive as a musical feature, as their specialty is of the refined order. Herbert's clever dogs will lend variety to the diversions. Gorman and West, singing and dancing specialists, and others, will comprise a bill of 15 acts.

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DUQUESNE—"Paris by Night."

Bert Leslie and Robert L. Dailey, in the new extravaganza "Paris by Night," which enjoyed a run of three months at Madison Square garden during the past summer, come to the Duquesne this week. The clever cast of players, who made possible the success of "Paris by Night" during its New York run, will be seen during the engagement here. The company includes 60 clever actors, among the principals being Bert Leslie, Robert L. Dailey, Hugh Cameron Burrell Barbaretta, F. P. McGirr, Charles Kingsland, Madge Lawrence, Mae Sailor, Margaret Messenger, Louise Egner, Estelle Rogers, Isabelle Plunkett and the famous "Diana" show girls—Lillian Bannon, Celesto Carter, Lillian Boyd, Bessie Davis, Fenton Stewart, Annie Nansen, Genevieve Manning and Ruth Shepard. The costuming and stage settings are said to be the finest that money could produce. The production is a gorgeous one in every particular, possessing a tinge of novelty that has never before been attempted on any stage. The book of "Paris by Night" is by Harry B. Marshall, who has been responsible for numerous light operatic successes, while the music is by Alfred Solmon and Robert W. Edwards, both composers of national reputation. The entire production was staged by Sol Fields. There are some 20 musical numbers, all of which were hailed as hits in the metropolis, among them being "In Gay Paree," "Maudie," "King Solomon Knew a Thing or Two," "In Sweet Loveland," "The Naughty Scarecrow," "Wilhelmina," "Wine Is My Only Pleasure," "O Love Divine," "I Love You Lady, 'Deed I Do" and "The Girl With the Changeable Eyes," sang by Miss Mae Sailor, is a remarkably pretty number. Miss Sailor sings in an irresistible style and the chorus is eagerly taken up by the "gods" and the audience as well.

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EMPIRE—"When Women Love."

In writing a play one of the hardest things an author has to contend with is the selection of a suitable title. In the production of "When Women Love," which Messrs. Spitz and Nason present in the Empire this week, they are peculiarly lucky in having a title that not only appeals to the human instinct, but it suggests the pure and wholesome. The play tells a story full of pathos, comedy and excitement, with a good hero and heroine and two villains, whose acting brings forth storms of indignation. The introduction of the phonograph as a silent witness, is a decided novelty, new to the stage. There are trials and tribulations without number, but they are all relegated to the shade at the finish. The poor are made wealthy; the sorrowful happy; the villains get their just deserts, and all ends well. Tom Waters will be seen this season in the character of a tramp, and will also introduce his clever specialty during the progress of the play.

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BIJOU—Joe Welch.

Joe Welch, one of the truest portrayers of Hebrew characters on the American stage, comes to the Bijou this week at the head of "The Peddler," a melodrama which has been written expressly for him. The play as been given an accurate setting and apart from the plot or dialogue the scenes, which are laid in New York's famous Jewish quarter, are pictures worth seeing. They are perfect examples of stagecraft and are made all the more realistic by the use of many light and mechanical effects. These things, however, are as a shell for the kernel. The story is purely melodramatic in tone and fits into the scenic environment in a way which makes "The Peddler" a unique contribution to the stage. There is the usual tale of love, disappointment and crime with the Peddler, which, of course, is played by Mr. Welch, as the central figure. The son of the old merchant deserts his home for an adventuress and for the love of this woman he robs his father. He sinks deeper into crime and is finally caught, when the Peddler saves his son. A beautiful love story runs through the plot.

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ACADEMY—"The City Sports."

"The City Sports" organization this season, in the matter of numbers and singing ability, suggests a comic opera company more than a burlesque show. The chorus is large, gorgeously costumed and possessed of marked singing ability. The two-act musical comedy, the "Maids of Siam," is a much more deserving vehicle than many of the more pretentious affairs that people sometimes see on Broadway. It tells a clean, coherent story; has numerous songs and during the progress of the burlesque the grotesque antics of Phil Mills, the Barrett Brothers, Ali and Ali, Barnes, Stockwell, Leonard and Stockwell and Schaefer, are sufficient to incite the most sober and sedate to cyclonic mirth. The olio is strong and entertaining, with the Pan-American Four, Beecher and Mills, the Schaefer Trio, Ali, Hunter and Ali, Miss Adelaide Marsden and the Barrett Brothers. As an extra attraction, the Cuban Wonder, the champion middleweight wrestler of America, will appear.

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Miss Loftus Coming.

The management of the Nixon announce as the attraction next week Miss Cecilia Loftus and company in "The Serio-Comic Governess." The star, who is now making her first annual tour under the management of Daniel Frohman, has scored heavily in this play at the New Lyceum theater, New York, from which playhouse she comes direct to Pittsburgh. "The Serio-Comic Governess" is a four-act comedy by Israel Zangwill. Miss Loftus, though she has not appeared as an individual star hitherto, is well known in this country through her appearance as leading lady with E. H. Sothern, and for her work in London in Sir Henry Irving's company.

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"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Coming.

In the brilliant career of Richard Mansfield, he has essayed a great number of parts. With the exception of E. H. Sothern, Mr. Mansfield has produced more plays than any other actor on the American stage. In his extensive repertoire he has never played anything that has given larger box office returns than "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mr. Mansfield has not essayed this marvelous impersonation during the past three years. Manager Harry Davis has arranged for a revival of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for his stock company at the Avenue theater, for the week commencing, Monday, October 24, when Mr. Mansfield's version of this play will be on view. Stage Director Huffman will bestow especial pains upon the scenic investiture, with a view to realizing in every detail the same splendid production given by Mr. Mansfield.

AVENUE THEATRE
J. Harry Davis PROP'R & MG'R
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WEEK COM. MON. MAT. OCT. 17.

A SYMPHONY OF LAUGHTER!

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STOCK COMPANY

IN THE MOST ENJOYABLE OF ALL FARCE-COMEDIES

"MY WIFE'S HUSBANDS"

Affording Three Hours of Good, Clean, Pure, Wholesome Fun.

The original manuscript, scene models and other details. The same employed during the long run of the play at the Madison Square Theater, New York, and more recently in vogue with Mr. N. C. Goodwin.

DAILY MATINEES, RESERVED SEATS 25c AND 50c

WEEK OCT. 24 "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

Grand Opera House

PERSONALLY DIRECTED BY THE OWNER MR. HARRY DAVIS
PITTSBURG'S ONLY CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE THEATRE

COME WHEN YOU PLEASE STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE 1.30 TO 10.45 P.M.
RESERVED SEATS SOLD IN ADVANCE PHONES BELL 2524 COURT P&A 2200 MAIN

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WEEK BEGINNING MON. AFT., OCT. 17

The Celebrated Headliners,

CARTER DE HAVEN SEXTETTE
Presenting The Musical Comedietta Hit, "AN EASY ANGEL."

HALLEN & FULLER
In George M. Cohen's Laughable Creation, "ELECTION BETS."

HARRIGAN
KELLY & VIOLETTE
LOTTA GLADSTONE
PROSPER TROUPE
COAKLEY & McBRIDE
RAE & BROSCHE
HERBERT'S DOGS

POWERS & FREED
GORMAN & WEST
BERT WIGGINS

ROBIN FREAR HEATH
KINETOGRAPH
AND OTHERS

15-REFINED VAUDEVILLE ACTS-15

DAILY MATINEE, RESERVED SEATS 25c AND 50c

Stage News and Gossip.

"I have a system of my own in the engagement of chorus girls," said George Lask, the new stage director of the Avenue. "I keep an account of those young women as accurate and detailed as if it were modeled on the Bertillon system. Everyone who applies for a place, and seems fitted to the work, is required to leave her name and address, her age, height, weight, complexion, and color of eyes and hair. This information is carefully filed away for reference. The great convenience of this method is shown when there is a sudden call for six tall blondes or for short brunettes. They are all to be found in the desk, carefully described and tabulated, where I am able to get them in a few minutes. It is then only a question of wiring to New York, and their taking the next train for Pittsburgh."

EMMA DUNN—AVENUE

RUTH McCAULAY—EMPIRE

FREDERICK PAULDING —AVENUE

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"King Dodo," under the direction of Henry Savage, comes to the Duquesne theater, October 31.

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There was much in common between the members of the Sothern-Marlowe company and the Harry Davis stock company last week. Jane Kennark was leading woman with Mr. Sothern several years ago, at the Lyceum theater, New York, while William Courtenay was for the past two seasons leading man with Miss Virginia Harned (Mrs. Sothern). Mr. W. H. Crompton served eight years at the Pittsburgh Grand opera house, in the days of the old stock company. Mrs. Sol Smith was for two seasons with James A. Hearne's "Sag Harbor" company, of which Tunis F. Dean was the business manager.

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Mr. and Mrs. Phil Sheridan, who will be at the Academy next week with their own company, are two of the oldest burlesque performers in the business. Although not old in years each has seen many seasons on the stage, being connected with the first company that produced burlesque in the vaudeville theaters.

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Frederick Paulding gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mr. Francis Kingdon of the Sothern-Marlowe company, when he had for his guests William Courtenay and James M. Brophy, the latter being the star of the "Cross Roads" company, at the Empire.

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Among the big scenic productions that will be given by the Harry Davis stock company at the Alvin will be the following three plays, which Manager Davis contracted for during the past week: "The Price of Peace," "The Suburban" and "Hearts Are Trumps."

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"A Trip to Egypt," a new musical comedy, comes to the Duquesne soon.

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Edward Terry, the celebrated English comedian, whose American tour in "The House of Burnside" begins on January 8, at the Princess theater, New York, was born March 10, 1844, in London. In 1863 he made his first appearance on the stage in the character of Wormwood, in "The Lottery Ticket."

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Klaw & Erlanger's production of John J. McNally's musical farce, "A Little of Everything," which ran for three months during the summer at the New Amsterdam theater, will be the attraction at the Nixon for one week, beginning Monday evening, the 31st inst., presented by the same cast which has attracted so much attention, headed by Peter F. Dailey and Fay Templeton.

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"Mme. Modjeska did play 'Much Ado About Nothing' in the Duquesne theater, on May 4, 1892," says Manager E. J. McCullough. "The gross receipts were $452 25."

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The members of the all-star cast presenting "The Two Orphans" have been deluged with requests for their autographs since the revival has taken on historical significance. Perhaps the strangest of these requests was that received by J. E. Dodson, who plays Pierre. It was from a western clergyman and read as follows: "Dear Sir—I should be greatly obliged if you sent me your autograph, as my wife is an invalid."

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Annie Russell's new play, in which she will appear at the Nixon theater soon, is taken from the French, and created quite a sensation when produced at the French capital.

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William Beach, at one time leading man with the Grand opera house stock company, will appear with the all-star "Two Orphans" next week.

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"The Beauty Doctor," a new musical show which comes to the Empire soon, played in Syracuse last week. Of its leading woman, a local critic was moved to say, "the statuesque and picturesque Henrietta Lee is still with the company, using up more limelight than anybody else, and displaying a lot of L'Art Nouveau costumes that fairly make the spot lights blink."

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Miss Dorothy Morton, who will be the prima donna of the Harry Davis musical travesty company at the Avenue theater, opening on November 7, has just concluded a long engagement at San Francisco, where she has been appearing in a series of the Weber and Fields travesties, similar to that in which she will appear at the Avenue.

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In looking back over the lives of the actors in the cast of "The Two Orphans," when it was originally produced, 30 years ago, a true index to life's vicissitudes is seen. It is safe to say that a better set of players for these roles could not have been gotten together. Kate Claxton was the Louise; Kitty Blanchard was Henriette. It is said that she was lovely in the role, sweet, wholesome and the picture of persecuted beauty and innocence. Charles Thorne was the Chevalier. He was an actor who combined wonderful grace with evident physical strength, and no matter how forcefully he acted never appeared to have reached the limit of his resources. He was considered the matinee idol of his day. F. F. Mackay, who was the Pierre, now conducts a school of acting. McKee Rankin, the Jacques, is now devoting his time to the starring tour of Miss Nance O'Neill. Marie Wilkins, who gave a remarkably grim and powerful performance of Le Frochard, is dead. So are Stuart Robson, the clever Picard, and John Parselle, the Count De Liniers. Fanny Morant was the Countess. Rose Eytinge, the original Marianne, still is acting and also giving instructions in the art. Maude Granger, who later on played the role, is in "The Girl from Kay's." Ida Vernon, who played the nun, Sister Genevieve, is now acting under Charles Frohman's management.

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The following letter, received the other day by an Indianapolis manager, gives some idea as to the Hoosiers' idea of the stage:

"Dear Sir

"I Thought I would write you In Regards To getting In with Some Opera Troupe as supposed If any Body Ever had a call for People It would Be made To you Now There Is Just The Two of Aus and we neather of aus have any Talent of any kind That Makes a Shoeman But hought we could Learn Some Part To Play as well as any Body Elce and would Like get In with Some opera so we could Travel around and See Some of The wourld we only have In Indianapolis about four weeks.

"Came here from Ohio now If you Ever have any Body Looking four a couple Like aus Pleas Let Me hear from you and Oblige In the Mean Time I am yours cincerly and wait an Early Reply Adress Wm Hoblet 1301 Barth ave Indianapolis Ind"

✦ ✦ ✦

A presidential campaign is not always an encouraging period for theatrical business, but fortunately for thespians, the present race for the White House seat is attracting comparatively little notice and the poljtical spellbinder is not adjudged a counter attraction to the playhouses. A western correspondent of a New York dramatic paper, writes: "People paying no attention to political campaign makes business unusually good for campaign year. Prospects continue excellent."

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"A Chinese Honeymoon" is to be translated into French and acted in Paris. The piece ran for two years in London, over a year in New York, and now is being presented by two companies throughout America.

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The installation at the Avenue of the musical travesty company, will be inaugurated on Monday, November 7, with much eclat. The opening of the musical company at the pretty Fifth avenue house, is of itself an event far removed from the ordinary. It is an enterprise upon which that up-to-date manager, Harry Davis, has devoted not only months of preparation, but the expenditure of a great deal of money. His desire is to afford Pittsburgh an entertainment on the order of the Weber and Fields style of travesties in New York. The fact is that Pittsburgh can now boast of an up-to-date resident company of musical people, giving bright satires of popular plays, after the order of London and New York. Over 60 people will comprise the travesty company, headed by the well-known prima donna, Miss Dorothy Morton. George Lask, his stage director, has been identified with the production of many of the prominent musical travesties in New York and San Francisco. He was selected by David Belasco to manage the staging of "The Darling of the Gods," and he has won distinction in a number of other equally prominent productions in the leading theaters on Broadway. To the large following of the stock's admirers in Pittsburgh, as well as among their friends in the surrounding towns, the advent of the Harry Davis players at the beautiful new Alvin, will be joyous news. With the splendid stage dimensions of the latter house, together with its newly equipped mechanical plant, Stage Director Huffman will have a better field than ever for the

Nixon
The World's Perfect Theater

TOMORROW NIGHT—ONE WEEK ONLY
EVENINGS AT 8:15.
MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2.
The Greatest Cast Ever Organized for a Season's Tour, Nine Famous Stars Receiving Fabulous Salaries.

James O'Neill
Grace George
Louis James
J. E. Dodson
Jameson Lee Finney
Mrs. Le Moyne
Clara Morris
Sarah Truax
Elita Proctor Otis

Will Present The New Amsterdam Theater (New York) Revival of the Greatest Play Ever Written.

THE TWO ORPHANS
(LIEBLER & CO., Managers.)
In many ways the most dramatic achievement of this generation.—New York Herald.
PRICES, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Mail Orders When Accompanied by Remittance Promptly Attended To.

NEXT WEEK—Seats Ready Thursday
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
CECELIA LOFTUS IN THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS
A New Comedy by Israel Zangwill, Author of "Merely Mary Ann," etc.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK
BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY WED & SAT
BEST RESVD SEATS 25 & 50
'Phones Bell 1445 Grant. P. & A. 328 Main.

JOE WELCH
IN
"THE PEDDLER"
Produced by a Strong Acting Company, A Wealth of Scenic Splendor and the Best in Mechanical Effects. . . . . .
Next Week—NELLIE McHENRY in "M'LISS."

EMPIRE THEATER
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E. J. McCULLOUGH, - - - - - Manager.

WEEK Commencing MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.
A Problem
WHEN WOMEN LOVE
A Play True to Life
Introducing Polite Specialties
Beautiful Scenic Effects
Presented by an Excellent Company, including Tom Waters, The Tramp and the Piano.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 25c and 50c.
Next Attraction—A Girl of the Street.

CARNEGIE HALL PITTSBURGH
FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 21st.
NINA DAVID
FAMED COLORATURA SOPRANO
Under Personal Direction Robert Grau.
SEATS NOW ON SALE—Meller's Music Store, 319 Fifth Avenue

THREE DAYS TO SUBSCRIBE.
PITTSBURGH ORCHESTRA
EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.
15 Eve. Concerts, $20, $15 and $10.
15 Aft. Concerts, $15, $10 and $8.
Subscriptions for evening concerts taken until Oct. 19, 5 p. m. Auction for first choice of position, at Nixon theater, Oct. 20, at 9:15 a. m. Sale of remaining evening seats and $10 evening seats at Hamilton's October 21. Subscription coupon necessary. All invited to subscribe, at Hamilton's or of manager. Both telephones.

FREDERICK HALLEN-GRAND

MAE STANLEY-ACADEMY

exercise of his well known skill for elaborate stage effects. During the summer months, and continuing up to the present time, Manager Davis has had a perfect army of workmen engaged in tearing out the interior and putting in an entirely new and magnificent auditorium. Everything of the old house has been ripped out, from gallery to orchestra floor, and from the stage entrance to the lobby, until the interior is completely new, and represents the very latest improvements in theatrical architecture and decorations.

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Manager Harry Davis has engaged for the leading light comedian of his Avenue theater musical travesty company Boyd Gilmore, formerly with Marie Tempest, Alice Neilson, and other companies. Besides a thorough training in the operatic business, Gilmore has been in the drama and vaudeville, making him doubly advantageous for the Peter Daly and DeWolfe Hopper roles in the Weber & Fields pieces which will be given at the Avenue. Mr. Gilmore possesses a splendid baritone voice, and is one of the handsomest young men on the operatic stage today.

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Manager Davis, in company with his stage director, George Lask, returned from Chicago yesterday, whither they went to secure some additional principals for the Avenue company. Miss Claudia Rogers, one of the prettiest and daintiest of California soubrettes, will play all the principal boys' parts. Miss Rogers was known as "the Millionaires' Pride" on the San Francisco stage. Miss Katheryn LaTour will be one of the leading comediennes. Miss LaTour is described as a dark, stately and attractive singer and dancer.

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Sidney Riley, late of the Dearborn theater (Chicago) musical productions, has been engaged for musical director of the Harry Davis productions at the Avenue.

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Pittsburgh theatergoers will no doubt be more than pleased with the announcement that Clara Morris, the one-time idol of the American stage, will appear in the all-star revival of "The Two Orphans" which will be seen at the Nixon next week. Miss Morris has long been considered the greatest emotional actress that the American stage has ever produced. She was compelled to retire several years ago on account of ill health. Miss Morris made her first appearance on the stage in 1870. In speaking of it recently, she said: "I started out to assist my mother, who was then earning $1.50 per week. I obtained 50 cents per night at the theater, which made me feel very proud, for the reason that I was receiving more than my parent. What a curious little chit I was, with my pinafore buttoned down behind and two pigtails representing my hair. I had no education to speak of, the barest learning picked up during my brief school days, and with no one to aid or advise me.

"But I do remember my advent on the stage. I was not a beauty. I had no apparent talent, and my only accomplishments were a musical ear and a voice which would carry to the utmost part of the theater. Time and again when I had but a line to speak my voice could be distinctly heard to the back row in the gallery, and, thank goodness, I have the same distinctness of enunciation today."

German Poet Coming.

Konrad Nies, a German poet whose volume of lyrics, "Funken," represents the highest achievement of German poetry in America, will visit Pittsburgh toward the close of this month, to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the German Literary association. Mr. Nies, who is a resident of St. Louis, has for years stood at the head of a little group of German poets in this country, which include such men as Hugo Muensterberg (who writes under the pseudonym of Hugo Terberg) Karl Knortz, Konrad Krez and half a dozen others, forming quite a German American literature. Mr. Nies is a thorough American and has done much to counteract the view that America is a prosaic and pragmatic country, which has prevailed in German circles ever since Lenau made his unfortunate experiment at New Lisbon. Mr. Nies has been in Pittsburgh before, and those who have heard him say that the German language on his lips is like music. His subject will be "Poets of Today," and the lecture will be delivered in the hall of the German Beneficial union, opposite the Nixon theater, on the evening of October 31.

KONRAD NIES.

"The Awakening of Mr. Pipp."

Charley Grapewin and his wholesome, effervescent musical comedy, "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," will follow "Paris by Night" at the Duquesne theater. From a truly sympathetic vaudeville sketch Grapewin has built a musical show in two acts and in presenting Mr. Pipp in a new form, Grapewin is assisted by a company of 50 principals and a chorus of unusual merit. The production, since its first presentation last season, has passed under the management of Frank Howe of the Park theater, Philadelphia, and a general system of overhauling and refurnishing has been carried out. Grapewin has able leading support in Miss Anna Chance, Nellie Beaumont, Annie Fraveas, Moque Davis, and others.

The Funny Side of Life.

Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was reviewing the state militia at Gettysburg. A young staff officer described to him in a low voice some unimportant error that had been made. "But as to the cause of the error, sir," he said, "that is a mystery."

Gov. Pennypacker smiled.

"If it is a mystery," he said, "it is like the pickled pork dinner that befell two Pennsylvania Dutchmen, Hans and Fritz.

"These two men bought a lot of pickled pork in partnership. They put it in a barrel and stored it away in the cellar of Hans' home. Now, Hans, though a Pennsylvania Dutchman, was dishonest. The combination is rare.

"Well, the morning after the deal in pickled pork, Fritz met Hans on the road.

"'Good morning, Hans,' he said. 'Is there any news about our pickled pork?'

"'Fritz,' Hans answered gravely, 'there is news, and bad news. A strange thing has happened. It is a mystery to me.'

"'Well, Hans, tell me all about it,' said Fritz.

"'Fritz, my friend, it was like this,' said Hans. 'This morning I went down cellar to get a piece of pork for my breakfast, and I put my hand down in the barrel, and I felt around in the brine, and there was no pork there. It was all gone—all gone completely. So then I turned up the barrel, and, as true as you're alive, the rats had eaten a hole clean through the bottom and dragged the pork all out.'

"Fritz was amazed and stunned.

"'Why didn't the brine run out of the hole?' he asked.

"'Ah, Fritz,' said the other, 'that's the mystery. That's the mystery.'"

Lady (to housegirl)—You should take a lesson from the cook. You are slovenly, whereas she washes her face three or four times a day.

Housegirl—No wonder, mum. The fellow who comes here to court her is a chimney-sweep.

"Oh, my friends!" exclaimed the orator, "it makes me sad when I think of the days that are gone, when I look around and miss the old familiar faces I used to shake hands with."

As an English tourist was passing Mark Twain's home near Florence last winter one of the humorist's dogs rushed out of the gate and barked savagely at the stranger. Mr. Clemens called the animal back, and was about to apologize for the canine guardian's strenuosity, when the Britisher growled: "If I should kick that brute, don't you know, perhaps he'd stop barking at passers by."

"Well, maybe he would," drawled Mr. Clemens. "He never attempts to bark when he has his mouth full of meat."

"I should think you'd be afraid to go so fast in your new automobile."

"Not at all. It's perfectly safe. I ran over a man yesterday, and didn't even upset my oil can."

The Typewriter—You told me you were going to raise my salary last week, sir.

The Boss—I know; and I did raise it. But I expect to have a very hard time to raise it this week.

Kate—She asked that question just out of idle curiosity, don't you think?

Laura—No; busy curiosity. Her curiosity is never idle.

Only One Short Week Yet

Of Pittsburgh's Brilliant Annual Display of Commerce, Industry and the Arts, The Great New

EXPOSITION

DOORS CLOSE ON 16th SEASON NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT

THE LAST WEEK'S GREAT MUSIC ATTRACTION

WALTER DAMROSCH AND HIS BIG MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA

will be heard 4 times daily in Music Hall with delectable programs of world's best classic and popular music.

COME EARLY IN THE WEEK—YOU WILL BE ENRAPTURED

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. Trolley cars to the gates. Buildings warm and dry.

FREE

VIRGINIA HENDRICKS, MORGAN and CHORUS,

Illustrated Songs, Pastor S. Edward Young.

SIJOU THEATER,

Monday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Duquesne Theatre.

"THE HOME OF COMEDY."

"Special Price" MATINEES

Tues. Thurs. Sat. BEST RESERVED SEATS 25 & 50

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THIS WEEK:

Weber & Rush's Magnificent Spectacle

PARIS BY NIGHT

THE MOST GORGEOUSLY MOUNTED EXTRAVAGANZA TRAVELING

NEW YORK'S FAMOUS BEAUTIES, THE DIANA SHOW GIRLS

"As full of beauty as a garden of roses."

LESLIE & DAILEY and 60 OTHERS

The Original Production Direct from a Three Months' Run at The Madison Square Garden, New York.

NEXT WEEK

CHARLIE GRAPEWIN

IN THE BIG, LAUGHING MUSICAL HIT,

"THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP."

50 PEOPLE—PRIZE BEAUTY CHORUS.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS'

ACADEMY

Sign of the Big Electric Light.

WEEK COM. MONDAY MAT., OCTOBER 17.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S

NEW CITY SPORTS

Offering a Merry Burlesque, with original music by the Company, entitled:

"MAIDS OF SIAM."

HIGH-CLASS OLIO The Following Superb Vaudeville:

Adelaide Marsden.
Operatic Soprano, in Illustrated Songs.

A Little of Everything by
All, Hunter and All,
the Comedy Acrobats.

Pan-American Four,
Barnes, Leonard, Stockwell, Stockwell.
In their original act, entitled "A Night at the Club."

Monarchs of Music,
Schaefer, Stillwell and Schaefer,
In the Latest Selection.

Phil Mills and Ruth Beecher,
Refined Travesty Artists.

A True Irish Comedy by
Pat Barrett and Dan Barrett
Songs and Dances and Funny Situations.

EXTRA ATTRACTION

THE CUBAN WONDER

CHAMPION MIDDLE-WEIGHT WRESTLER, AND WRESTLING PARTNER

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

WITH the exception of a slight pause on Thursday the stock market last week was active and strong from start to finish. On Monday the sales reached 800,000 shares, and there was a steady increase until Thursday, when a small falling off occurred, but on Friday the total approximated 1,500,000 shares and it was the most active day of the year. It has been demonstrated time and again that this movement does not require any news to keep it going, but there were several incidents of a favorable character which may be cited as encouraging for those who seek a reason for everything. On Monday the government crop report appeared, and it was so much more favorable than expected and indicated so much higher yields for wheat and corn than the trade experts had estimated, that it produced a distinctly favorable effect, not alone upon speculation, but in the minds of the merchant and the manufacturer who are dependent upon the prosperity of the agricultural classes. On Tuesday Mr. William G. Rockefeller and Mr. H. C. Frick were elected directors of the Union Pacific railroad. This furnished the experts in railroad combinations an excellent opportunity for figuring out financial affiliations that would once for all accomplish the object sought by the various devices which one after another have been decided by the supreme court of the United States to be against public policy. With the Rockefeller interests establishing closer relations with the Harriman interests, who seek the control of Northern Pacific in the distribution of the assets of Northern Securities; and with Mr. Frick, already in the Chicago & Northwestern and but recently admitted into the Reading board (possibly at the suggestion of Mr. Cassatt), going into the Union Pacific directory, it appeared to the railroad experts as though every interest had been subserved, except possibly that of Mr. J. J. Hill. At all events, it looked less like a future fight over Pacific coast trade or the upsetting of existing conditions in the east. Wall street professionals who have recently espoused the bull side made much out of the election of these two directors. On Wednesday the report of pig iron production for September appeared, and it was favorable from every viewpoint. On Thursday, as stated, the market took a breathing spell, and on Friday everybody was too busy to inquire for news or gossip, and the remainder of the week was absolutely free from important rumor or development.

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The situation, however, has presented some very striking features which in the absence of any plausible explanation tends to confirm the belief that the stock market has been and is still under control of powerful financial interests. The financial event of the early part of the week was the raising of the rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 4 per cent, where it had remained for more than a year, to 5 per cent, and the advance in the open market rate in Berlin to 6 per cent. This followed a large contraction in loans and a small loss in cash reported by the bank in its weekly statement. This advance in the German bank rate was entirely unexpected by international bankers on this side, and is as inexplicable as many other things that have happened this year in the foreign money market. For instance, a few weeks ago the Bank of England reported the largest percentage of reserve to liability for more than eight years, and there were expectations that the rate of discount, which had been standing at 3 per cent, would be reduced, but no change was made. Another anomaly in the situation this year was a one per cent call loan rate quoted for months in New York, with rates for time loans correspondingly low, while foreign money markets were much higher, and yet there were no exports of gold from New York to Europe to take advantage of the higher rates prevailing there. It has been an axiom of financial authorities that gold flows to the dearer market in order to obtain the higher rate for employment, but this summer when the gold holdings of the New York banks increased to their maximum, and when money was practically unlendable here, no gold was exported, although foreign rates of discount remained continuously above the New York parity. And now comes this advance in the German rate to the highest level for more than a year at a time when we are talking about importing gold from abroad and when sterling exchange rates have declined to a point almost low enough to warrant imports of the metal.

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But it has been in the action of the money market, in the face of some striking changes in the weekly bank returns of New York, that suggests a persistent purpose on the part of the powers in control to permit nothing to mar the growing feeling of confidence in the underlying strength of the stock market. In the third week in August the surplus reserves of the New York banks amounted to $58,013,075, the maximum of the year, and the largest for any week since January, 1897. Since then there has been a decrease in this item of $46,000,000, and, curiously enough, loans have increased within the same period $46,000,000, or from $1,099,000,000 to $1,145,000,000, the largest in the history of banking in this country. Now this decrease in surplus reserves and expansion in loans occurred at a time when shipments of currency to move the crops began, and these shipments reached large proportions. The effect upon call loan rates has really been insignificant. The average normal rate for call loans is about 2½ per cent, but this past week rates barely touched that figure and averaged about 2 per cent. On the day when the German bank rate was raised, followed by some slight disturbance in Paris and London, there was a sympathetic thrill in the New York money market and the rate rose to 2¼ per cent, but any nervousness was quickly allayed by the chief New York bank offering money at 2 per cent, and the rate then declined to 1¾ per cent. If during the past five weeks there had been a contraction in bank loans to offset the loss in surplus reserves, and a rise in rates commensurate with changed conditions, then the situation would have been regarded as normal, but the expansion in bank loans at this time and under prevailing conditions is looked upon as abnormal. There is only one explanation for the apparent anomaly. The New York banks in making their returns for the weekly statement include in the item of loans their holdings of investment securities. The reasonable inference, therefore, is that this expansion in loans, or at least a considerable part of it, represents purchases of investment securities, and these purchases may have represented the absorption of stocks sold by the public to realize profits. At all events, the facts are as stated, namely, currency has been flowing to the interior to move the crops, bank reserves have been declining at an almost unprecedented rate, loans have expanded to the maximum ever held, domestic rates for money have been affected to a comparatively slight extent and the stock market has continued to advance.

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If the stock market is under the control of large financial interests—and by the latter term is meant the great banking houses, and not the bold free lances who make spectacular dashes in the exchange and momentarily enjoy the distinction of being leaders of the market—and if these financial interests likewise maintain control of the money market, which is not an unreasonable deduction from recent events, then it may be taken for granted that they hold in reserve important moves which may yet be made if future events demand them. Numerous rumors of the probable declaration of dividends and increases in dividends have been scoffed at as the invention of insignificant cliques who had some minor market movement to subserve thereby, and yet it is quite within the probabilities that they originated from a higher source. This suggestion recalls a story that was brought back to Pittsburgh by a local financier last summer who had gone down to Wall street to get a line on the probable attitude of the large financial interests during the period when the crops were maturing and the plans of the presidential campaign were being laid. He came back convinced that no matter what happened to the crops, short of a great calamity, and no matter what course was taken by the political campaign, the stock market would be held with its head in the direction of higher prices. He said the Harriman interests had assured the men who had assumed control of the situation that if anything happened to the crops or in the presidential campaign that threatened to interfere with the campaign for higher prices they—the Harriman interests—would declare a dividend on Southern Pacific, although they preferred to defer the beginning of dividends on Southern Pacific until 1905. The declaration of such dividend would have a good effect upon Union Pacific on account of the latter's holdings of Southern Pacific, and the strength of these two stocks, largely held abroad, would have a steadying if not stimulating effect upon railroad investments generally. The crops are now assured and the quiet confidence in the outcome of the election makes it reasonably certain that there will be no need of anticipating dividend action on account of domestic conditions based upon crops or politics, but should the advance in the German bank rate merely be the shadow of coming unfavorable events abroad it will be interesting to note what will be done with Southern Pacific's dividend if the foreign situation should threaten disturbance to the markets on this side. Then there are a number of other dividend possibilities held in reserve. There is Reading common, which has advanced in market value above the level of a number of stocks already on the dividend list, which is taken as foreshadowing the beginning of dividends on Reading. Such an event would stimulate Baltimore & Ohio, a large owner of Reading stock, and if Baltimore & Ohio should feel warranted in increasing its dividend, as has been rumored, then Pennsylvania would be benefited because of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio stock. It was pointed out the other day by a close student of financial affairs that there are five national banks in the city of New York whose total resources increased in one year approximately $275,000,000, or more than 40 per cent of the total increase of all the national banks of the United States during the same period. In the management of these five national banks and their direct affiliations are men who control many of the great railroad and industrial organizations in the country—or at least exercise an influential voice in their management. When such vast interests are in accord regarding a given market movement it may be easily seen that they can not only manufacture sentiment, but may temporarily at least defy natural conditions.

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Despite the growing confidence that the situation is controlled by the powerful banking interests, whose object may be, as suggested in these reviews some time ago, the preparation of a market that will absorb an enormous volume of new securities awaiting investors, the thought will obtrude that the movement is altogether too fast. While it is unfair to compare investment values with the low level established during last year's panic, it is equally unfair to compare them with the high level established on the boom in 1902. Security values went too low in the panic because many strong men who had become involved with syndicate subscriptions were compelled to make great sacrifices in order to maintain their reputation for standing by a bad bargain. Good stocks were sold to pay for securities which men were obligated to take on their subscriptions to underwritings. On the other hand, the boom prices of 1902 were based almost entirely upon rumors of possible and impossible consolidations of railroads and other corporations. There were a few instances, like Louisville & Nashville and Colorado Fuel & Iron, where the movement was the result of nothing more than a speculative coup by some of the boldest players of the game. A fair market value lies somewhere between these extremes, and while admonition is lost upon the man who buys or sells for a quick turn, the ordinary investor should consider average prices and average yields, and also give some need to character of management.

Mlle. Georges' Memoirs

Famous Actress Who Numbered Napoleon Among Her Admirers Has Left an Interesting Record of Her Life, Which Was Full of Vicissitudes.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

"WHAT an abominable profession!"

"How queer is this theatrical career!"

"The public should not envy us our lot, for the stage is an existence of servitude!"

There are actors and actresses today in all quarters of the world who have probably, over and over again, expressed themselves in just such terms as these of the profession they had adopted. There are many, perhaps, who fancied they were thus uttering an original thought, peculiarly applicable to their own individual case, under the provocation of some casual mishap, some keen personal disappointment, or some unaccustomed hardship. Not the humbler men and women of the stage, alone, but lustrous stars, whose refulgence attracts the widest admiration, likewise experience moments of revulsion, of mental and physical fatigue, and of general disenchantment, which extort from them these bitter comments upon the stage as a career.

Nor are the conditions that give rise to such dissatisfaction more marked in the theatrical profession of today than was the case a century or so ago. The proof of it may be found in the sentences I have quoted above, which are the literal translation of certain lines extracted from the manuscript diary of a great French actress under the first empire.

The diary has not been published yet, but it soon will be, for already one of the prominent publishing houses of Paris is announcing the imminent appearance of "The Memoirs of Mlle. Georges, the Illustrious Tragedienne." The name is a historic one in France, being clustered in the great annals of the stage with those of Talma, Mlle. Mars, and the other famous mimic kings and queens of th dazzling Napoleonic epoch. Very few persons knew that the brilliant woman, who might be regarded as the precursor of Rachel and Bernhardt, had left to posterity a written legacy of her thoughts. The manuscript had remained in the possession of her family, whence it later passed to the ownership of a collector, where it lay hidden for years in the selfish obscurity of his home. A year ago, his treasures passed under the hammer at the "Hotel des Ventes." There was a big gathering of connoisseurs, who were there to bid for the various autographic relics. One of the objects auctioned off was the manuscript left by Mlle. Georges. It was bought by another collector, but this time by one who realized that the value of his acquisition lost nothing by the document being published in book form. Preliminary to its appearance, the publishers have furnished the press with advance sheets of the interesting volume.

If the author had been simply a "supernumerary" at the Comedie Francaise, the memoirs would have possessed great value as furnishing snapshot pictures of things theatrical in the French metropolis at the end of the eighteenth century. Written by one who was such a conspicuous personality in the stage life of that brilliant period, the book will inevitably rank as a notable contribution to the literature of reminiscences.

Mlle. Georges was only 14 years old when she began to study for the stage, but she must have been singularly mature for a girl of such tender years, both in mind and body, as one is forced to infer from a variety of incidents which she narrates. Her study took her several nights every week to the theater as a spectator, and the criticism which she expressed on the different actors, on the plays, and on various bits of stage business, would lead one inevitably to infer that she fell very little short of being a sort of infant prodigy. But that was a hurrying, skurrying age in which she lived, and Mlle. Georgees at 14 was perhaps as much a woman as she would be at double that number of years if she belonged to our generations.

She had hardly turned her 15th year, and, though not regularly on the stage, had given a foretaste of her rare talent, when her hand was sought in marriage by "the handsome Lafou," the young rival of Talma, about whom all feminine Paris was running mad. The pages in which she describes the trained actor and the born actress in a love scene in real life, in which each thinks he or she is not "acting," but is simply following the cue given by their hearts, provide a charming treat of rare originality. It may be added that she never became Madame Lafou.

When, a few years later, Mlle. Georges had become not only a popular favorite in Paris, but pretty well a celebrity all over Europe, she had another amatory episode that lasted much longer than the Lafou affair, and for a time rose to the dignity of "une grande passion" on the part of one, if not of both the participants. The other party to this liaison was a young man by the name of Buonaparte. He had been away so long from France on his military campaigns that when he found himself back again in the capital he tried to make up in the gay refinements of life for the hardships he had so long undergone in the camp. He was a frequent attendant at the theater, and one night saw Mlle. Georges for the first time. She was captivating, and he was impressionable—or said he was. And so they met. Destiny had already smiled upon the young general, and was reserving great things for him from day to day. The actress and the soldier equally believed in his fate. "You will be king some day," she would say to him. "And when I am, you will not have to go far to find my queen."

Presently Buonaparte rose to be first consul. Affairs of state allowed him less leisure to go to the theater, but did not prevent him from being with Mlle. Georges as much as possible. Their attachment did not continue until he became emperor, so the actress' judgment of him covered the period, "when he was not yet spoiled, if he ever was, by the world's adulation." She recorded of him in her memoirs that he was a man of "limitless powers, perhaps limitless ambitions, yet of great depth of feeling; capable of doing a hard deed against those who love him, but suffering for it most of all himself—yet ready to repeat it, if necessary."

The portraits that Mlle. Georges draws of the great actors and actresses of the day are vividly interesting. She has pleasant little dashes of humor or sentiment in her criticisms of her confreres, such as Michaud, Fleury, Dugazon, Larine, Saint-Phal, Lafou, Mlle. Mars, the incomparable, Mlles. Fleury, Vanhove and Raucourt. For Talma, her enthusiasm was boundless. "He is the incarnation of tragedy," she writes. "His genius plays upon the emotions of the beholder like the resistless wind on the forest leaves. That expressive face changes entirely with each impetuous phrase that rushes to his lips. He seems to have the power to make his countenance flush or pale at will. And when it pales, it becomes livid; or drops of perspiration mount to his forehead, defying nature. How can one explain such strange things? In only one way—the genius of that peerless actor. Talma is sublime!"

At frequent intervals throughout the Memoirs, the pathetic note is touched by the writer, who, while admitting the many and exceeding fascinations of the stage as a profession, is keenly alive to the pitiful side of the actor's life. Thus, in one place she speaks of the actor Larive playing one night at the Comedie Francaise, long after all his ability had been impaired by his advanced age.

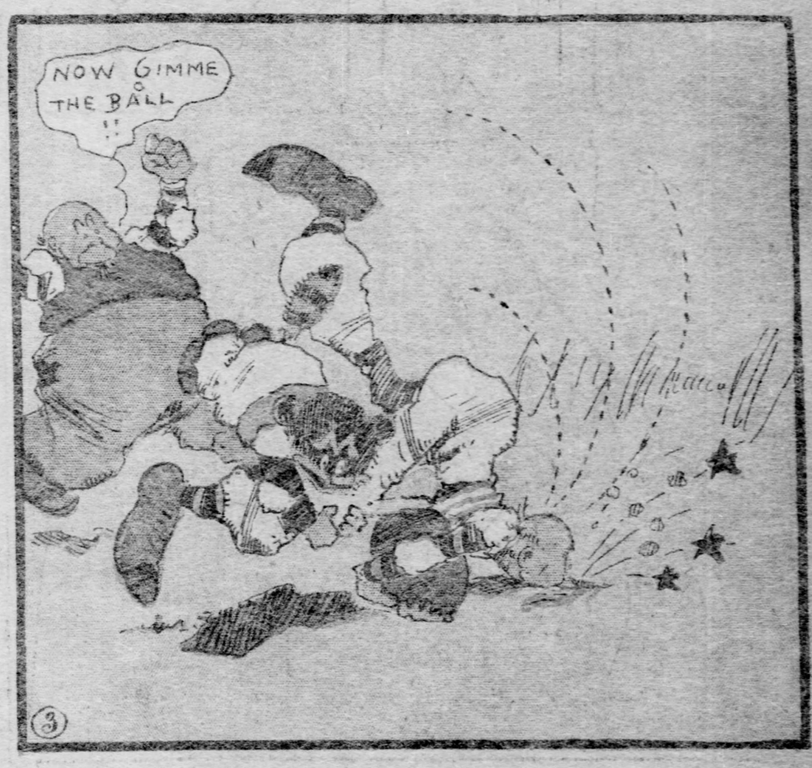
"The public," she writes, "always forgetful of those they once honored, and ungrateful for past services, treated the poor old man with odious contumely. It was a sad spectacle. The audience hissed whenever he appeared, and shouted to him to 'go off the stage and die.' This is, indeed, a hard occupation of ours, to which we give the best talents of our life, only to be spurned when we can no longer amuse."

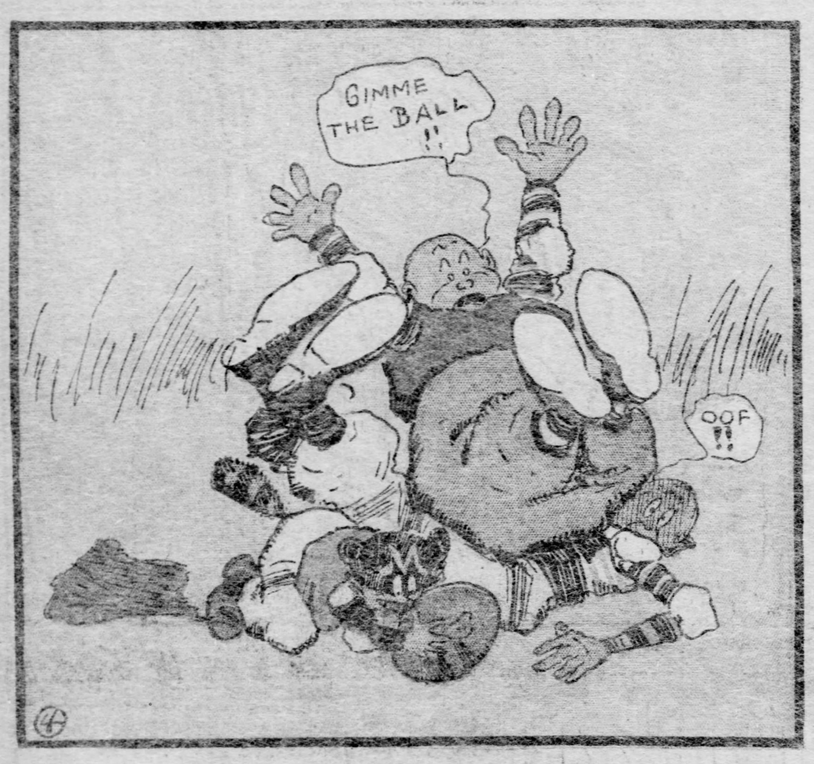
In another place she touches once more upon the "relentlessness of the theater," and expresses her surprise that the audience, which makes idols of certain actors and actresses, "can never feel the least qualm of pity for the inner sufferings of those who are paid to amuse them. With us, there can be no fixed rules that regulate our private life. Our moments of repose, our hours for meals, our family ties, our joys and sorrows, are all alike, subject to the despotism of the stage."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

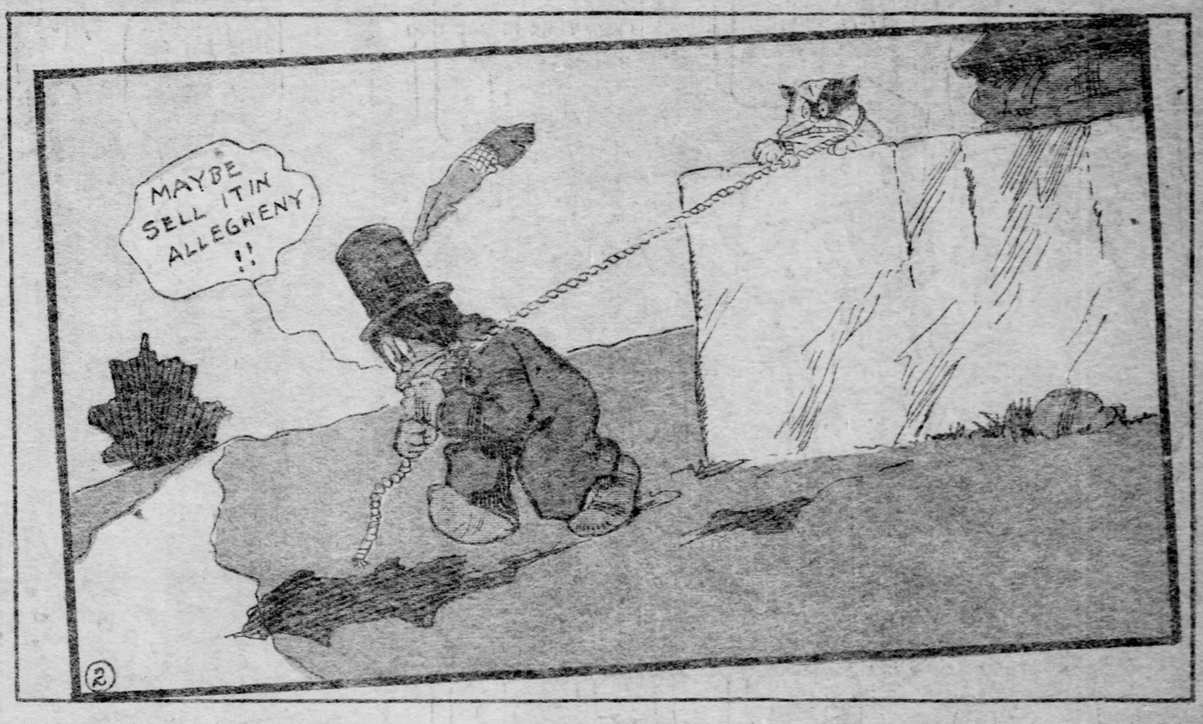
COMIC SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904. — FOUR PAGES.

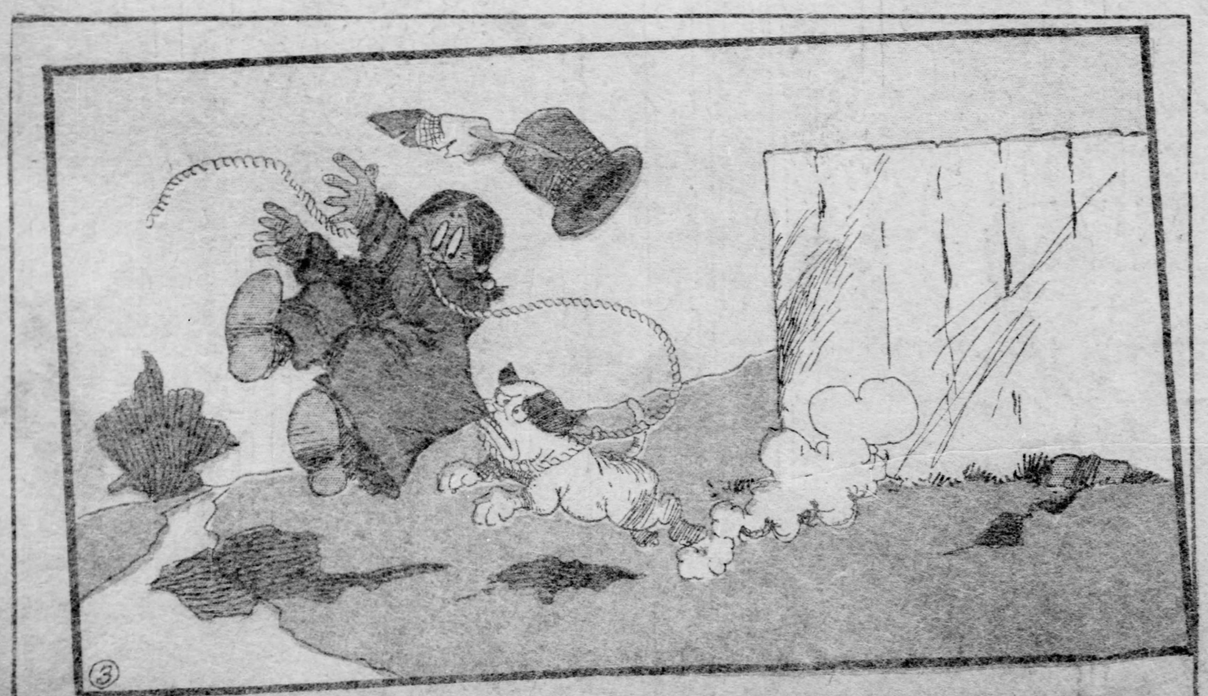
MISTER COON INTRODUCES FOOT BALL ON THE FARM.





IT WAS A NICE ROPE BUT THERE WAS A BUNCH OF TROUBLE AT THE END.



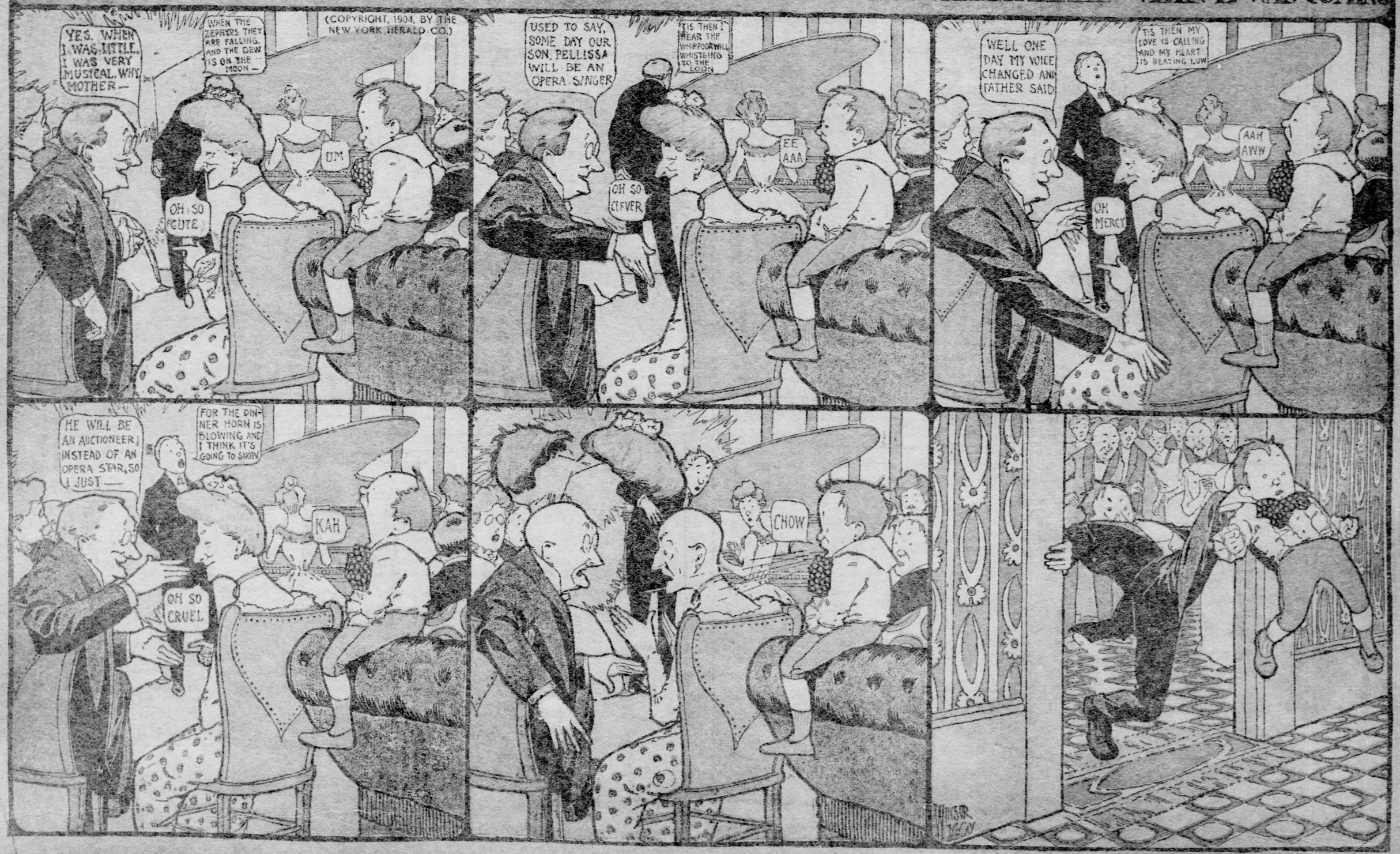


Betsy Bouncer and Sammy Sneeze

BETSY BOUNCER and her DOLL

LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE

HE JUST SIMPLY COULDNT STOP IT — HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING



Dear Little Katy & The Man From Timbuctoo

SWEET KATY!

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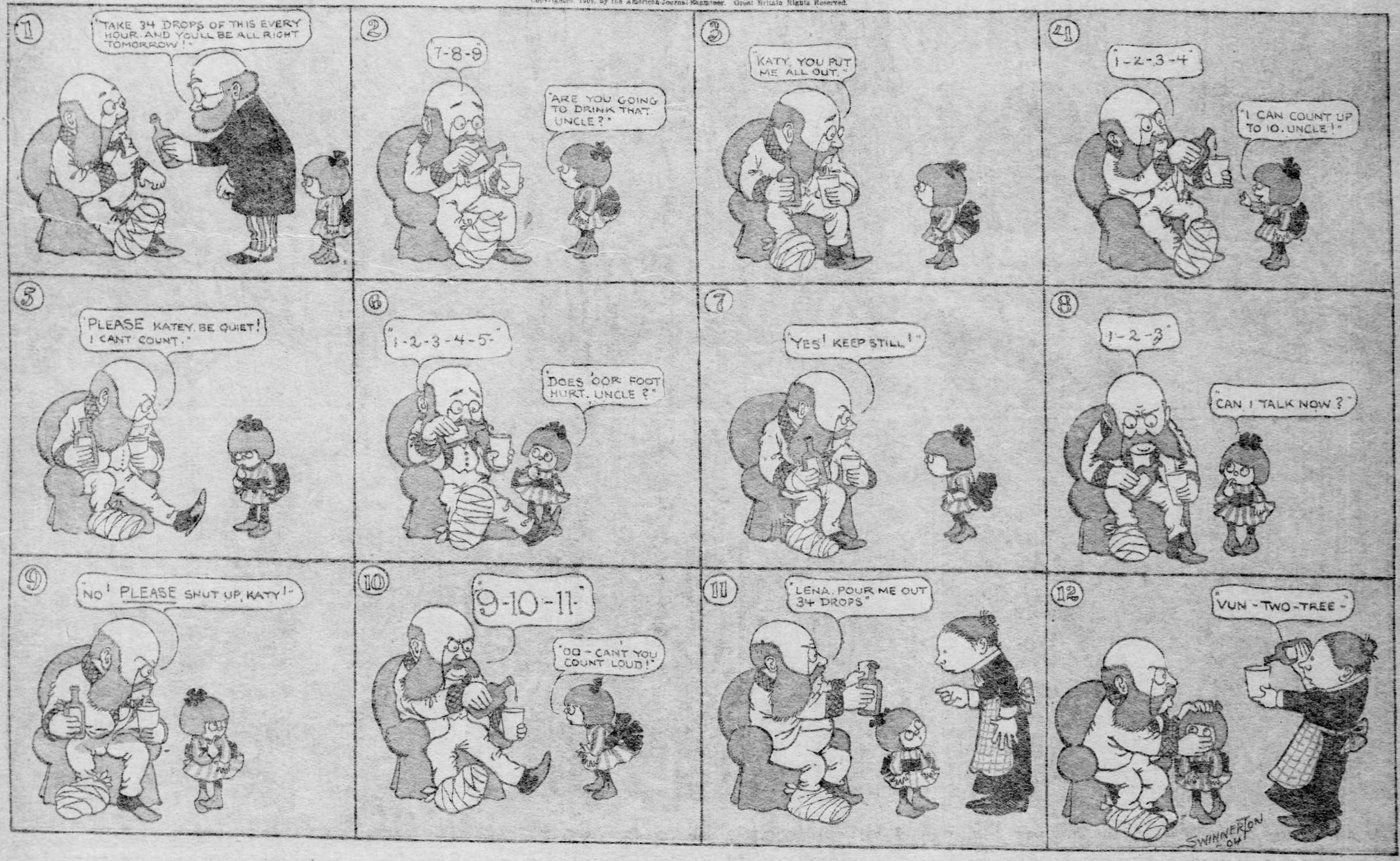

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO AND HIS FASCINATING TIGER

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1. A terrified young couple who'd been robbed and put to flight
Met the Handy Man and Tiger, who took pity on their plight.

2. They feared the robber would pursue, and so the Handy Man
Showed how to foil the villain by a most ingenious plan.

3. The Tiger donned the lady's coat, also the hat she wore,
And then they wandered forth to let the robber rob some more.

4. "Ah, ha!" exclaimed the robber. "Here's a harmless man and wife."
And shaking his big stick, he cried, "Your money or your life!"

5. And wasn't he astonished when with a single bound
The Tiger sprang upon him and bore him to the ground.

6. They gave the rogue a thrashing, which made him yell and wail,
And then the Tiger picked him up and carried him to jail.

The Pranks and Resolutions of Buster Brown

BUSTER BROWN gives TIGE a Birthday Party

CE SERAIT BIEN LE DIABLE

WE'LL DELIVER THE INVITATIONS PERSONALLY

VOYONS

THESE ARE THE INVITATIONS TO YOUR BIRTHDAY PARTY - MA AND PA WILL BE OUT OF TOWN

MON FÊTE DE NAISSANCE

1

2

SI TU TEN VA

3

DANCE BOYS AND GIRLS

4

WELL FELLERS AND GIRLS JUST START IN

TIGE

BONES

5

RESOLVED THAT THE BEST POLICY IS TO BE HONEST - BUT DONT LET ANYONE KNOW IT. AS SOON AS THEY FIND YOU ARE HONEST THEY THINK YOU ARE A FOOL AND THEY TRY TO TAKE EVERY ADVANTAGE OF YOU. IF YOU MUST BE HONEST KEEP IT TO YOUR-SELF. PEOPLE WONT BELIEVE YOU. BUT IT MAKES YOU HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS TO BE HONEST AND YOU'RE NOT AFRAID IN THE DARK. MA CAME HOME WHEN I WAS'NT HONEST AND NOW LOOK AT ME

BUSTER BROWN

KISS HER TIGE

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7

MON DIEU

8

GEE! I GOT A SPANKING!

9

R. F. Outcault Paris.